

Seventh Revision

HAND BOOK

OF

Pharmacy and Therapeutics

LILLY, *Ele, + Co*

Arrangement

	Page		Page
Pharmaceutical Lines	23	Scientific Research	19
Miscellaneous Preparations . .	163	Scientific Supervision	17
Biological Products	205	Policy of the House	21

Appendix of Convenient Information

	Page		Page
Botanical Synonyms	237	Posological Table	279
Common Infectious Diseases . .	243	Prescription Symbols	276
Data Concerning Infants and Children	244	Rules for Comparing Thermometric Scales	285
Definitions of Biological Terms .	244	Rules for Infant Doses	279
Definitions of Medical Terms . .	247	Table of Approximate Measures .	286
Freezable Goods	249	Table for Making Solutions . .	286
Index of Diseases with Remedies .	250	Table of Metric Equivalents . .	286
Latin Phrases and Abbreviations .	273	Table of Profit Percents	289
Latin Genitive Case Endings . .	275	Table of Solubilities	290
Obstetrical Table	276	Temperature, Pulse and Respiration	294
Poisons and Antidotes	276	Urinalysis	294

Complete Index, Pages 7 to 15

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SEVENTH REVISION

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32

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JOHN SHEPARD WRIGHT
OUR ESTEEMED ASSOCIATE
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IS AFFECTIONATELY
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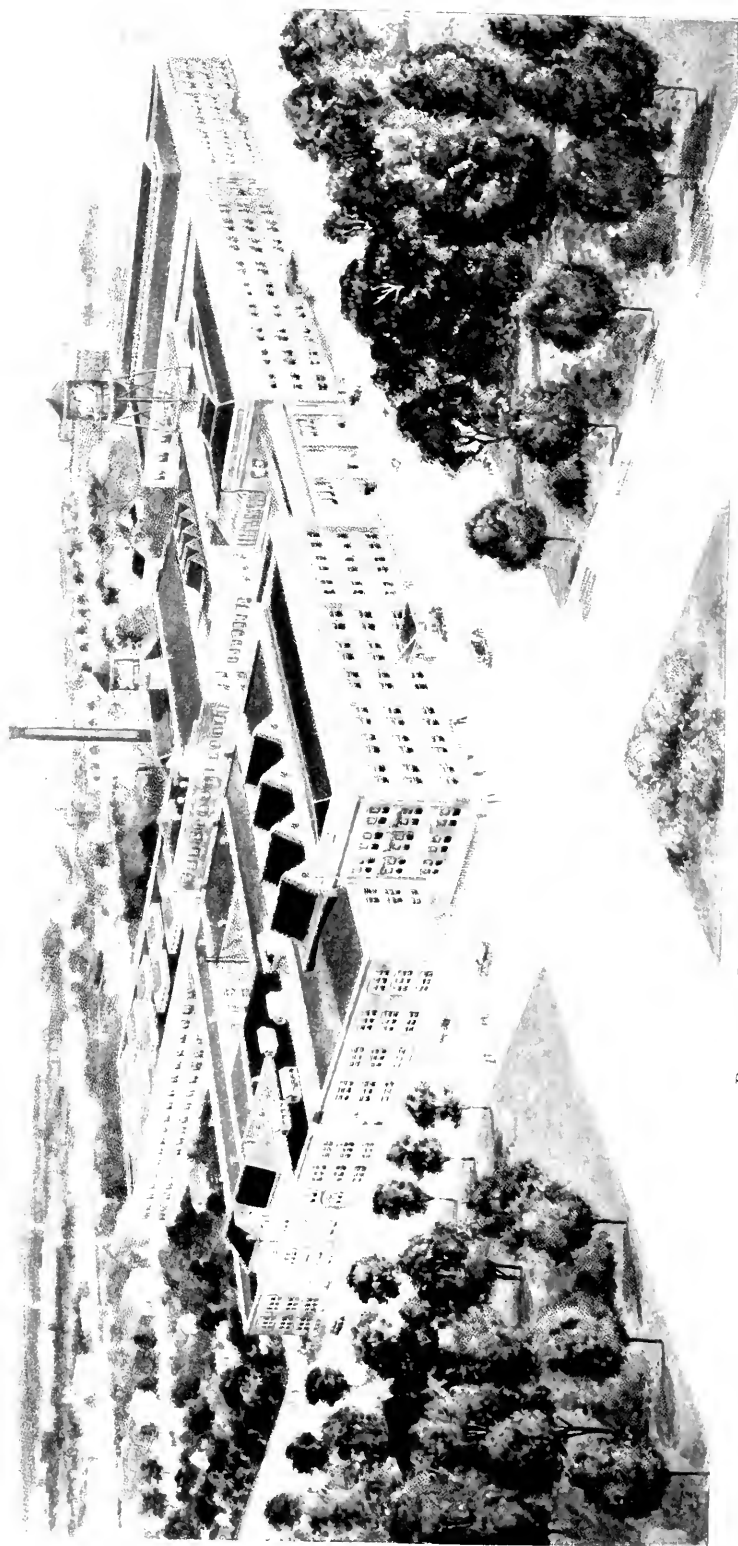
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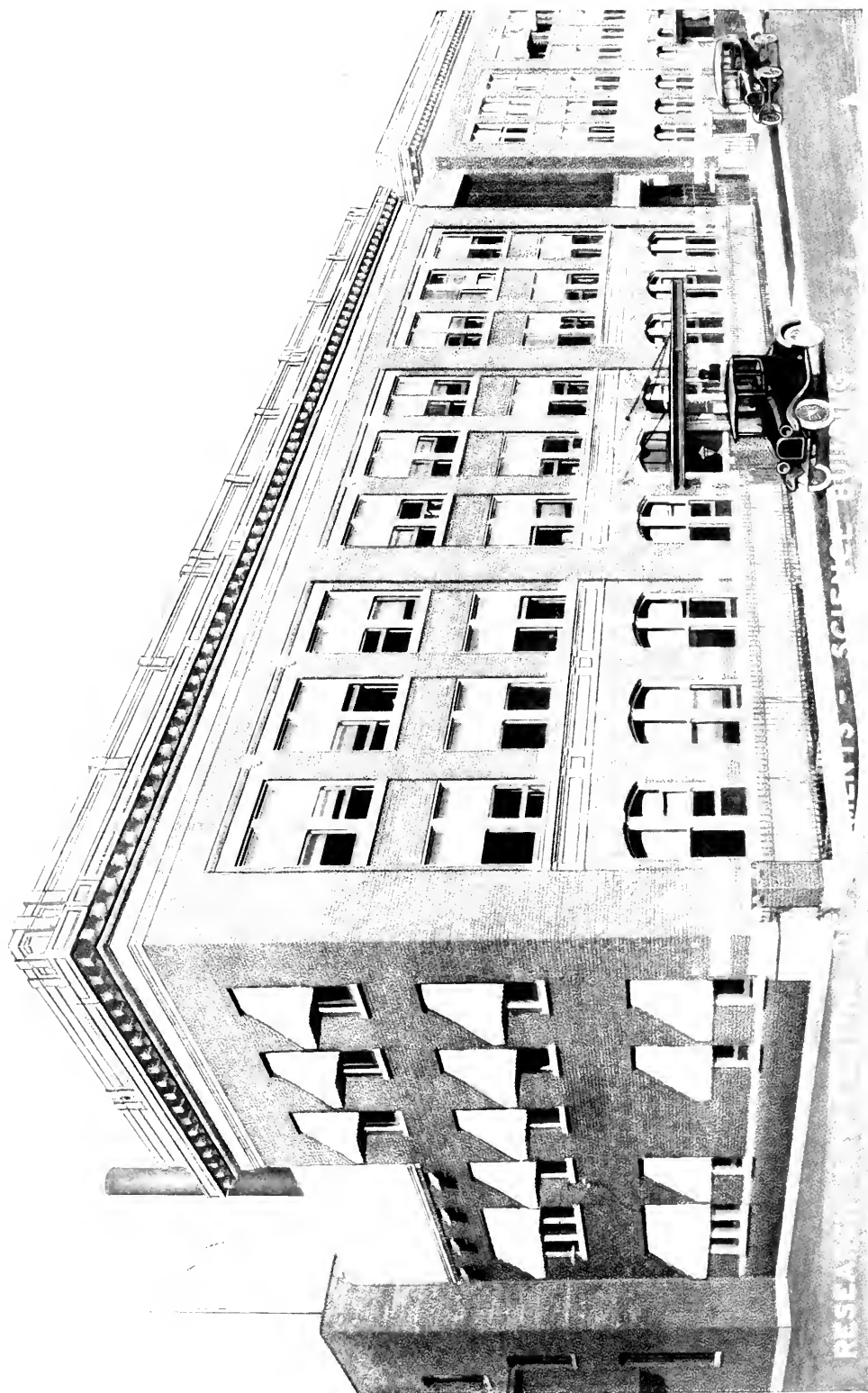
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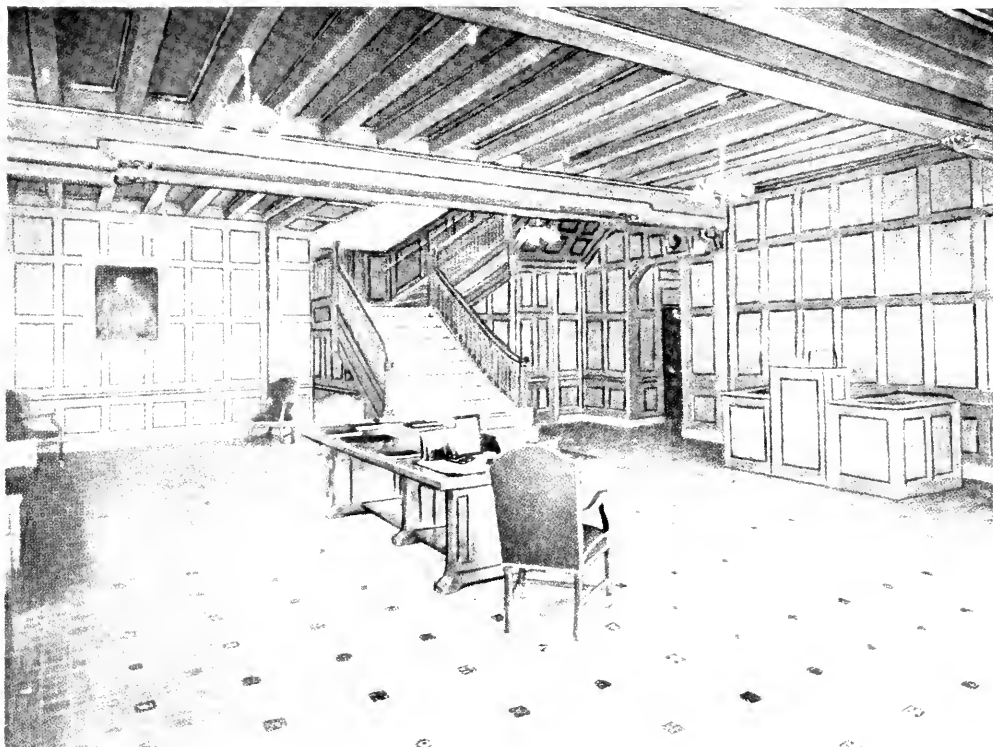


A REPRODUCTION FROM A PAINTING OF THE LATE COLONEL ELI LILLY
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PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND LABORATORIES, INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.





THE IMPOSING RECEPTION LOBBY OF THE NEW LILLY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



THE RECEPTION LOBBY OF THE LILLY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
LOOKING TOWARD THE ENTRANCE

The Seventh Revision

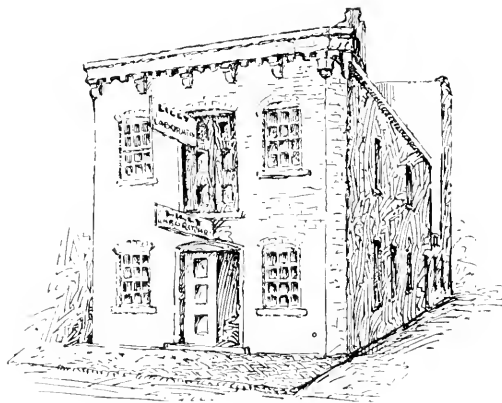


THE first edition of Lilly's Hand Book of Pharmacy and Therapeutics appeared in the year 1883 in the form of a small volume of one hundred and twenty-eight pages. From time to time the book was revised until it passed through five revisions, the last edition appearing in 1897. After a lapse of over twenty years, the sixth revision was offered to physicians and pharmacists in the hope that it would be found a convenient and ready reference.

The Hand Book is intended to provide the busy practitioner with practical information and to serve as a guide in the use of various forms of established therapeutic agents. The information given in this, the seventh revision, is taken from the best available sources. Doses mentioned are those considered as minimum and maximum by the best authorities, but are stated only as a guide to the physician who will adjust them to the condition of the patient and the effect desired.

Comparing this revision with that of 1897, one can not fail to be impressed with the tremendous developments that have taken place in medicine and pharmacy in the intervening period. Biological preparations were not mentioned in editions previous to the sixth; physiological testing was not established; standardization of pharmaceutical preparations was in its first stages; many largely used remedies and compounds of the present day were then unknown. Iletin (Insulin, Lilly), the efficient agent in the treatment of diabetes, makes its appearance in this revised book.

Should this edition of the Lilly Hand Book be as well received by those whom it seeks to serve as were its predecessors, the labor and expense of its production will be amply compensated.



ELI LILLY'S FIRST LABORATORY
Established in 1876

General Index

	Page		Page
ABBREVIATIONS USED IN PRESCRIPTION WRITING.....	273	ANTIRABIC VACCINE, SEE RABIES VIRUS	228
ABSORBENT TABLETS, SEE BLANK TABLETS.....	119	ANTISEPTIC, ALKALINE, LIQUID.....	73
ACETANILID, COMPOUND, SPECIAL POWDER.....	96	ALKALINE, SOLVETS.....	104
U. S. P. POWDER FOR SURGEON'S USE.....	96	CYANIDE TABLETS.....	128
ACETOFORM (CHLORBUTANOL).....	163	E. AND T. (EUCALYPTUS AND THYMOL).....	174
COMPOUND, INHALANT.....	71	MAGNESIA, LIQUID.....	73
COMPOUND, PULVULES (CAPSULES).....	97	PASTILLES, SEE SOLVETS ANTISEPTIC ALKA- LINE.....	104
PULVULES (CAPSULES).....	97	POWDER, SOLUBLE.....	96
ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID, SEE TABLETS A. S. A.....	118	SOAP, DIAMOND ANTISEPTIC.....	185
SEE ALSO PULVULES (CAPSULES) A. S. A.....	97	SOAP SOLUTION, ETHEREAL.....	101
ACID, BORIC, IMPALPABLE POWDER.....	96	SOLUTION, SEE FORMASEPTOL	174
HYDRIDIC, 16% SOLUTION OF.....	101	ANTISEPTIC	
PHENOLSULPHONIC, BUCKLEY	171	SEE ALSO LIQUIDS PAGE 73, AND LIQUORS PAGE 74.	
PHOSPHATES, LIQUID.....	185	TABLETS, EXTERNAL.....	116
SALICYLIC, FROM NATURAL OIL.....	163	TABLETS, DIAMOND	116
ACNE MIXED VACCINE.....	219	ANTISEPTICS, DIAMOND	116
ADAPTER BUTTS.....	184	ANTISTREPTOCOCCUS SERUM	219
ADRENAL, SEE SUPRARENAL.....	190	ANTITETANIC SERUM, SEE TETANUS ANTITOXIN	218
AGAR, PLAIN AND LAXATIVE.....	163	ANTITOXINS.....	210
ALCRESTA CRESOL.....	163	APPENDIX.....	235
ALCOHOL BATH, SEE SPIRITEX.....	186	APIOL GREEN.....	164
ALCRESTA PREPARATIONS.....	191	APIOL, GREEN IN ELASTIC CAPSULES.....	34
ALETRIS, COMPOUND, SEE ELIXIR.....	38	AROMATIC, AMMONIA, SEE ASPIROLS.....	165
ALKALINE, ANTISEPTIC, LIQUID.....	73	CASCARA, SEE FLUIDS.....	51
ANTISEPTIC N. F.....	74	CASTOR OIL.....	167
ANTISEPTIC, SOLVETS (TABLETS).....	104	MILK OF MAGNESIA, SEE LIQUID ANTISEPTIC MAGNESIA.....	73
DIGESTIVE, SEE ELIXIR.....	38	SPIRITS OF AMMONIA, U. S. P.....	186
ELIXIR, SEE ELIXIR RHUBARB, ALKALINE.....	38	SPIRITS OF AMMONIA, IN AMPOULES.....	24
ALKALINE-THYMOL ANTISEPTIC, SEE LIQUID ALKA- LINE, ANTISEPTIC.....	73	A. S. A. COMPOUND, PULVULES.....	97
ALOIN.....	164	TABLETS.....	118
ALPHA-BETAMIN.....	204	A. S. A. PULVULES (CAPSULES).....	97
ALUM, SOLVETS.....	104	A. S. A. TABLETS.....	118
COMPOUND, OINTMENT.....	77	ASALGEN, TABLETS.....	118
COMPOUND, POWDER.....	96	ASBIC, PILLS.....	85
COMPOUND, SOLVETS (TABLETS).....	104	ASEPTIC METAL CASES AND SYRINGES.....	183
AMERICAN OIL, SEE COLORLESS MINERAL.....	170	ASPIDIUM, OLEORESIN.....	81
AMMONIA, ASPIROLS.....	165	ASPIROLS.....	165
AROMATIC, SEE ASPIROLS.....	165	ASTRINGENT WASH, SOLVETS.....	104
AROMATIC, SPIRIT, U. S. P.....	186	AUTHENTIC POWDERED DRUGS AND SPICES.....	172
WATER IN AMPOULES, LARGE.....	24	AUTHENTIC STARCHES.....	173
WATER IN AMPOULES, SMALL, SEE ASPIROLS.....	165	AZUDINE.....	165
AMMONIATED MERCURY OINTMENT.....	77		
AMPOULES.....	23	BACTERIAL VACCINES.....	210
AMPOULES POCKET CASES, METAL.....	184	BACTERIAL VACCINES AND DISEASES.....	232
LEATHER, NO. 2.....	164	BACTERIAL VACCINE POCKET CASES.....	184
AMYL NITRATE, SEE ASPIROLS.....	165	BARBITAL, NULIXIR.....	180
AMYLOPSIN (ANIMAL DIASTASE).....	164	TABLETS.....	119
ANALGENTUM, BUCKLEY.....	171	BASHAMS MIXTURE, BASIC ELIXIR.....	39
ANALGESIC BALM.....	164	BASIC INHALANT.....	71
ANESTHESIA, LOCAL, H. T.....	154	BATHING ALCOHOL, SEE SPIRITEX.....	186
ANESTHETIC SOLUTION, LOCAL, BUCKLEY.....	172	BAY RUM EXTRACT, SEE FLUID BAY LAUREL.....	49
ANIMAL DIASTASE, SEE AMYLOPSIN.....	164	BENEDICT'S, SOLUTION QUALITATIVE AND QUANTI- TATIVE.....	101
ANODYNE EXPECTORANT, SEE SYRUP OF WHITE PINE COMPOUND.....	111	BENZYL BENZOATE, CAPSULES.....	34
ANODYNE, LIQUID.....	73	BENZYL BENZOATE SOLUTION.....	101
ANTERIOR LOBE, PITUITARY TABLETS.....	190	BENZYL STEARATE, DULCETS.....	173
ANTIDIPHTHERIC SERUM, SEE DIPHTHERIA ANTI- TOXIN.....	210	BERBERINE, SALTS OF.....	165
ANTIGEN, PNEUMOCOCCUS.....	221	BERNAY'S ANTISEPTIC TABLETS, SEE DIAMOND ANTISEPTIC SMALL.....	116
ANTIMALARIAL ELIXIR.....	38	BICHLORIDE TABLETS, SEE DIAMOND ANTISEPTIC.....	116
ANTIPERIODIC CORDIAL.....	31		

	Page		Page
BILE SALTS, SEE SODIUM TAURO-GLYCOCOLATE.....	185	CASCARIN.....	30
BIOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS.....	205	IN SCALES.....	30
BIOLOGICAL TERMS DEFINED.....	244	PULVULES (CAPSULES).....	98
BIPP.....	165	CAS-CATHARTIC.....	167
BIRCH BEER EXTRACT.....	185	CASES, ASEPTIC METAL POCKET.....	183
BISMUTH, COMPOUND, LIQUID.....	73	CASTOR OIL, AROMATIC.....	167
CREAM, SEE MILK OF BISMUTH.....	179	CAPSULES.....	34
AND HYDRASTINE.....	74	CATAPLASM OF KAOLIN, SEE OSMOSUM.....	181
MILK OF.....	179	CATARRAL VACCINE, COMBINED.....	219
BLAUD, CAPSULES, SEE PULVULES.....	98	CATHARTIC, COMPOUND, ELIXIR.....	41
LIQUID AND COMBINATIONS.....	73	PILL.....	88
MASS, GRANULAR AND POWDERED.....	96	CATNEP AND FENNEL, SEE ELIXIR.....	41
PILLS.....	86	CEPHAELINE, COMPOUND, SYRUP.....	107
PULVULES (CAPSULES).....	98	CEREBRAL SEDATIVE, SEE COMPOUND CEREBRAL	
TABLETS.....	120	SEDATIVE.....	170
BLUE MASS IN POWDER.....	96	CHARCOAL, LOZENGES.....	75
BLUE OINTMENT.....	77	TABLETS.....	126
BORIC ACID, IMPALPABLE POWDER.....	96	CHAULMOGRA OIL.....	167
COMPOUND OINTMENT.....	77	CHENOPODIUM OIL, E. F. CAPSULES.....	35
BORGLYCERINE, 50% SOLUTION.....	70	CHERRY-EUCALYPTUS, COMPOUND, SYRUP.....	107
BOROZIN.....	166	CHILDREN'S DOSES, RULES FOR.....	279
BOTANICAL SYNONYMS.....	237	CHIONANTHUS, COMPOUND, ELIXIR.....	41
BROMIDES, COMPOUND, ELIXIR.....	39	CHLORBUTANOL, SEE ACETOFORM.....	163
EFFERVESCENT TABLETS.....	120	CHLORODYNE.....	167
BROMOCHLORAL, COMPOUND, ELIXIR.....	39	TABLETS.....	126
BROMO-SOLANUM.....	166	CHLOROFORM FOR ANESTHESIA, AMPOULES.....	25
BROM-VIBURNUM, COMPOUND.....	166	CHLOROFORM-CAMPHOR LINIMENT, SEE RUBE-	
BROWN MIXTURE.....	121	FACIENT.....	72
BRONCHIAL LOZENGES.....	75	CHLOROFORM LINIMENT.....	72
BRONCHIAL SEDATIVE, PALMER.....	166	CHLOROFORM THROAT LOZENGES.....	76
BRONCHIAL TABLETS.....	121	CHLOROXYL (CHLOR-OXYL).....	167
BROWN MIXTURE		CHOCOLATE COATED PILLS, SOFT MASS.....	83
LOZENGES.....	75	CHOCOLATE COATED TABLETS.....	112
TABLETS.....	121	CHOLERA INFANTUM MIXTURE.....	180
BUCKLEY'S DENTAL PREPARATIONS.....	171	CITRO-LACTOSE.....	169
CACODYLATE OF SODIUM, AMPOULES.....	29	CLAY CATAPLASMS, SEE OSMOSUM.....	181
PILLS.....	94	CLOETONIC.....	169
CAFFEINE AND SODIUM BENZOATE, AMPOULES.....	24	CLEANING WIRES.....	184
CAFFEINE AND SODIUM BENZOATE, HYPODERMIC		COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE, POINTS, BUCKLEY.....	171
TABLETS.....	153	SOLVETS, FOR SOLUTION.....	104
CAFFEO-SALINE.....	32	COCO-CALCIMINT, TABLETS.....	126
CALCIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE AND STRYCHNINE,		COCO-EMULSION COD LIVER OIL.....	169
PULVULES (CAPSULES).....	98	WITH HYPHOSPHITES.....	169
CALCIUM LACTATE (PULVULES).....	98	COCO-IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.....	169
CALOMEL OINTMENT.....	77	COCOPAIBA, COMPOUND.....	169
C. R. C. (CALOMEL RHUBARB AND COLOCYNTH		COCO-QUININE.....	169
COMPOUND) PULVULES.....	98	COCO-SANTAL, COMPOUND.....	169
TABLETS.....	123	COCO-TABLETS CALOMEL.....	126
CALOMEL UNCTULES (SOLIDIFIED CALOMEL OINT-		COCO-TABLETS PHENOLPHTHALEIN.....	126
MENT).....	166	COCO-TERPIN HYDRATE.....	170
CAMPOLYPTOL, AN INHALANT.....	71	COCO-VITAMIN.....	203
CAMPHOR IN OIL, AMPOULES.....	25	COD LIVER OIL, NORWEGIAN.....	195
CAMPHOR, SPIRITS OF.....	186	ELASTIC CAPSULES.....	35
CAMPHORATED OIL, SEE LINIMENT OF CAMPHOR.....	72	EMULSION WITH HYPHOSPHITES, SEE COCO-	
CAMPHORATED PHENOL, SEE PHENOLATED CAMPHOR.....	182	EMULSION.....	169
CAMPHORATED WHITE LINIMENT.....	72	WITH CREOSOTE, ELASTIC CAPSULES.....	35
CAPSENTUM.....	166	COFFEE EXTRACT.....	185
CAPSICUM, COMPOUND, OINTMENT.....	78	COLCHICINE AND METHYL SALICYLATE, GLOBULES.....	69
CAPSULES, ELASTIC FILLED.....	34	COLD CREAM.....	170
EMPTY GELATIN.....	167	VANISHING, SEE VANISHING CREAM.....	187
FILLED, DRY, SEE PULVULES.....	97	COLD, PULVULES.....	98
VETERINARY.....	167	COLD, TABLETS.....	127
CARDAMOM COMPOUND, NULIXIR.....	180	COLI COMBINED VACCINE (VAN COTT).....	220
CARLSBAD SALT (ARTIFICIAL) EFFERVESCENT.....	32	COLORING TABLETS.....	127
CASCARA, AROMATIC, SEE FLUID.....	51	COLORLESS MINERAL OIL, PLAIN AND AROMATIZED.....	170
CORDIAL.....	31	COMBINED BACTERIAL VACCINE, SEE COLI COM-	
		BINED.....	220
		COMPOUND CEREBRAL SEDATIVE.....	170

	Page		Page
COMPRESSED LOZENGES.....	75	DIAMOND ANTISEPTIC TABLETS.....	128
COMPRESSED TABLETS, PLAIN AND COATED.....	112	DIAMOND ANTISEPTIC SOAP.....	185
CONCENTRATIONS.....	30	DIARRHEA MIXTURE, SEE TR. OPIUM, CAMPHOR.....	160
CONJECTS.....	170	DIASTASE, ANIMAL, SEE AMYLOPSIN.....	164
COPAIBA, ELASTIC CAPSULES.....	35	DIGESTIVE GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.....	172
GLOBULES.....	69	DIGESTIVE POWDER.....	96
COPPER SULPHATE, SOLVETS.....	104	DIGESTIVE TABLETS.....	129
CORDIALS.....	31	DIGIGLUSIN TABLETS.....	129
CORPUS LUTEUM.....	188	DIGITALIN.....	129
DESICCATED.....	189	DIGITALIS, TINCTURE, DROPULES OF.....	172
EXTRACT, AMPOULES.....	188	TINCTURE, FAT FREE.....	159
PULVULES (FILLED CAPSULES).....	189	TINCTURE, U. S. P.....	159
TABLETS.....	190	DIPHThERIA ANTITOXIN.....	210
COUGH LOZENGES.....	75	DIPHThERIA PROPHYLACTIC, SEE TOXIN ANTITOXIN	
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE AND LICORICE.....	75	MIXTURE.....	217
BRONCHIAL, IMPROVED.....	75	DISEASES, INDEX OF, WITH REMEDIES.....	250
BRONCHIAL, IMPROVED, MENTHOLATED.....	75	DISEASES AND BACTERIAL VACCINES.....	232
BROWN MIXTURE.....	75	DISINFECTANTS	
BROWN MIXTURE, MODIFIED.....	75	KRESEPTOL.....	176
BROWN MIXTURE AND AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.....	75	DISPENSING TABLETS.....	150
MODIFIED.....	75	DIURETIC ELIXIR.....	42
CHLOROFORM THROAT.....	76	DOBELL'S SOLVETS (SOLUBLE TABLETS).....	104
ELM.....	76	DOSES, TABLE OF.....	280
LILLY THROAT TROCHETS.....	76	DOVER'S POWDER, SEE IPECAC AND OPIUM.....	96
MENTHOLATED.....	76	DROPULES, DIGITALIS TINCTURE.....	172
RED GUM.....	76	STROPHANTHUS TINCTURE.....	172
COUGH SYRUPS		DRUG COLLECTIONS.....	172
BRONCHIAL, COMPOUND.....	107	DULCETS.....	173
CEPHAELINE, COMPOUND.....	107	DUSTING POWDER	
CHERRY-EUCALYPTUS, COMPOUND, NON-NARCOTIC.....	107	ACETANILID.....	96
CODEINE PHOSPHATE, COMPOUND.....	108	ACID, BORIC.....	96
HOREHOUND, COMPOUND.....	108	ALUM COMPOUND.....	96
MENTHOLATED EXPECTORANT.....	179	ANTISEPTIC SOLUBLE.....	96
PRUNICODEINE.....	182	BOROZIN (ZINC STEARATE AND BORIC ACID	
PRUNISEN.....	182	SCENTED).....	166
SEDATUSSIN.....	183	IOGEN.....	176
TAR, TOLU AND WILD CHERRY.....	110	ZINC STEARATE.....	187
TOLU, COMPOUND.....	111	ZINC STEARATE AND BORIC ACID.....	187
VETERINARY.....	111		
WHITE PINE COMPOUND.....	111	E. AND T. ANTISEPTIC, SEE EUCALYPTUS AND	
WHITE PINE COMPOUND, RED.....	111	THYMOL, ANTISEPTIC.....	174
WHITE PINE COMPOUND WITH VARIOUS MODIFI-		ECZEMA LOTION.....	173
CATIONS.....	111	EFFERVESCENT SALTS.....	32
CREAM OF BISMUTH, SEE MILK OF BISMUTH.....	179	EFFERVESCENT TABLETS	
CREAM, COLD.....	170	BROMIDES.....	120
VANISHING.....	187	HEXA-LITHIA.....	132
CRESOL, ALCRESTA.....	163	KISSINGEN SALT.....	134
COMPOUND, U. S. P. SOLUTION.....	101	LITHIUM CITRATE.....	134
CREOSOTE.....	35	SODIUM PHOSPHATE.....	146
PILLS.....	90	VICHY.....	149
CARBONATE GLOBULES.....	69	ELASTIC FILLED CAPSULES.....	34
CUBEBOLEORESIN.....	81	ELIXIR, LACTATED PEPSIN.....	44
CYANIDE ANTISEPTIC TABLETS.....	128	ELIXIR PURGANS.....	45
		ELIXIR.....	38
DEFINITIONS OF BIOLOGICAL TERMS.....	244	ELIXIR, NON-ALCOHOLIC, SEE NULIXIRS.....	180
DEFINITIONS OF MEDICAL TERMS.....	247	ELM LOZENGES.....	76
DEMONSTRATION SET. BUCKLEY DENTAL LINE.....	171	EMBROLIN, LINIMENT.....	72
DENTAL LINIMENT, BUCKLEY.....	171	EMETINE HYDROCHLORIDE.....	173
DENTAL LOTION.....	171	AMPOULES.....	25
DENTAL PASTE.....	171	HYPODERMIC TABLETS.....	153
DENTAL PREPARATIONS.....	171	EMPTY CAPSULES.....	167
DENTINOID.....	171	EMULSION, COCO-, COD LIVER OIL.....	169
DERMATOLOGIC PASTE.....	181	WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.....	169
DESENSITIZING PASTE, BUCKLEY.....	171	EMULSION PETROLEUM WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.....	173
DEVITALIZING FIBRE, BUCKLEY.....	171	ENTERIC PILLS	
DIACHYLON OINTMENT.....	78	CREOSOTE.....	90
DIALYZED IRON.....	172	OX GALL AND PANCREATIN.....	93
		SILVER NITRATE.....	94

	Page		Page
ENDOCRINE PRODUCTS, SEE GLAND PRODUCTS.....	188	PLACENTA.....	188
ENZYMATIC CORDIAL.....	31	SUPRARENAL.....	188
EQUINE COUGH SYRUP, SEE VETERINARY COUGH SYRUP.....	111	THYMUS.....	188
ERGOT, AMPOULES.....	26	THYROID, U. S. P.....	188
ERGOT-APIOL, COMPOUND, CAPSULES.....	36	GLOBULES.....	69
ERGOTIN, BONJEAN.....	173	GLONONIN, SEE SPIRIT NITROGLYCERIN.....	186
BONJEAN, PURIFIED.....	173	GLYCERIN SUPPOSITORIES.....	174
ESSENCES.....	173	GLYCERITES (GLYCEROLS).....	70
LEMON.....	173	GLYCEROPHOSPHATES, COMPOUND, AMPOULES.....	26
PANCREATIN.....	173	COMPOUND, ELIXIR.....	42
PEPSIN.....	173	COMPOUND, SOLUTION WITHOUT SUGAR.....	101
PEPSIN, NON-ALCOHOLIC, SEE NULIXIR.....	180	GLYCERO-TONIC, COMPOUND.....	174
WITH PHENOL.....	174	GLYCO-ULMUS.....	174
ETHER GLOBULES, 5 MINS.....	69	GLYCYRRHIZA, COMPOUND, POWDER.....	96
ETHEREAL ANTISEPTIC SOAP SOLUTION.....	101	GLYCYRRHIZA, COMPOUND, MIXTURE, SEE BROWN MIXTURE.....	121
ETHYL SALICYLATE, GLOBULES.....	69	GOLD AND ARSENIC BROMIDES, SOLUTION.....	101
EUCALYPTOL, COMPOUND, BUCKLEY.....	171	GOLDEN SEAL, COLORLESS, SEE LIQUOR HYDRASTINE.....	74
EUCALYPTUS AND THYMOL ANTISEPTIC.....	174	GONOCOCCUS VACCINE (NEISSER).....	220
EUCALYPTUS AND THYMOL LOZENGES, SEE CONFECTS.....	170	MIXED (NEISSER MIXED).....	220
EUCAPERCHA, COMPOUND, BUCKLEY.....	172	GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT SALTS.....	32
EUONYMIN.....	30	GRANULES, SEE PILLS.....	83
EUROFORM PASTE, BUCKLEY.....	172	GRAY POWDER, SEE MERCURY AND CHALK TABLETS.....	135
EXPECTORANT, MENTHOLATED.....	179	GREASELESS COLD CREAM, SEE VANISHING CREAM.....	187
EXTRACT, FLUID.....	48	GREASELESS LUBRICANT, SEE LUBRICATING JELLY.....	178
POWDERED.....	65	GREEN SOAP, SEE SOFT SOAP.....	185
SOLID.....	68	TINCTURE.....	161
FEBRIFUGE, LIQUID, SEE ELIXIR ACETANILID, COMPOUND.....	38	GUAIACOL COMPOUND, NULIXIR.....	180
FEHLING'S TEST TABLETS.....	186	GUIDE TO ORGANIC DRUGS, WRIGHT.....	173
FEMAGEN, SEE BROM-VIBURNUM, COMPOUND.....	166	HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES.....	36
FERRIC CHLORIDE SOLUTION, SEE IRON CHLORIDE SOLUTION.....	102	HARMONE, SEE GLAND PRODUCTS.....	188
FERROUS CARBONATE PREPARATIONS, SEE BLAUD.....	195	HEADACHE SALTS.....	32
FERROUS IODIDE, CONCENTRATED SOLUTION.....	101	HEAVY MINERAL OIL, SEE PETRONOL.....	182
FERRUGINOUS BLAUD PREPARATIONS, SEE BLAUD.....	195	HELONIAS, COMPOUND, SEE CORDIAL SQUAW VINE COMPOUND.....	31
FILLED CAPSULES, DRY, SEE PULVULES.....	97	HEMAGULEN (HEM-AG'-U-LEN).....	174
ELASTIC.....	34	HEMOGLOBIN.....	175
FINGER RESTS.....	184	HEMORRHOIDAL OINTMENT.....	78
FLAVORED LOZENGES, SEE CONFECTS.....	170	HEROTUSSIN.....	175
FLUID EXTRACTS.....	48	HEXA-LITHIA TABLETS, EFFERVESCENT.....	132
FORMAMIN, COMPOUND, TABLETS.....	131	HEXALOIDS.....	175
FORMASEPTOL.....	174	HEXAMETHYLENAMINE, TABLETS.....	132
FORMOCRESOL, BUCKLEY.....	172	HORSE SERUM, NORMAL.....	219
FOWLER'S SOLUTION, SEE SOLUTION POTASSIUM ARSENATE.....	102	HYDRASTIN (CONCENTRATION).....	30
CONCENTRATED WITHOUT LAVENDER.....	102	HYDRASTINE WITH BISMUTH, LIQUOR.....	74
FURUNCULOSIS VACCINE, SEE STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS VACCINE.....	223	HYDRASTIS COLORLESS, SEE LIQUOR HYDRASTINE.....	74
FREEZABLE GOODS.....	249	HYDRATED MAGNESIA, SEE MILK OF MAGNESIA.....	179
GALACTAGOGUE, LIQUID.....	73	HYDRIODIC ACID, 19% SOLUTION.....	102
GARGLES.....	174	HYPNOTIC ELIXIR.....	43
GINGER FLAVOR, SEE FLUID GINGER SOLUBLE.....	55	HYPODERMIC NEEDLES.....	184
GLAND PRODUCTS.....	188	HYPODERMIC SYRINGES, CASES, PARTS, ETC.....	184
CORPUS LUTEUM.....	188	HYPODERMIC TABLET POCKET CASES, LEATHER.....	175
MAMMARY SUBSTANCE.....	188	METAL.....	183
ORHIC (TESTICULAR) SUBSTANCE.....	188	VETERINARY.....	187
OVARIAN SUBSTANCE (WHOLE OVARY).....	188	HYPODERMIC TABLET PORTFOLIO.....	175
OVARIAN RESIDUE (OVARY WITHOUT CORPUS LUTEUM).....	188	HYPODERMIC TABLETS.....	151
PARATHYROID (NOT OFFERED IN SUBSTANCE).....	188	VETERINARY.....	156
PINEAL (NOT OFFERED IN SUBSTANCE).....	188	HYPOPHOSPHITES, COMPOUND, SYRUP, CLEAR.....	108
PITUITARY, ANTERIOR LOBE.....	188	COMPOUND, SYRUP, CLOUDY.....	108
PITUITARY, POSTERIOR LOBE (NOT OFFERED IN SUBSTANCE).....	188	COMPOUND, SOLUTION WITHOUT SUGAR.....	102
PITUITARY, WHOLE GLAND.....	188	COMPOUND, SOLUTION AND CREOSOTE, WITHOUT SUGAR.....	102
		ICHTHYOL-IODINE, COMPOUND.....	176
		ILETIN.....	193
		INDEX OF DISEASES WITH REMEDIES.....	250

	Page		Page
INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.....	244	PETROLATUM, U. S. P., SEE COLORLESS MINERAL OIL.....	170
INFLUENZA MIXED VACCINE.....	220	PETROLATUM, HEAVY, SEE PETRONOL.....	182
INFLUENZA-PNEUMONIA VACCINE.....	221	POWDER, COMPOUND, SEE LIQUID PEPsin, LACTATED.....	181
INHALANTS.....	71	RENNET.....	74
INSULIN, SEE ILETIN.....	193	RHEUMALGINE.....	74
IODINE OINTMENT, SEE IOGEN.....	176	SALICYLATE AND COLCHICINE, COMPOUND, SEE RHEUMALGINE, LIQUID.....	74
IODINE TUBES.....	176	SHAMPOO.....	177
IODOPACKS.....	176	SOAP.....	74
IOGEN PREPARATIONS.....	176	LIQUORS.....	74
IPECAC, ALCRESTA POWDER OF.....	164	ANTISEPTICUS, N. F.....	74
ALCRESTA TABLETS OF.....	164	ALKALINUS, N. F.....	74
IPELAX TABLETS.....	133	BISMUTH N. F.....	74
IRON ARSENITE AND COMBINATIONS, AMPOULES.....	26	CRESOLIS, COMPOUND, SEE SOLUTIONS.....	101
IRON CACODYLATE, AMPOULES.....	27	HYDRASTINE.....	74
IRON CHLORIDE, SOLUTION, U. S. P.....	102	HYDRASTINE WITH BISMUTH.....	74
SYRUP.....	108	HYPOPHYSIS, SEE PITUITARY, EXTRACT, AMPOULES.....	28
IRON CITRATE, AMPOULES.....	27	LITHIA LAXATIVE, EFFERVESCENT.....	32
IRON, DIALYZED.....	172	LITHIUM CITRATE, EFFERVESCENT SALT.....	32
IODIDE, SOLUTION, SEE FERROUS IODIDE.....	101	EFFERVESCENT TABLETS.....	134
AND MANGANESE, COMBINATION, SOLUTIONS.....	102	LITHIUM AND HYDRANGIA, SEE ELIXIRS.....	44
PEPTONATE AND COMBINATIONS, SOLUTIONS.....	102	LITHIUM SALICYLATE, FROM NATURAL ACID.....	177
SALICYLATE, SOLUTION.....	102	LOCAL ANESTHETIC SOLUTION, BUCKLEY.....	172
JALAPIN.....	30	LOCAL ANESTHESIA, SPECIAL, HYPODERMIC TABLETS.....	154
KAOLIN CATAPLASM, SEE OSMOSUM.....	181	LOEFFLER'S SOLUTION.....	102
KISSINGEN, EFFERVESCENT SALT.....	32	LOTION, DENTAL.....	171
EFFERVESCENT TABLETS.....	134	ECZEMA.....	173
KRESEPTOL.....	176	LOZENGES.....	75
LACTATED PEPsin.....	181	LOZENGES, FLAVORED, SEE CONFECTS.....	170
ELIXIR.....	44	MEDICATED.....	75
LASSAR'S PASTES, DERMATOLOGIC.....	181	LUBRICATING JELLY.....	178
LATIN PHRASES AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	273	LUNARGEN (SILVER PROTEIN).....	178
LAUDANUM, SEE TINCTURE OPIUM, U. S. P.....	160	LUPULIN.....	30
LAXALITHIA.....	177	MAGNESIA, CREAM, SEE MILK OF MAGNESIA.....	179
LAXATIVE SALTS.....	32	MAGNESIA HYDRATED, SEE MILK OF MAGNESIA.....	179
LAXATIVE TABLETS.....	134	MAGNESIA CITRATE, EFFERVESCENT.....	33
LECITHIN.....	177	MALE FERN, OLEORESIN, SEE ASPIDIUM.....	81
LEMON, ESSENCE, FOR FLAVORING.....	173	MALE FERN AND KAMALA, CAPSULES.....	36
SOLUBLE EXTRACT, TERPENELESS.....	185	MALT EXTRACT, COMBINATIONS.....	178
LEPTANDRIN.....	30	MAMMARY SUBSTANCE.....	188
LICORICE POWDER, COMPOUND, SEE GLYCYRRHIZA COMPOUND.....	96	DESICCATED.....	188
LILLY THROAT TROCHETS.....	177	PULVULES (CAPSULES).....	189
LIME JUICE AND KOLA, CONCENTRATED.....	185	MATERIA MEDICA CABINET, SEE DRUG COLLECTION.....	172
SYRUP.....	185	MEDICAL TERMS DEFINED.....	247
LIME, LILLY'S, FOR MAKING LIME WATER.....	177	MENTHOL-CAMPHOR OINTMENT, SEE CAMPHOR AND MENTHOL.....	77
LINIMENT, DENTAL, BUCKLEY.....	171	MENTHOLATED COUGH LOZENGES.....	76
LINIMENTS.....	72	MENTHOLATED EXPECTORANT.....	179
LINIMENTS SOLIDIFIED.....		MERCURIAL OINTMENT, AMMONIATED.....	77
ANALGESIC BALM.....	164	IN ELASTIC CAPSULES.....	36
CAPSENTUM.....	166	MERCURIAL OINTMENTS.....	78
SINAPSOLIN.....	79	MERCURY SALICYLATE, CREAM.....	179
LIQUIDS.....	73	MERCURY SUCCINIMIDE, SEE HYPODERMIC TABLETS AND AMPOULES.....	154
ACID PHOSPHATES.....	185	METAL POCKET CASES, ASEPTIC.....	183
ALKALINE ANTISEPTIC.....	73	METHYLENE BLUE, COMPOUND, CAPSULES.....	36
N. F., SEE LIQUORS.....	74	COMPOUND, GLOBULES.....	69
ANODYNE.....	73	METRIC EQUIVALENTS, TABLE OF.....	286
ANTISEPTIC MAGNESIA.....	73	MICROSCOPE SLIDES OF DRUGS, FOOD, ETC.....	173
BISMUTH, COMPOUND.....	73	MIGRAINE TABLETS.....	135
BLAUD AND COMBINATIONS.....	73	MILK OF BISMUTH.....	179
DIASTASE, COMPOUND, SEE ENZYMATIC CORDIAL.....	31	COMPOUND, SEE LIQUID BISMUTH COMPOUND.....	73
FEBRIFUGE, SEE ELIXIR ACETANILID, COMPOUND.....	38	MILK OF MAGNESIA.....	179
GALACTAGOGUE.....	73	AROMATIC, SEE LIQUID ANTISEPTIC MAGNESIA.....	73
PANCREATIN.....	73		
PEPSIN, LACTATED.....	181		
PEPTONES AND CREOSOTE.....	73		

	Page		Page
MINERAL OIL, COLORLESS.....	170	OVARIAN RESIDUE.....	188
COLORLESS, AROMATIZED.....	170	DESICCATED.....	188
HEAVY, PETRONOL.....	182	EXTRACT AMPOULES.....	28
MINT LOZENGES, SEE CONFECTS.....	170	PULVULES (CAPSULES).....	189
MISCELLANEOUS PHARMACEUTICALS.....	163	TABLETS.....	190
MIXED VACCINE, RESPIRATORY, SEE CATARRHAL		OVARIAN SUBSTANCE.....	188
COMBINED.....	219	DESICCATED.....	188
MIXTURE, CHOLERA INFANTUM.....	180	EXTRACT AMPOULES.....	28
MORPHINE SULPHATE.....		PULVULES (CAPSULES).....	189
HYPODERMIC TABLETS.....	154	TABLETS.....	190
PILLS.....	93	Ox GALL, INSPISSATED.....	181
TABLETS.....	136	POWDERED EXTRACT, U. S. P.....	181
MORPHINE AND ATROPINE, HYPODERMIC TABLETS.....	154	OXYL-IODIDE.....	199
TABLETS.....	136	OXYL-IODIDE, COMPOUND.....	199
MORPHINE AND HYOSCINE, SEE HYPODERMIC			
TABLETS.....	154	PALMETTO CORDIAL.....	31
MOUTH WASHES.....		PANCREATIN.....	181
DENTAL LOTION.....	171	ESSENCE.....	173
E. & T. ANTISEPTIC.....	174	LIQUID.....	73
FORMASEPTOL.....	174	PARAFFIN OIL, SEE COLORLESS MINERAL OIL.....	170
LIQUID ALKALINE ANTISEPTIC.....	73	PARATHYROID GLAND TABLETS.....	190
LIQUID ANTISEPTIC MAGNESIA.....	73	PARATYPHOID "A" VACCINE, PROPHYLACTIC.....	226
LIQUOR ANTISEPTICUS, N. F.....	74	PARATYPHOID "B" VACCINE, PROPHYLACTIC.....	226
MILK OF MAGNESIA.....	179	PAREGORIC, SEE TINCTURE OPIUM CAMPHORATED.....	160
MUSTARD OINTMENT, SEE SINAPSOLIN.....	79	PASSOLARIA.....	181
		PASTES, DERMATOLOGIC.....	181
NASAL OINTMENT, ALCRESTA.....	163	PASTEUR ANTIRABIC VACCINE, HARRIS MODIFICA-	
NASAL SOLVETS, IMPROVED.....	105	TION, SEE RABIES VIRUS.....	228
NASAL TABLETS, SEE ANTISEPTIC ALKALINE.....	116	PENETROLES.....	82
NASO-PHARYNGEAL, SOLVETS.....	105	PEPPERMINT LOZENGES, SEE MINT CONFECTS.....	170
NEEDLE WIRES.....	184	PEPPERMINT, SPIRIT OF.....	186
NEEDLES, HYPODERMIC.....	184	PEPSIN, CONCENTRATED GLYCEROLE.....	70
NEISSER VACCINE, SEE GONOCOCCUS.....	220	ESSENCE.....	173
MIXED, SEE GONOCOCCUS MIXED.....	220	ESSENCE, WITH PHENOL.....	174
NEUTRALIZING CORDIAL.....	31	GLYCERITE, N. F.....	70
NITROGLYCERIN, U. S. P., SPIRIT.....	186	LACTATED.....	181
NORMAL SALT TABLETS, FOR SOLUTIONS.....	137	LACTATED, ELIXIR.....	44
NORMAL SERUM, FROM HORSE.....	219	POWDER COMPOUND, SEE LACTATED PEPSIN.....	44
NULIXIRS.....	180	U. S. P. 1:3000, POWDERED AND GRANULATED.....	181
NU-SALT.....	198	SACCHARATED.....	181
NU-SENNA.....	180	PEPTONES, LIQUID.....	73
NUTRITIVE CORDIALS, SEE WINE COD LIVER OIL,		PERTUSSIS VACCINE.....	221
CHERRY HYPOPHOSPHITES.....	162	MIXED.....	221
NUTRITIVE PEPTONES, SEE LIQUID PEPTONES.....	73	PETROLATUM, LIQUID, SEE COLORLESS MINERAL	
		OIL.....	170
OBSTETRICAL TABLE.....	276	HEAVY, SEE PETRONOL.....	182
OINTMENT BASE.....	180	STERILE.....	181
OINTMENTS.....	77	PETROLEUM EMULSION WITH HYPHOSPHITES.....	173
OPHTHALMIC.....	80	PETRONOL (HEAVY MINERAL OIL).....	182
OLEATES.....	81	PHENASIC TABLETS.....	140
OLEORESINS.....	81	PHENOL, COMPOUND, BUCKLEY.....	172
OPIUM CAMPHORATED, FOR TINCTURES.....	59	PHENOLATED CAMPHOR.....	182
TINCTURE.....	160	PHENOLATED ESSENCE OF PEPSIN.....	174
OPIUM CONCENTRATED, FOR TINCTURE.....	59	PHENOLPHTHALEIN, COCO-TABLETS.....	126
OPIUM TINCTURE, U. S. P.....	160	TABLETS.....	140
OPHTHALMIC DISCS.....	180	SYRUP.....	110
OPHTHALMIC OINTMENTS.....	80	PHENYL CINCHONINIC ACID.....	182
OPHTHALMIC TABLETS.....	157	PHENYL CINCHONINIC ACID, TABLETS.....	182
ORANGE, SWEET, SOLUBLE FLUID.....	59	PILLS.....	83
TERPENELESS, SOLUBLE EXTRACT.....	185	PINEAL GLAND.....	188
ORIC SUBSTANCES.....	188	PITUITARY EXTRACT, AMPOULES.....	28
DESICCATED.....	188	PITUITARY ANTERIOR.....	188
TABLETS.....	190	DESICCATED.....	188
ORIDINE TABLETS.....	198	TABLETS.....	190
ORGANIC IODINE SEE ORIDINE.....	198	PITUITARY POSTERIOR.....	188
OSMOSUM.....	181	EXTRACT OBSTETRICAL, AMPOULES.....	189
OUABAIN, AMPOULES.....	28	EXTRACT SURGICAL, AMPOULES.....	189
OVARIAN EXTRACT, AMPOULES.....	28	TABLETS.....	190

	Page		Page
PITUITARY WHOLE GLAND.....	188	RULES FOR COMPARING THERMOMETRIC SCALES.....	285
DESICCATED.....	188	RULES FOR MAKING SOLUTIONS.....	286
TABLETS.....	190		
PLACENTA.....	188	SACCHARIN TABLETS IN FLASKS.....	144
DESICCATED.....	188	SAL CHOLATE, TABLETS.....	144
PULVULES (CAPSULES).....	189	SALICYLIC ACID, FROM NATURAL OIL.....	163
PLASMA NASAL, SOLVETS.....	105	SALICYLIC AND COLCHICINE, COMPOUND, SEE	
PNEUMOCOCCUS ANTIGEN (ROSENOW).....	221	LIQUID RHEUMALGINE.....	74
PNEUMOCOCCUS VACCINE.....	222	SALOL AND COPAIBA MINTURE, SEE COCOPAIBA,	
PNEUMOCOCCUS MIXED VACCINE.....	222	COMPOUND.....	169
PNEUMO-STAPH-STREP VACCINE. SEE PNEUMO-		SALT TABLETS, SEE NORMAL SALT.....	137
COCCUS MIXED.....	222	SALVES, SEE OINTMENTS.....	77
POCKET CASES, ASEPTIC, METAL.....	183	SANTAL OIL, ELASTIC CAPSULES.....	37
LEATHER.....	175	GLOBULES.....	69
POCKET TUBES, CALOMEL AND CALOMEL AND SODA.....	123	SARSAPARILLA, COMPOUND, FLAVOR.....	185
PODOPHYLLIN.....	30	SASSAFRAS LOZENGES, SEE CONFECTS.....	170
POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.....	276	SAW PALMETTO, COMPOUND, ELIXIR.....	46
POSOLOGICAL TABLE.....	279	AND SANTAL, ELIXIR.....	46
POTASSIUM ARSENITE, SOLUTION.....	102	SCARLET FEVER VACCINE, PROPHYLACTIC.....	222
POTASSIUM CHLORATE, TABLETS.....	141	SCARLET RED OINTMENT.....	78
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE, SOLVETS.....	105	SCHICK TEST.....	216
POWDERED EXTRACTS.....	65	SCHICK TEST CONTROL.....	217
POWDER PAPERS.....	182	SEASICK REMEDY, PULVULES ACETOFORM, COM-	
POWDERS.....	96	POUND.....	97
PROFIT PERCENTAGE TABLE.....	289	SEDATIVE CORDIAL.....	31
PROCAINE HYPODERMIC TABLETS.....	155	SEDATUSSIN.....	183
PROCAINE POINTS.....	172	SEILER'S TABLETS, SEE SOLVETS ANTISEPTIC	
PROCAINE AND ADRENALIN, AMPOULES.....	28	ALKALINE.....	104
HYPODERMIC TABLETS.....	155	SERUM THERAPY.....	207
PROPYL-CEPHAELINE, AMPOULES.....	28	SERUMS.....	219
PRUNICODEINE.....	182	SHAMPOO SOAP, SEE LIQUID SHAMPOO.....	185
PRUNISEN.....	182	SILVER NITRATE, AMPOULES.....	29
PURGANS, ELIXIR.....	45	SILVER NITRATE, SOLVETS, 1 GR.....	105
PULVULES (FILLED CAPSULES).....	97	SILVER PROTEIN, SEE LUNARGEN.....	178
PYORRHEA ASTRINGENT, BUCKLEY.....	172	SIMPLE ELIXIR, SEE NULXIR.....	180
PYROFERRINE.....	182	SINAPSOLIN, SEE OINTMENTS.....	79
PYROSEPTINE (SURGICAL WAX).....	183	SLIPPERY ELM LOZENGES, SEE ELM.....	76
		SMALLPOX VACCINE.....	229
QUININE, COCO.....	169	SOAP, LIQUID.....	185
DIHYDROCHLORIDE, AMPOULES.....	28	DIAMOND ANTISEPTIC.....	185
SULPHATE, CAPSULES, SEE PULVULES.....	99	LINIMENT.....	72
SULPHATE, ELASTIC CAPSULES.....	37	SOFT.....	185
SULPHATE, PILLS.....	94	SOLUTION, ETHEREAL, SEE ANTISEPTIC SOAP	
QUININE, SULPHATE, PULVULES (CAPSULES).....	99	SOLUTION.....	185
SULPHATE, TABLETS.....	141	SODA MINT TABLETS.....	145
SULPHATE, TASTELESS, SEE COCO-QUININE.....	169	SODA FOUNTAIN REQUISITES.....	185
AND UREA HYDROCHLORIDE, AMPOULES.....	29	ACID PHOSPHATES, LIQUID.....	185
AND UREA HYDROCHLORIDE, SOLUTION.....	102	BIRCH BEER EXTRACT.....	185
		COFFEE EXTRACT.....	185
RABIES VIRUS.....	226	GINGER FLAVOR, SEE FLUID GINGER SOLUBLE.....	55
RED CLOVER, COMPOUND, SEE TRIFOLIUM COM-		KOLA SOLUBLE, SEE FLUID.....	57
POUND.....	111	LEMON, TERPENELESS EXTRACT.....	185
RED GUM, LOZENGES.....	76	LIME JUICE AND KOLA, CONCENTRATED.....	185
REFRIGERANT COUNTERIRRITANT, BUCKLEY.....	172	ORANGE TERPENELESS EXTRACT.....	185
RENNET, LIQUID.....	74	ROOT BEER EXTRACT.....	185
RENNIN.....	183	SARSAPARILLA, COMPOUND, FLAVOR.....	185
RESINOIDS, SEE CONCENTRATIONS.....	30	TONKANILLA.....	185
RESORCINOL, COMPOUND, OINTMENT.....	78	VANILLA EXTRACT.....	185
RHEUMALGINE, LIQUID.....	74	VANILLA WITH TONKA.....	185
TABLETS.....	143	SODIUM CACODYLATE, AMPOULES.....	29
RHINITIS TABLETS.....	143	PILLS.....	94
RHUBARB FINGERS.....	183	SODIUM CITRATE, SOLVETS.....	105
RINGER TABLETS.....	155	SODIUM PHOSPHATE, EFFERVESCENT.....	33
ROOT BEER, EXTRACT.....	185	TABLETS, EFFERVESCENT.....	146
ROSE, SOLUBLE FLUID.....	61	SOLUTIONS.....	102
RUBBING ALCOHOL, SPIRITEX.....	186	SODIUM SALICYLATE, FROM NATURAL ACID.....	185
RUBEFACIENT LINIMENT.....	72	AMPOULES.....	30

	Page
SODIUM TARTRATE.....	187
SODIUM TAURO-GLYCOCHOLATE.....	185
SOFT MASS PILLS.....	83
SOFT SOAP.....	185
SOLANTIN.....	185
SOLID EXTRACTS.....	68
SOLIDIFIED LINIMENTS	
ANALGESIC BALM.....	164
CAPSENTUM.....	166
SINAPSOLIN.....	79
SOLUBILITIES, TABLE OF.....	290
SOLUTIONS.....	101
RULES FOR MAKING.....	286
SOLVETS (QUICKLY SOLUBLE TABLETS).....	104
SOURWOOD, COMPOUND, ELIXIR.....	46
SPEARMINT LOZENGES, SEE CONFECTS.....	170
SPECIALIZED PRODUCTS.....	191
ALCRESTA TABLETS OF IPECAC, LILLY.....	191
ALPHA-BETAMIN PULVULES.....	204
CITRO-LACTOSE.....	204
COCO-QUININE.....	191
COCO-VITAMIN.....	203
DIAMOND ANTISEPTICS.....	192
DIGIGLUSIN.....	192
ILETIN (INSULIN, LILLY).....	193
LILLY COD LIVER OIL.....	195
LILLY LIQUID BLAUD AND COMBINATIONS.....	195
NU-SALT.....	198
ORIDINE TABLETS.....	198
OXYL-IODIDE.....	199
OXYL-IODIDE COMPOUND.....	200
VITAMINS.....	201
VITAMINS, STANDARDIZED PREPARATIONS.....	201
SPIRITEX, A RUBBING ALCOHOL.....	186
SPIRITS.....	186
AMMONIA AROMATIC.....	186
CAMPHOR.....	186
NITROGLYCERIN.....	186
PEPPERMINT.....	186
STAPHYLO-ACNE VACCINE, SEE ACNE MIXED.....	219
STAPHYLOCOCCUS VACCINE (ALBUS AND AUREUS).....	223
STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS VACCINE.....	223
STARCHES, AUTHENTIC, CASE.....	173
STREPTOCOCCIC SERUM, SEE ANTI-STREPTOCOCCIC SERUM.....	219
STREPTOCOCCUS VACCINE.....	223
STREPTOCOCCUS-STAPHYLOCOCCUS VACCINE.....	223
STROPHIUM SALICYLATE, FROM NATURAL ACID.....	186
STROPHIANTHUS, TINCTURE, IN DROPULES.....	172
STUDENT'S SUPPLIES AND REFERENCE BOOKS.....	173
SUCCUS ALTERANS.....	186
SULPHONEMETHANE TABLETS.....	147
SULPHUR AND CREAM TARTAR, LOZENGES.....	76
SUPRARENAL, U. S. P.....	190
DESICCATED.....	188
PULVULES (CAPSULES).....	189
TABLETS.....	190
SUPPOSITORIES, GLYCERIN (SEE ALSO GLYCONES).....	174
SURGICAL LUBRICANT, SEE LUBRICATING JELLY.....	178
SURGICAL WAX, SEE PYROSEPTINE.....	183
SYRINGES, HYPODERMIC.....	184
SYRINGE, PARTS.....	184
SYRUP, MEDICATED.....	107
TABLES	
APPROXIMATE MEASURES.....	286
DOSES, SEE POSOLOGICAL.....	279
METRIC EQUIVALENTS.....	286

	Page
INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.....	244
OBSTETRICAL.....	276
POSOLOGICAL.....	279
PROFIT PERCENTAGE.....	289
SOLUBILITIES.....	290
TABLETS TRITURATES, SEE TABLETS.....	112
TABLETS.....	112
ALCRESTA, OF IPECAC.....	191
ANTISEPTIC.....	116
ASALGEN.....	118
CHLOROXYL.....	126
COCO, VARIOUS KINDS.....	126
COMPRESSED, GENERAL LINE.....	112
DIAMOND ANTISEPTIC.....	128
DISPENSING.....	150
DIGIGLUSIN.....	129
HYPODERMIC.....	151
HYPODERMIC, VETERINARY.....	156
IPELAX.....	133
LAXATIVE.....	134
OPHTHALMIC.....	157
ORIDINE.....	137
OXYL-IODIDE.....	139
RHEUMALGINE.....	143
SOLVETS, FOR SOLUTIONS.....	104
TESTICULAR SUBSTANCES, SEE ORCHIC.....	188
URINARY TEST.....	186
THYROID.....	148
VETERINARY HYPODERMIC.....	156
TEMPERATURE, PULSE AND RESPIRATION.....	294
TETANUS ANTITOXIN.....	218
THREE BROMIDES, ELIXIR.....	47
TABLETS.....	148
THREE CRESOLS, SEE ALCRESTA CRESOL.....	163
THROAT LOZENGES, CHLOROFORM.....	76
THROAT TABLETS, MENTHOLATED.....	148
THYMOLIZED CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, BUCKLEY.....	172
THYMUS.....	148
DESICCATED.....	188
PULVULES.....	189
TABLETS.....	190
THYROID, U. S. P.....	148
DESICCATED.....	188
PULVULES (CAPSULES).....	189
TABLETS.....	190
TINCTURES.....	158
TONKANILLA.....	185
TOOTH PASTE, SEE DENTAL PASTE.....	171
TOXIN-ANTITOXIN MIXTURE.....	217
TRI-CHLOR-TERTIARY-BUTYL-ALCOHOL, SEE ACETO-FORM.....	163
TRIFOLIUM, COMPOUND, FLUID FOR SYRUP.....	63
COMPOUND, SYRUP.....	111
TRINITRIN, SEE NITROGLYCERIN, SPIRIT OF.....	186
TRIONAL, TABLETS.....	148
TRIPLE BROMIDES, ELIXIR.....	39
TABLETS.....	148
TROCHES, SEE LOZENGES.....	75
TROCHETS, LILLY THROAT.....	76
TUBERCULINS.....	230
TYPHOID INFECTIONS.....	223
TYPHOID VACCINE, PROPHYLACTIC.....	226
THERAPEUTIC.....	226
TYPHOID MIXED VACCINE, PROPHYLACTIC AND THERAPEUTIC.....	226
TYPHOID-PARATYPHOID VACCINE, SEE TYPHOID MIXED.....	226

	Page		Page
UNCTULES, CALOMEL.....	186	VITAMINS.....	201
URETHRITIS VACCINE, SEE GONOCOCCUS MIXED.....	220	ALPHA-BETAMIN.....	204
URINE, EXAMINATION OF.....	294	CITRO-LACTOSE.....	204
URINARY TEST TABLETS.....	186	COCO-VITAMIN.....	203
URODIURETIC.....	187		
UTERINE ASTRINGENT AND ANTISEPTIC, SOLVETS.....	106	WARBURG'S TINCTURES.....	161
UTERINE SEDATIVE, SEE ELIXIR.....	47	WAX, SURGICAL, SEE PYROSEPTINE.....	183
		WHITE LINIMENT, CAMPHORATED.....	72
VACCINES, BACTERIAL.....	219	WHITE PINE, COMPOUNDS	
VACCINE POCKET CASES.....	184	FLUIDS.....	64
VACCINE THERAPY.....	206	SYRUPS.....	111
VACCINE VIRUS, SMALLPOX.....	229	WHOOPING COUGH VACCINE, SEE PERTUSSIS AND	
VAN COTT'S VACCINE, SEE COLI COMBINED.....	220	PERTUSSIS MIXED.....	221
VANILLA EXTRACT.....	185	WINES, MEDICATED.....	162
AND TONKA.....	185	WINTERGREEN LOZENGES, SEE CONFECTS.....	170
VANILLA, TINCTURE.....	161	WORM LOZENGES, SEE SANTONIN AND CALOMEL.....	76
VANISHING CREAM.....	187	WORMSEED OIL, SEE CAPSULES CHENOPodium OIL.....	35
VETERINARY COUGH SYRUP.....	111	WRIGHT'S GUIDE TO ORGANIC DRUGS.....	173
VETERINARY HYPODERMIC TABLETS.....	156		
VETERINARY POCKET CASES FOR HYPODERMIC		YERBAZIN.....	187
TABLETS.....	187		
VICHY (ARTIFICIAL) EFFERVESCENT SALT.....	33	ZINC OXIDE OINTMENT.....	79
(ARTIFICIAL) EFFERVESCENT TABLETS.....	149	ZINC STEARATE.....	187
VIRUS, RABIES.....	226	ZINC STEARATE, AND BORIC ACID.....	187
SMALLPOX.....	229	AND BORIC ACID, SCENTED, SEE BOROZIN.....	166
		ZINC SULPHATE, SOLVETS.....	106



AESCULAPIUS

The statue of Aesculapius greets the visitor at the main entrance to the Lilly Science Building. It is a copy of the famous original, executed in black marble by an unknown Greek artist and found badly broken in excavating the ruins of one of Nero's villas. The original Aesculapius now stands in the Capitoline Museum at Rome. It is regarded as one of the most beautiful pieces of sculpture that has come down to us from antiquity. The copy is in Carrara marble and was sculptured for the Lilly Laboratories in the Gazerri Studios at Rome.

Scientific Supervision

Quality is the First Consideration in the Lilly Policy



THE purpose of scientific supervision is to insure quality. This is accomplished by thorough examination of materials, proper control of processes of manufacture and adequate tests of finished products. Laboratory workers with scientific training in botany, chemistry, pharmacy and biology, devote their entire time to the supervision of the various phases of manufacturing pharmacy.

Crude vegetable drugs are carefully inspected in the botanical laboratory, their identity is established and their freedom from extraneous material, molds, excessive moisture and insect infestation is assured. Leaves, roots and barks must have been gathered during the proper season; seeds and fruits properly collected and cured, and gums, resins and plant extracts carefully prepared and stored.

Vegetable drugs amenable to assay are also examined chemically or pharmacologically. All products, such as fluid extracts and tinctures made from these drugs, are standardized, to assure uniformity in their content of active principle.

Of equal or greater importance is the large number of organic and inorganic chemicals used in medicines. Each of these must be examined for identity and purity. It is as essential from a pharmaceutical standpoint that sugar, starch, glycerin, alcohol, gelatin and other such substances be of a proper quality as it is from the practitioner's viewpoint that very active agents, such as the glucosides, alkaloids and other active therapeutic agents, be assayed and standardized. All ingredients entering into

Lilly Pharmaceuticals are critically examined in our analytical laboratories. Finished preparations are assayed, not alone for their active constituents, but for alcohol percent, extractive, etc.

Potent drugs which are not amenable to chemical assay are tested physiologically. Digitalis, strophanthus, convallaria, squill and apocynum are assayed by the Cushny one-hour, frog-heart method. Ergot is tested on the comb of pure-bred, white leghorn cockerels and, when desirable, blood pressure and uterus tracings are made. Pituitary extract is standardized according to its ability to initiate and increase the contractile power of unstriped muscle tissue. Both Indian and American cannabis are tested for their narcotic strength by their administration to pure-bred fox terriers. Aconite preparations are assayed chemically; also physiologically tested on guinea pigs by the lethal dose method.

Further than this, a sample from every lot of each preparation passes a final inspection. Tablets and pills are weighed, their disintegration and solubility tested when desirable and their general appearance as to size, shape and color must be approved. The solubility of hypodermic tablets is given special consideration. Elixirs, syrups and special products are examined not only for their appearance and taste but for other physical characteristics as well. Fluid extracts and tinctures must possess certain physical qualities as well as meet chemical standards. The sterility of solutions in ampoules is assured by proper methods of sterilization and bacteriological tests.

Pharmaceutical chemists supervise processes of manufacture, improve methods and provide formulas. They study deterioration and stability of preparations as affected by conditions such as light, age and temperature.

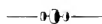
In order to insure Lilly quality a large staff of specially trained laboratory and technical workers is maintained and provided with commodious laboratories well equipped with the apparatus and appliances necessary to scientific pharmaceutical manufacturing.

STANDARDS

Standards of alkaloidal strength, alcohol percentage and amount of extractive are maintained. All official preparations meet U. S. P. or N. F. standards and many products which are not mentioned in the Pharmacopœia or National Formulary are standardized to represent the average strength of prime commercial drug. These standards are stated on the labels.

Chemical standards of assayed preparations are given in percent, meaning grams in 100 cubic centimeters.

The Lilly Research Laboratories



THE staff of the Lilly Research Laboratories is of the highest order and ability, backed by modern equipment and quarters. Work is constantly being done in the very forefront of scientific knowledge.

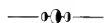
Among other late accomplishments are the first vitamin products to have their standards stated upon their labels. Also most important work has been done upon the hormones of the pancreatic gland.

In the year 1919 Eli Lilly and Company established a Research Laboratory in connection with the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass., where work is carried on every summer on pharmacological and physiological problems by members of the Lilly Research Staff.

Here such fundamental studies as the structure and reactions of protoplasm, the problems underlying penetration and diffusion through protoplasm, the action of various drugs on living cells and particularly the mechanism underlying such normal processes as fertilization and cell division, are engaged in. Attention is also given to the possibility of obtaining important biological products for medicinal use from marine sources. This research work is not limited to the summer season when the Woods Hole Laboratory is open, but the finer and more difficult biochemical and physico-chemical problems are continued throughout the winter in the Indianapolis Laboratories. The results of these studies are presented to various scientific societies and published in the appropriate scientific journals.

Eli Lilly and Company recognize the fact that industry is indebted to pure research for many practical and valuable discoveries which have not come as consequences of the direct study of those particular problems, but as indirect consequences of a painstaking study of the true nature of, and the laws governing, diverse biological phenomena. Therefore, the promotion of investigations of this nature is prompted by a sincere desire to meet in part this responsibility.

The Red Lilly Trade-mark



THE word Lilly in red appears as a distinguishing mark upon all Lilly packages and labels. This style of the word is a facsimile of the signature of the founder of the concern, the late Colonel Eli Lilly. After his death this word, thus reproduced and printed, always in red, was selected as a matter of sentiment, and as an effective trade-mark to characterize all the products of these laboratories.

This trade-mark, now so familiar to physicians and pharmacists everywhere, has become symbolical of reliability as to quality and accuracy as to quantity. Eli Lilly and Company are pledged to the profession constantly to guard their mutual interests and to labor unceasingly to make good the slogan—

“If it Bears a Red Lilly it’s Right”

Policy of the House

EVERY sound business enterprise that would merit and achieve permanent success must operate along fixed lines of action and be guided by a set of thoughtfully constructed rules, thus establishing what is termed "the policy of the house".

What has become so well known as the "Lilly Policy" is the outgrowth of observation and experience covering the period that may truly be considered the formative age of manufacturing pharmacy.

Fundamentally, the Lilly Policy has to do with ethics, science and commerce.

THE ETHICAL POLICY

The ethical policy of Eli Lilly and Company demands that there be no secrets from the professions. The full and complete formula is always given for every Lilly Product. No extravagant therapeutic claims are made. Therapeutic statements are based upon the observation and experience of the medical profession and our own scientific provings. Furthermore, Lilly medicinal products are offered only to the professions.

THE SCIENTIFIC POLICY

The scientific policy of Eli Lilly and Company is based upon the profound conviction that medicine is a science as well as an art; that only scientific pharmacy can properly serve it; and that the problems of pharmacy can only be met and solved by scientific means. Hence, the Lilly scientific plant and staff are dominating factors in production and progress.

THE COMMERCIAL POLICY

The commercial policy of Eli Lilly and Company fully recognizes the functions of the physician, the apothecary and the wholesale distributor. It views each of these three branches as absolutely necessary to the economical distribution and application of scientific medicine. Prices are ad-

justed to follow these lines, being as low as high quality and large volume will permit.

The *physicians'* interests are fully conserved by supplying products of absolute reliability and by establishing a system for promptly supplying their needs through all retail druggists.

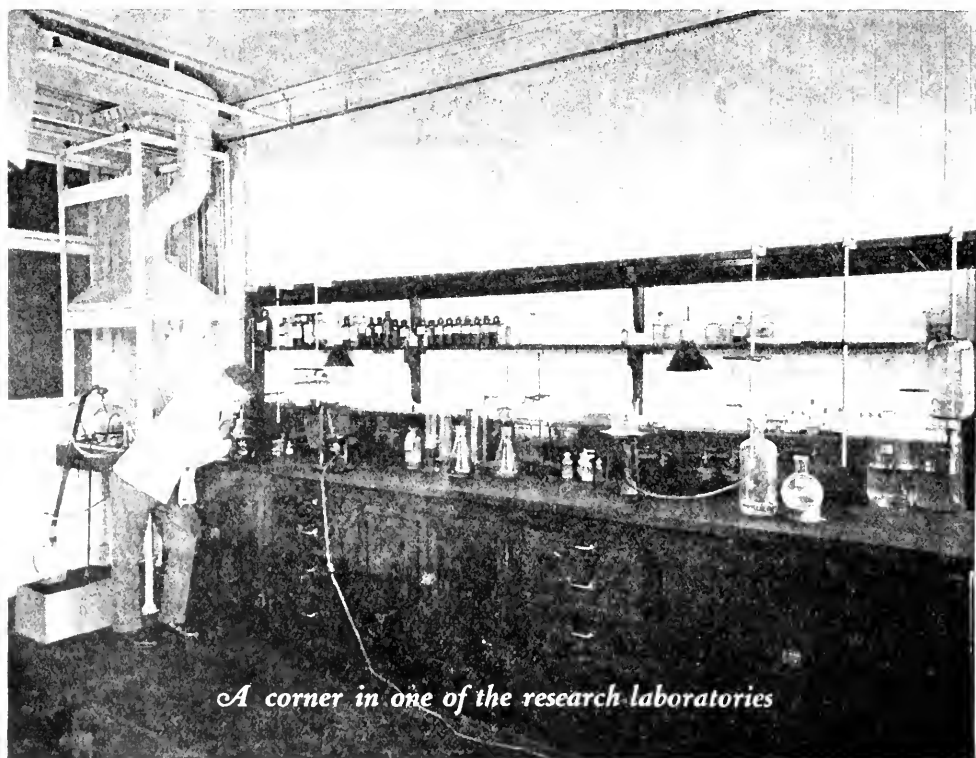
The *retail druggists'* interests are fully recognized. The Lilly Policy enables them to supply the immediate needs of physicians readily and economically, replenishing their stocks as may be necessary, from the nearby wholesaler, thus conducting business with a quick turnover and on a small investment, avoiding unprofitable overstocks. While the Lilly commercial policy was formulated many years before the economic importance of quick-turning stocks was fully realized by retailers generally, the wisdom of wholesaler-retailer distribution is fully appreciated by the present school of retailers as an important factor in successful merchandising.

The Lilly Policy provides for the wholesalers' services by fully recognizing the absolute necessity of their functions in the economical distribution of merchandise. In short, the Lilly Policy is based upon well established economic and ethical laws and *The Fair Deal*.

Eli Lilly & Company

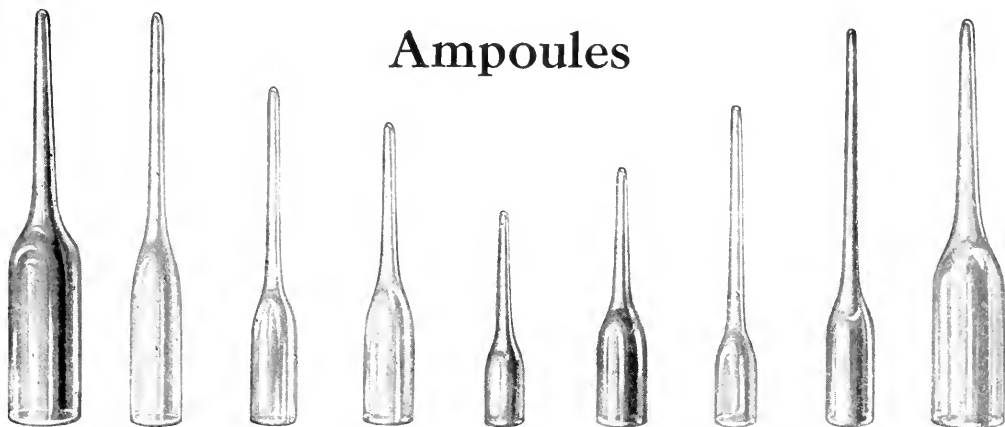


View in a research laboratory



A corner in one of the research laboratories

Ampoules



AMPOULE MEDICATION

THE increasing popularity of subcutaneous, intramuscular and intravenous medication can only mean that such medicaments are more prompt in action than in oral dosage and therapeutic results are more favorable.

Among the noteworthy advancements in the preparation of medicinal agents, the ampoule has attained a prominent position. It has made it possible to administer with celerity accurate amounts of sterile solutions of definite strength and known therapeutic value. These solutions may be injected subcutaneously or intramuscularly where they are rapidly absorbed, while certain of them are to be delivered directly into the circulation. Thus much loss of time and waste of product from slow and imperfect absorption in the alimentary tract is avoided. Furthermore, gastric intolerance to certain drugs or serious tax upon the digestive organs is eliminated. Convenience and safety are the keynotes of ampoule therapy, while quickness and directness of action are features deserving scarcely less emphasis.

It is manifestly all-important that solutions for hypodermic injection should be sterile. It is likewise evident that physicians are very frequently unable to prepare sterile solutions extemporaneously. In addition, a number of the items listed in this booklet could not be prepared and rendered suitable for hypodermic administration, outside of a well-equipped laboratory. To date, no container has proven as practical as the ampoule, which for evident reasons has become immensely popular with physicians and dentists.

Each Lilly Ampoule is encased in a strong paper tube so that it will be protected from breakage, and may conveniently be carried in the physician's pocket or medicine case. Each ampoule and each tube is fully labeled, making it unnecessary to keep the original container for identification.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

The neck of each ampoule has been carefully scratched so that it may easily be broken between the fingers, hence no file is required. Sterilize the syringe and needle with alcohol or by boiling in water, then turn the ampoule upside down, insert the point of the needle just within the shoulder and withdraw the contents.

Each ampoule contains the exact amount of medicament specified upon the label. One cubic centimeter equals about 16 minims, hence if a smaller dose is required, a division can readily be made with the graduated hypodermic syringe.

METHODS OF INJECTION

The syringe and needle must be sterile and in good condition, the needle sharp and the piston working smoothly. The site chosen for injection will depend on the method employed and on the character and quantity of the solution. Amounts exceeding 2 c.c., when not introduced into a vein, are, as a rule, best given into the loose subcutaneous or areolar tissue, favorite sites for these injections being the upper arm, the subscapular and subclavicular regions, the abdominal wall and the thigh. Irritating agents, such as mercury and iron salts, are best injected intramuscularly, the usual points of injection being the gluteal, lumbar and deltoid muscles. For intravenous injection some prominent superficial vein of the forearm is selected and is engorged by placing a tourniquet just above the elbow, the tourniquet being removed before the injection is commenced. All intravenous medicaments should be injected very slowly and should be warmed to body temperature.

The skin at the point of injection is quickly rendered aseptic by the application of a drop of iodine solution, which may be applied most conveniently and economically by the use of Lilly's Iodine Tubes, small capillary glass tubes containing a few drops of iodine solution.

Injections will be less painful if the needle perforates the skin perpendicularly to its surface rather than obliquely, and in all cases results will be more satisfactory when the solutions are brought to body temperature.

The descriptive matter under each ampoule is necessarily brief. Where additional information is desired, kindly address Indianapolis office, Eli Lilly and Company.

For convenience, all ampoules are numbered, therefore, they should be ordered by number.

NOTE—Ampoules Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia; Chloroform; Ferrous Iodide; Hydriodic Acid and Tincture Iodine, while not employed hypodermically, are very properly included and described in this list.

NOTE—Ampoules are supplied in full boxes of six or twelve only, as listed.

For the use of hospitals, ampoules will be supplied in packages of one hundred or more upon request.

No.

Adrenalin and Procaine, see Procaine and Adrenalin.

1—Ammonia.

For inhalation only. A rapid, diffusible stimulant, useful in sudden cardiac failure, gas asphyxiation, fainting, sick headache and car sickness. Each ampoule contains about 1/2 ounce Stronger Ammonia Water and is wrapped in absorbent cotton and gauze and fitted in a strong cylindrical box. This ampoule makes a very convenient inhaler for emergency outfits. For smaller size ampoule, convenient for ordinary use, see Aspirol Ammonia, Page 165.

In boxes of twelve ampoules.

Amyl Nitrite, see Aspirols, Page 165.

Aromatic Ammonia, see Aspirols, Page 165.

No.

2—Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia.

For oral administration only. Respiratory and circulatory stimulant, useful in fainting, nausea, sick headache, fatigue and in cardiac failure due to disease, fright or injury. Dose—The contents of one ampoule in a small amount of water repeated in one-half to one hour if necessary.

In boxes of twelve 2 c.c. ampoules.

11—Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate, 0.5 Gm. (7-1/2 grs.)

Equivalent to 0.25 Gm. (3-3/4 grs.) each of Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate.

Cerebrospinal and renal stimulant. Used in reducing dropsies of cardiac and renal origin; also used in pneumonia, cardiac failure, narcotic and alcoholic poisoning. Dose—1 to 2 c.c. subcutaneously.

In boxes of twelve 2 c.c. ampoules.

No.

16—Calcium Cacodylate, 0.05 Gm. (3/4 gr.)

Calcium Cacodylate tends to reduce nerve irritability and is indicated in conditions requiring alterative treatment. It inhibits the hemorrhagic



tendency in tuberculosis, where it is claimed to favor coagulation of the blood and to act as a reconstructive tonic. It is given intramuscularly. Dose—1 c.c. daily or every other day.

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

202—Calcium Chloride, 1 Gm. (15-1/2 grs.)

For intravenous use. Used in tuberculosis and in other conditions where there is a calcium deficiency.

In boxes of six 10 c.c. ampoules.

17—Calcium Lactate, 0.25 Gm. (3-3/4 grs.), 5 percent in 5 c.c.

For intravenous use. Used in both pulmonary and intestinal tuberculosis to supply calcium needs and increase prothrombin factors of the blood, thus preventing hemorrhage. Preferred by some to other forms of calcium. Dose—Contents of one ampoule, every 5 or 6 days, as desired.

In boxes of six 5 c.c. ampoules.

**25—Camphor, 0.1 Gm. (1-1/2 grs.) in Oil.**

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

26—Camphor, 0.2 Gm. (3 grs.) in Oil.

Used as a cardiac and respiratory stimulant in febrile diseases. Dose—Injected subcutaneously; repeated every two or three hours if necessary.

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

No.

27—Camphor, 0.65 Gm. (10 grs.) in Oil.

In boxes of six 5 c.c. ampoules.

28—Camphor, 2.35 Gm. (36 grs.) in Oil.

For use in pneumonia. Should be warmed and slowly injected into the subcutaneous tissues of the abdomen or outer thigh. Dose—For adults, 10 c.c. to 100 pounds body weight, to be repeated every eight to twelve hours.

In boxes of six 10 c.c. ampoules.

35—Chloroform, for Anesthesia, 30 Gm.

A convenient, hermetically sealed, glass-dropper container, ready for immediate use and always insuring a pure and reliable product. Especially convenient for obstetrical work, minor surgery and emergencies. Not for hypodermic use.

In boxes of twelve ampoules.

40—Corpus Luteum, Extract, 1 c.c., see page 188.**42—Corrosive Sublimate, 0.0006 Gm. (1/100 gr.)**

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

167—Corrosive Sublimate, 0.005 Gm. (1/12 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

**168—Corrosive Sublimate, 0.01 Gm. (1/6 gr.)**

Anti-syphilitic. Dose—Intramuscular injections may be made daily until the symptoms disappear, then at longer intervals.

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

199—Distilled Water.

In boxes of six 5 c.c. ampoules.

204—Distilled Water.

In boxes of six 10 c.c. ampoules.

208—Distilled Water, 20 c.c.

To be used as a solvent in preparing solutions for injection.

In boxes of six 20 c.c. ampoules.

45—Emetine Hydrochloride, 0.02 Gm. (1/3 gr.)

In boxes of six and twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

46—Emetine Hydrochloride, 0.032 Gm. (1/2 gr.)

In boxes of six and twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

47—Emetine Hydrochloride, 0.065 Gm. (1 gr.)

Emetine is considered a specific for amebic dysentery. It is given subcutaneously in doses of 1/3 to 1 grain daily for six to twelve days.

In boxes of six and twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

No.

50—Ergot, P. T., 2 Gm. (31 grs.)

Physiologically tested. Used in the treatment of uterine inertia and subinvolution. Dose—2 c.c. intramuscularly, repeated in one or two hours if necessary.

In boxes of six and twelve 2 c.c. ampoules.

Ferrous Iodide, Concentrated, see Solution Ferrous Iodide, Concentrated, Page 101. Not for hypodermic use.

200—Glucose—50 Percent Solution (dextrose).

Each ampoule contains 20 c.c. of a 50 percent (0.5 Gm to each c.c.) solution of an exceptionally pure glucose filtered and sterilized. The solution contains 1/10 of one percent cresol as a preservative, and buffer salts which maintain its hydrogen-ion concentration at the neutral point, to prevent shock or reaction when injected into the blood stream. It is important to have Ampoules Glucose Solution available as an emergency measure for use in certain cases of diabetic coma, in combating the late stages of hypoglycemia produced by Insulin, in treating acidosis of infants and children, in post-operative acidosis, the vomiting of pregnancy, in eclampsia, in pneumonia and in thyroid toxicosis.

In boxes of six 20 c.c. ampoules.

55—Glycerophosphate, Compound, Formula "A"

Sodium Glycerophosphate, 0.1 Gm. (1-1/2 grs.); Strychnine Cacodylate, 0.0005 Gm. (1/128 gr.); Iron Cacodylate, 0.01 Gm. (1/6 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

176—Glycerophosphate, Compound, Formula "B"

Sodium Glycerophosphate, 0.1 Gm. (1-1/2 grs.); Sodium Cacodylate, 0.05 Gm. (4/5 gr.); Strychnine Nitrate, 0.001 Gm. (1/64 gr.)

Action and uses similar to the preceding.

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

Indicated in chlorosis, chronic malaria, neurasthenia and in the treatment of anemia and debility following protracted illness. Dose—1 c.c. intramuscularly every other day.

59—Guaiaicol and Sodium Iodide, 20 c.c.

Sodium Iodide, 1.5 Gm. (22 grs.); and Potassium and Guaiaicol Sulphonate, to represent Guaiaicol, 0.05 Gm. (3/4 gr.); 20 c.c.

In boxes of six 20 c.c. ampoules.

This combination has been used in the treatment of pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza. Dose—One ampoule intravenously every two or three days.

61—Hexamethylenamine, 2 Gm. (31 grs.)

For intravenous use. Hexamethylenamine releases formaldehyde in acid urine. It is incompatible with ammonium salts, tannin and mercuric chloride. Given intravenously the effects are noted earlier if the urine is acid. Used in cystitis, pyelitis, urethritis, etc.

In boxes of six 5 c.c. ampoules.

Hydriodic Acid, see Solution Acid Hydriodic, Page 102.

65—Iodine Tincture.

For external use. An especially designed ampoule provided with an absorbent packing about the stem which serves as a brush after the stem has been broken. Useful in preparing surfaces for hypodermic injection, and for sterilizing small cuts and abrasions. Very convenient for the emergency case. In boxes of six 1 c.c. ampoules.

No.

NOTE—Iron ampoules are not for intravenous use unless so stated on the ampoule label. They are for subcutaneous or intramuscular use.



Iodine, see Iodine Tubes, Page 176.

70—Iron Arsenite, 0.025 Gm. (3/8 gr.)

Equivalent to Arsenic Trioxide, 0.0005 Gm. (1/128 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

71—Iron Arsenite, 0.05 Gm. (3/4 gr.)

Equivalent to Arsenic Trioxide, 0.001 Gm. (1/64 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

72—Iron Arsenite, 0.065 Gm. (1 gr.)

Equivalent to Arsenic Trioxide, 0.0013 Gm. (1/50 gr.)

Used in the anemia of psoriasis, chlorosis and in malarial and other anemias. Dose—1 c.c. every other day, given intramuscularly.

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

73—Iron Arsenite and Manganese, 1 c.c.

Iron Arsenite, 0.05 Gm. (3/4 gr.), equiv. to Arsenic Trioxide, 0.001 Gm. (1/64 gr.); Manganese Citrate, 0.0006 Gm. (1/100 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

75—Iron Arsenite and Strychnine, No. 1.

Iron Arsenite, 0.025 Gm. (3/8 gr.), equivalent to Arsenic Trioxide, 0.0005 Gm. (1/128 gr.); Strychnine Nitrate, 0.001 Gm. (1/64 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

76—Iron Arsenite and Strychnine, No. 2.

Iron Arsenite, 0.05 Gm. (3/4 gr.), equivalent to Arsenic Trioxide, 0.001 Gm. (1/64 gr.); Strychnine Nitrate, 0.001 Gm. (1/64 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

77—Iron Arsenite and Strychnine, No. 3.

Iron Arsenite, 0.065 Gm. (1 gr.); equivalent to Arsenic Trioxide, 0.0013 Gm. (1/50 gr.); Strychnine Nitrate, 0.001 Gm. (1/64 gr.). Used in general in the same conditions demanding Iron Arsenite but meets with especial favor in cases where strychnine is indicated.

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

No.

79—Iron Cacodylate, 0.032 Gm. (1/2 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

80—Iron Cacodylate, 0.05 Gm. (3/4 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

81—Iron Cacodylate, 0.065 Gm. (1 gr.)

Used in conditions which require both iron and arsenic. Dose—1/2 to 1 grain intramuscularly every four or five days.

In boxes of twelve 2 c.c. ampoules.

203—Iron Cacodylate, 0.065 Gm. (1 gr.)

For intramuscular or intravenous use.

In boxes of six 5 c.c. ampoules.

83—Iron Cacodylate, 0.065 Gm. (1 gr.) and Glycerophosphate, 0.13 Gm. (2 grs.), 5 c.c.

In boxes of six 5 c.c. ampoules.

For intravenous use in anemia, chlorosis, etc. One ampoule every four or five days.

86—Iron Citrate, Green, (Iron and Ammonium Citrate, Green) 0.05 Gm. (3/4 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

87—Iron Citrate, Green, (Iron and Ammonium Citrate, Green) 0.065 Gm. (1 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

88—Iron Citrate, Green, (Iron and Ammonium Citrate, Green) 0.1 Gm. (1 1/2 grs.)

One of the most widely used and least irritating of the iron compounds for the hypodermic treatment of anemia. Dose—1 c.c. intramuscularly or subcutaneously every other day.

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

90—Iron Citrate and Manganese.

Iron Citrate, 0.05 Gm. (3/4 gr.); Manganese Citrate, 0.00065 Gm. (1/100 gr.), with 1/2 percent Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride.

Used intramuscularly for hypodermic treatment of anemia. Rendered less painful by the Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride. Dose—1 c.c.

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

95—Iron and Arsenic.

Iron and Ammonium Citrate, Green, 0.05 Gm. (3/4 gr.); Sodium Arsenate Exsic., 0.002 Gm. (1/32 gr.)

Used in the treatment of anemias in which both iron and arsenic are indicated. Dose—1 c.c. intramuscularly every other day.

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

193—Iron and Strychnine Cacodylate with Quinine

Iron Cacodylate, 0.03 Gm. (1/2 gr.); Strychnine Cacodylate, 0.0015 Gm. (1/40 gr.); Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, 0.13 Gm. (2 grs.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

Nerve and heart stimulant. Nutritive tonic of much value in malnutrition, anemia, syphilis, tuberculosis and malaria. The presence of Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride also enhances its anesthetic value and causes less pain on injection. Dose—1 c.c. subcutaneously or intramuscularly.

Iodide Solution, see Page 101.

Local Anesthesia, see Dental Line, Page 171.

No.

96—Magnesium Sulphate, 25 percent.

For use in combination with morphine to prolong its analgesic action without increasing its intensity, thereby lessening surgical shock.

See also ampoules Nos. 106 and 107.

In boxes of 1 dozen 2 c.c. ampoules.

Mercury Bichloride, see Corrosive Sublimate.



101—Mercury Cacodylate, 0.02 Gm. (1/3 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

102—Mercury Cacodylate, 0.04 Gm. (2/3 gr.)

Useful in the treatment of syphilis and the resulting anemia. Also used in tuberculosis and in some of the dry scaly skin affections. Dose—1 c.c. intramuscularly every three or four days.

In boxes of twelve 2 c.c. ampoules.

179—Mercury Cyanide, 0.005 Gm. (1/12 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

181—Mercury Cyanide, 0.01 Gm. (1/6 gr.)

Antisymphilitic. Used similarly to corrosive sublimate.

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

194—Mercury Cyanide with Stovaine.

Mercury Cyanide, 0.01 Gm. (1/6 gr.); Stovaine, 0.01 Gm. (1/6 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

Used intramuscularly in the treatment of syphilis. Mercury Cyanide is preferred when mercury is indicated and is less toxic than Bichloride of Mercury. This ampoule causes less pain and irritation by reason of the incorporation of Stovaine. Dose—1 c.c. daily or every other day.

173—Mercuric Iodide 1 percent, Solution in Water.

Red Mercuric Iodide, 0.01 Gm. (1/6 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

174—Mercuric Iodide 1 percent, Solution in Oil.

Red Mercuric Iodide, 0.01 Gm. (1/6 gr.)

For intramuscular injection in the treatment of syphilis. The solution in oil is more slowly absorbed than the solution in water. Dose—1 c.c. at intervals of three to five days.

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

No.

211—Mercuric Iodide and Sodium Cacodylate, 5 c.c.

Mercuric Iodide, 0.0055 Gm. (1/12 gr.) and Sodium Cacodylate, 2 Gm. (31 grs.)

In boxes of six 5 c.c. ampoules.

For intravenous use in syphilis. Dose—One ampoule every four to six days.

103—Mercuric Salicylate, 0.065 Gm. (1 gr.) with Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, 1/2 percent.

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

104—Mercuric Salicylate, 0.1 Gm. (1-1/2 grs.) with Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, 1/2 percent.

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

166—Mercuric Salicylate, 0.13 Gm. (2 grs.) with Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, 1/2 percent.

Arsenic alone is insufficient in the cure of syphilis, and mercury in some form is used as adjunctive treatment. Mercury Salicylate is the most widely used of the insoluble mercury compounds. Injections are made intramuscularly, preferably into the gluteal region every five to seven days. The Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride renders the injection practically painless to most persons. Address the Home Office at Indianapolis for special literature.

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules. See Mercuric Salicylate Cream, page 179.

182—Mercury Succinimide, 0.01 Gm. (1/6 gr.)

Used in the treatment of syphilis. This soluble mercury salt is only slightly irritating when injected.

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

106—•Morphine Sulphate, 1/8 gr., with Magnesium Sulphate, 25 percent, 2 c.c.**107—•Morphine Sulphate,** 1/4 gr., with Magnesium Sulphate, 25 percent, 2 c.c.

Each in boxes of 1 dozen ampoules.

When chemically pure magnesium sulphate is added in 25 percent strength the analgesic action of morphine is prolonged without increasing its intensity; this serves to lengthen the time interval between doses and diminishes the number of doses of morphine required. The above two ampoules are of especial value to the physician separated by distance from his patient. The surgeon will find their use tends to lessen surgical shock, and causes prolonged analgesia, much to be desired in certain instances.

112—Ouabain, 0.0005 Gm. (1/128 gr.) in 2 c.c. normal salt solution.

For intramuscular injection.

In boxes of twelve 2 c.c. ampoules.

The pharmacologic action of ouabain is like that of digitalis and strophanthus. Its use is indicated only in those cases in which it is imperative that the therapeutic effects shall be induced within two hours or less and in which there is no contra-indication to the use of the digitalis bodies. Great care must be exercised in the administration of ouabain to patients who have recently received digitalis or its substitutes.

Dose—One ampoule to an adult, rarely repeated within 24 hours and then only in special conditions and after a careful examination of the patient.

177—Ovarian Extract, 10 grs., 1 c.c., see Page 188.**195—Ovarian Extract,** 31 grs., 1 c.c., see Page 188.

•Narcotic order required.

No.

196—Ovarian Residue Extract, 0.65 Gm. (10 grs.), see Page 188.**117—Pituitary Extract, Lilly, Obstetrical,** see page 188.**118—Pituitary Extract, Lilly, Obstetrical,** see page 188.**119—Pituitary Extract, Lilly, Surgical,** see page 188.**184—Procaine and Adrenalin.**

Procaine, 0.02 Gm. (1/3 gr.); Adrenalin, 0.0004 Gm. (1/1600 gr.) In Ringer's Solution.

Procaine is a non-narcotic, comparatively non-toxic local anesthetic, whose action is localized and intensified by the Adrenalin. This is an isotonic solution containing 2 percent of procaine.

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

172—Propyl-Cephaeline, 0.032 Gm. (1/2 gr.)**189—Propyl-Cephaeline,** 0.065 Gm. (1 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

This substance is cephaeline propyl ether phosphate, a synthetic ipecac alkaloid which is less toxic and less irritating than emetine and is more highly amebicidal. Used similarly to emetine in amebic dysentery. Recent researches have shown this alkaloid to possess an antispasmodic action similar to that of papaverine and benzyl benzoate. It is therefore indicated in renal or biliary colic, enterospasm, asthma, dysmenorrhea, hiccup and pertussis. Used subcutaneously.

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

120—Quinine Dihydrochloride, 0.25 Gm. (3-3/4 grs.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

121—Quinine Dihydrochloride, 0.5 Gm. (7-1/2 grs.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

122—Quinine Dihydrochloride, 1 Gm. (15-1/2 grs.)

Quinine Dihydrochloride is well adapted for intramuscular administration and is to be preferred when the rapid systemic action of quinine is required and in cases in which quinine is not tolerated by mouth or is poorly absorbed. Doses of 15 to 25 grains repeated every three hours until the temperature drops and remains below 102.2° have been advocated in the treatment of pneumonia.

In boxes of twelve 2 c.c. ampoules.

190—Quinine Dihydrochloride, 0.325 Gm. (5 grs.)

For intravenous use.

In boxes of six 10 c.c. ampoules.

123—Quinine Dihydrochloride, 0.5 Gm. (7-1/2 grs.)

For intravenous use.

Indicated in all conditions in which rapid quinine action is desired. In pernicious malaria as much as 15 grains may be given intravenously and this dose repeated in six hours if necessary; injections must be made very slowly.

In boxes of six 5 c.c. ampoules.

186—Quinine Dihydrochloride, 0.65 Gm. (10 grs.)

Indicated in all conditions in which rapid quinine action is desired. In pernicious malaria as much as 15 grains may be given intravenously and this dose repeated in six hours if necessary; injections must be made very slowly.

In boxes of six 20 c.c. ampoules.

No.

175—Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, 5 percent Solution.

For injecting hemorrhoids. Inject solution into center of hemorrhoids until slightly distended. Repeat injection every two weeks until cured. This will require five or six weeks on the average.

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.



134—Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, 0.25 Gm. (3-3/4 grs.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

135—Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, 0.5 Gm. (7-1/2 grs.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

136—Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, 1.0 Gm. (15-1/2 grs.)

Nos. 134, 135 and 136, which are 25 to 50 percent in strength, are not to be used for local anesthesia. Used in the treatment of malaria, whooping cough, pneumonia and other conditions requiring the systemic action of quinine. Must be given intramuscularly.

In boxes of twelve 2 c.c. ampoules.

145—Silver Nitrate, 1 percent Solution.

For the prevention and treatment of ophthalmia neonatorum. The eyes of every new-born babe should immediately be cleansed with sterile water, using a soft cloth or cotton. Then two drops of a 1 percent solution of Silver Nitrate should be dropped into the outer canthus of each eye, the eyelids being held apart.

In boxes of six dropper ampoules.

150—Sodium Cacodylate, 0.05 Gm. (3/4 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

178—Sodium Cacodylate, 0.1 Gm. (1-1/2 grs.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

151—Sodium Cacodylate, 0.13 Gm. (2 grs.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

152—Sodium Cacodylate, 0.2 Gm. (3 grs.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

154—Sodium Cacodylate, 0.33 Gm. (5 grs.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

No.

153—Sodium Cacodylate, 0.45 Gm. (7 grs.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

155—Sodium Cacodylate, 1.0 Gm. (15-1/2 grs.)

For subcutaneous or intramuscular injection. Dose—One ampoule every fourth or fifth day.

In boxes of twelve 2 c.c. ampoules.

180—Sodium Cacodylate, 1.0 Gm. (15-1/2 grs.)

Should be warmed to body temperature and injected slowly. For intravenous use.

In boxes of six 10 c.c. ampoules.

201—Sodium Cacodylate, 0.5 Gm. (7-1/2 grs.)

In boxes of six 5 c.c. ampoules.

205—Sodium Cacodylate, 0.2 Gm. (3 grs.)

In boxes of six 5 c.c. ampoules.

210—Sodium Cacodylate, 1 Gm. (15 grs.)

One of the least toxic of the arsenic compounds and well adapted for hypodermic use. Used in the treatment of syphilis, tuberculosis, malaria, pellagra, anemia, chlorosis, neuralgia, sciatica and in psoriasis and other dry scaly skin diseases. For intravenous use. The ampoule solution should be diluted with normal salt solution and injected slowly.

In boxes of six 5 c.c. ampoules.

157—Sodium Citrate, 1.17 Gm. (18 grs.)

To citrate blood for transfusion. Also used intravenously to check hemorrhage. One to six ampoules may be given intravenously. Injections should always be given slowly.

To citrate blood the contents of one ampoule is sufficient to prevent the clotting of 500 c.c. of blood, the two being intimately mixed by agitation.

In boxes of six 5 c.c. ampoules.



156—Sodium Iodide, 1 Gm. (15-1/2 grs.) in 10 c.c.

158—Sodium Iodide, 2 Gm. (31 grs.) in 20 c.c.

For intravenous use. Indicated where rapid iodide action is desirable. Sodium Iodide, intravenously, obviates gastric irritation and renders iodism less likely. Dose—10 to 20 c.c. daily or on alternate days.

In boxes of six ampoules.

159—Sodium Iodide, 1 Gm. (15-1/2 grs.) and Sodium Salicylate, 1 Gm. (15-1/2 grs.)

A combination of especial value in rheumatic conditions. Sodium Iodide intravenously renders

No.
iodism unlikely and Sodium Salicylate intravenously obviates gastric irritation. Used in pneumonia, arthritis, asthma, etc.
In boxes of six 20 c.c. ampoules.

160—Sodium Salicylate, 1.0 Gm. (15-1/2 grs.)

For intravenous injection. These ampoules contain a sterilized 20 percent solution of pure Sodium Salicylate ready for intravenous injection. The ampoules should be warmed and the contents injected slowly. Especially indicated in cases unable to retain the drug when given by mouth, in cases in which pain is severe, in heart complications and in rheumatic iritis. Gastric distress is avoided and profuse sweating and prostration are much less

No.
likely to occur. Dose—Contents of one ampoule every eight to twelve hours.

In boxes of six 5 c.c. ampoules.

Strophanthin, see Ouabain.

162—Strychnine Sulphate, 0.001 Gm. (1/64 gr.)

In boxes of twelve 1 c.c. ampoules.

207—Tartar Emetic, 1 percent.

For intravenous use. Used in the treatment of tropical ulcer (granuloma inguinale). Inject slowly.

In boxes of six 5 c.c. ampoules.

Water, distilled, see Distilled Water.

Concentrations

CONCENTRATIONS, as the name implies, contain the valuable constituents of the drugs which they represent, freed from the greater portion of the inert matter which usually accompanies them in other preparations. Their action and uses are the same as those of the drug from which they are obtained and are described under the corresponding fluid extract.

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce and pound packages.

No.
Aloin (Aloes), see Page 164.

2—Cascarin (Cascara Sagrada).

Dose—1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.325 Gm.)

3—Cascarin, in Scales.

Dose—1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.325 Gm.)

4—Caulophyllin (Caulophyllum).

Dose—1 to 4 grs. (0.065 to 0.25 Gm.)

7—Euonymin, Brown (Euonymus).

Dose—1/2 to 4 grs. (0.032 to 0.25 Gm.)

8—Hydrastin (Hydrastis).

Standard—15.2 to 16.8 percent, Hydrastine.

Dose—1 to 8 grs. (0.065 to 0.5 Gm.)



No.

10—Jalapin (Jalap).

Dose—1 to 4 grs. (0.065 to 0.25 Gm.)

11—Leptandrin (Leptandra).

Dose—2 to 5 grs. (0.13 to 0.325 Gm.)

12—Lupulin, N. F. The glandular trichomes separated from the strobiles of Humulus Lupulus, Linne.

Dose—2 to 8 grs. (0.13 to 0.5 Gm.)

13—Podophyllin (Podophyllum).

Dose—1/12 to 1/2 gr. (0.005 to 0.032 Gm.)



Cordials

EACH fluid ounce contains or represents the amount stated, unless otherwise noted. Supplied in pint and gallon bottles. Larger packages on special orders.

No.

1—Antiperiodic.

Warburg's Tincture, without Aloes and Quinine.....	1 oz.
Fowler's Solution.....	16 mins.
Cascara Sagrada.....	30 grs.
Potassium Iodide.....	4 grs.
Iron Phosphate, Soluble.....	2 grs.
Cinchona Alkaloids.....	8 grs.

Alternative, tonic and antiperiodic. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.) three or four times daily.

2—Calisaya.

Calisaya Bark.....40 grs.

Stimulant, tonic and antiperiodic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

3—Cascara.

Each litre represents
Cascara Sagrada....125.0 Gm.
Berberis Aquifolium. 3.7 Gm.
Aromatics.

Stomachic and laxative. Used in the treatment of constipation. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.) night and morning as a laxative; 4 drams (15 c.c.) night and morning as a cathartic.

4—Cod Liver Oil Extract, with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

Cod Liver Oil Extract.....	6 mins.
Calcium Hypophosphite.....	6 grs.
Sodium Hypophosphite.....	3 grs.

Tonic and nutritive. Dose—4 drams (15 c.c.) three times daily.

Diuretic, see Elixir Sourwood, Compound, page 42.

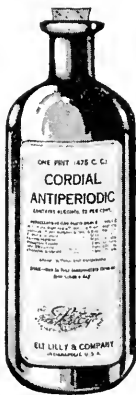
5—Enzymatic.

One ounce represents

Pepsin, 1:3000.....	8 grs.
Rennin.....	1 gr.
Tr. Nux Vomica.....	10 mins.

With Hydrochloric Acid, Pineapple Juice and Aromatics.

A palatable digestive and tonic, recommended in subacute and chronic gastritis; in gastric indigestion and in convalescent cases of pneumonia, influenza, diphtheria or other infectious diseases in which the appetite is poor and the digestive processes are impaired. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)



No.

Helonias, see Squaw Vine, Compound.

6—Intestinal Antiseptic.

Hydrastis.....	8 grs.
Rhubarb.....	12 grs.
Calcium Sulphocarbolate.....	4 grs.
Sodium Sulphocarbolate.....	4 grs.
Zinc Sulphocarbolate.....	4 grs.

With Blackberry Juice and Brandy.

Antiseptic and astringent. Used in the treatment of diarrhea. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

8—Neutralizing.

Rhubarb.....	20 grs.
Cassia.....	10 grs.
Hydrastis.....	10 grs.
Oil Peppermint.....	1/4 min.
Potassium Bicarbonate.....	5 grs.

Antacid, laxative and carminative. Used as a corrective in diarrhea, hyperacidity and as a gentle laxative for infants and during pregnancy. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

9—Palmetto.

Sabal.....	160 grs.
Sandalwood.....	40 grs.
Corn Silk.....	50 grs.

Tonic, stimulant and diuretic. Used as a sedative in irritated conditions of the genitourinary tract. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.)

**10—Sedative (Uterine Tonic).**

Viburnum Prunifolium.....	60 grs.
White Alkaloid of Hydrastis.....	1/2 gr.
Jamaica Dogwood.....	30 grs.
Aromatics.	

Uterine tonic and sedative. Used in dysmenorrhea. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c.c.)

11—Squaw Vine, Compound.

Helonias.....	15 grs.
Mitchella repens.....	60 grs.
Cramp Bark.....	60 grs.
Caulophyllum.....	15 grs.
Aromatics.	

Uterine tonic and sedative. Used in amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea and where there is a tendency to miscarriage. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.)

Uterine Tonic, see Sedative.

Effervescent Salts—Granular

GRANULAR Effervescent Salts afford a convenient means of administering various medicinal agents in the form of cool, refreshing draughts. These salts are prepared in a special department and are compounded of the finest materials only.

Granular Effervescent Salts include preparations which practically duplicate the medicinal constituents of certain famous mineral springs, and enable the physician to prescribe these mineral waters for patients to whom the springs are inaccessible. They are constant in composition, convenient to administer and avoid the contamination to which natural or prepared mineral waters are frequently subjected.

The four-ounce bottles in which effervescent salts are supplied are provided with screw-cap measuring cups holding approximately three teaspoonfuls.

No.

1—Caffeo-Saline.

One ounce contains 11 grs. Acetanilid in combination with Citrated Caffeine, Sodium Citrate and Sodium Chloride.

Anticephalgic and nerve sedative. Useful in relief of nervous excitement, hyperacidity, sick headache, seasickness, migraine, etc. Dose—2 to 4 teaspoonfuls in a glass of moderately cool water, taken while effervescing.

Supplied in 4-ounce and pound bottles.

2—Carlsbad Salt, Artificial.

One dessertspoonful, about 2 drams, represents one tumblerful of the natural water. An agreeable aperient, antacid and mild diuretic. Useful in gout, hepatic torpor and gastric hyperacidity. Dose—1 dessertspoonful in a glass of water three times a day. Should be taken preferably one hour before meals.

Supplied in 4-ounce and pound bottles.

3—Headache Salt.

One ounce contains 11 grs. Acetanilid in combination with Citrated Caffeine and Sodium Chloride.

Anticephalgic and nerve sedative. Useful in relieving nervous excitement, train and seasickness, nausea and migraine. Dose—2 to 4 teaspoonfuls in water, taken while effervescing.

Supplied in 4-ounce and pound bottles.

4—Kissingen Salt, Artificial, N. F.

One and one-half teaspoonfuls, about 90 grs., represent one tumblerful of Kissingen water.

Mild alkaline aperient. Useful in gout, hepatic disorders, etc. Alternated daily with artificial Vichy Salt, Kissingen, has been successfully employed in reducing obesity. Dose—1 dessertspoonful in a glass of water.

Supplied in 4-ounce and pound bottles; also supplied in the form of Effervescent Tablets.



No.

5—Laxative Salt.

One teaspoonful, about 1 dram, contains
Sodium Phosphate.....20 grs.
Magnesium Sulphate.....25 grs.
Sodium Sulphate.....10 grs.

Laxative, hepatic stimulant and aperient. Of value in chronic constipation, hepatic disorders, etc. Dose—As a laxative, 1 teaspoonful; as a cathartic, 2 to 4 teaspoonfuls in a glass of moderately cool water, taken while effervescing.

Supplied in 4-ounce and pound bottles.

6—Lithia Laxative.

One dessertspoonful, about 2 drams, contains
Sodium Phosphate.....30 grs.
Lithium Citrate.....5 grs.

Laxative and diuretic. Valuable in treatment of habitual constipation and disorders due to faulty elimination of uric acid. Dose—1 to 2 teaspoonfuls in a glass of water.

Supplied in 4-ounce and pound bottles.

Lithiated Caffeine, see Lithium and Potassium Carbonates, Alkaline.

7—Lithium Citrate, N. F.

One dessertspoonful, about 2 drams, contains 6 grs. Lithium Citrate.

Useful in rendering the urine alkaline and non-irritant. Employed in chronic gout, rheumatism and in uric acid diathesis to prevent formation of urinary calculi. Dose—1 to 2 teaspoonfuls, in a glass of water, taken while effervescing.

Supplied in 4-ounce and pound bottles. Also supplied in the form of Effervescent Tablets, see Tablets.

8—Lithium and Potassium Carbonates, Alkaline.

One dessertspoonful, about 2 drams, contains
Caffeine, Citrated.....1 gr.
Potassium Bicarbonate.....10 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....10 grs.
Lithium Carbonate.....5 grs.

Antacid, antirheumatic and diuretic. Useful in

No.

cystitis, rheumatism and in cases where the secretions are slightly acid. Dose—2 to 4 teaspoonfuls in a glass of water.

Supplied in 4-ounce and pound bottles.

9—Magnesium Citrate.

One teaspoonful, about 1 dram, contains 20 grs. Anhydrous Magnesium Citrate.

An agreeable, cooling laxative and purgative. Useful in headaches due to gastric and hepatic disorders. Dose—As a laxative, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls; as a purgative, 2 tablespoonfuls in a glass of water.

Supplied in 4-ounce and pound bottles.



10—Magnesium Sulphate.

One teaspoonful, about 1 dram, contains 30 grs. Magnesium Sulphate.

Cathartic and laxative. Dose—2 to 4 teaspoonfuls in water.

Supplied in 4-ounce and pound bottles.

15—Sodium Phosphate, U. S. P.

One teaspoonful, about 1 dram, contains 30 grs. Sodium Phosphate.

No.

Mild but certain laxative or purgative, according to dose, hepatic stimulant. Of value in treatment of biliousness, dysentery, jaundice, etc. Dose—1 to 4 teaspoonfuls in water.

Supplied in 4-ounce and pound bottles; also supplied in the form of Effervescent Tablets.

16—Sodium Phosphate, Concentrated.

One ounce is the equivalent of one ounce of crystallized Sodium Phosphate.

Action and uses the same as Sodium Phosphate, U. S. P. Dose—1/2 to 2 teaspoonfuls in water.

Supplied in 4-ounce and pound bottles.

18—Vichy Salt, Artificial, N. F.

One teaspoonful, about 1 dram, represents one tumblerful of Vichy water.

Mild aperient and diuretic. Useful as an antacid in gastric hyperacidity. Alternated daily with Kissingen Salt, Artificial, Vichy water is used extensively for the reduction of obesity. (See Kissingen.) Dose—1 to 2 teaspoonfuls in water three or four times a day.

Supplied in 4-ounce and pound bottles; also supplied in the form of Effervescent Tablets.



No concern spends as much, proportionately, on scientific supervision; no producer makes greater effort to keep abreast with the latest developments in science than do Eli Lilly and Company. To be certain of obtaining the high quality and great purity that are associated with products bearing the Lilly Label always specify when ordering.

Elastic Filled Capsules

ENCAPSULATION in gelatin offers an ideal means of administering extremely disagreeable and often nauseous remedies which are of an oily or resinous character. Not only are these agents thus kept from contact with the organs of taste when administered, but they are also protected to a large extent from the influence of air and oxidation during storage.

Special attention is directed to the high quality of this line. Original methods are employed in the manufacture of these products and only the best of materials used.

Lilly Elastic Capsules are oval in shape unless otherwise noted. They are supplied in boxes of 12 and 100 capsules each, except where otherwise noted. To avoid the possibility of confusion it is suggested that Elastic Filled Capsules be ordered by number.

No.

1—Apiol, Green, 5 mins.;
with Olive Oil, 5
mins.

Emmenagogue and
antipyretic. Used in the
treatment of amenor-
rhea. Dose—1 capsule
three times daily.

107—Apiol, Compound,
round.

Apiol Green. 2 mins.
Oil Savin... 1-1/2 mins.
Oil Tansy... 1-1/2 mins.

Emmenagogue. Used
in the treatment of
amenorrhea. Dose—1
or 2 capsules.

Apiol and Ergotin,
Compound, see
Ergot-Apiol, Com-
pound.

3—Benzyl Benzoate, 5 mins., with Oil.

4—Benzyl Benzoate, 10 mins., with Oil.

Antispasmodic. Succedaneum for
opium. Of particular value in dysmenor-
rhea, bronchial asthma, angiospasm,
spastic constipation, pylorospasm, enterospasm and
in biliary and renal colic. Dose—5 to 30 mins. Re-
peat as necessary.

80—Bronchial, No. 2.

Strychnine Phosphate..... 1/40 gr.
Creosote 1 min.
Eucalyptol 1 min.
Terebene 2 mins.

Expectorant, stimulant and antiseptic.

Useful in the treatment of bronchial and pulmo-
nary affections where the stimulant effect of strych-
nine is required. Dose—1 capsule three or four times
daily.

Bronchial, also see Creosote, Compound.

108—Castor Oil, 5 mins.

5—Castor Oil, 10 mins.

101—Castor Oil, 15 mins. (about 1 Gm.)

103—Castor Oil, 20 mins.

116—Castor Oil, 30 mins.

No.

6—Castor Oil, 2-1/2
Gm.

7—Castor Oil, 5 Gm.
In boxes of 6 and 100.

90—Castor Oil, 10 Gm.
In boxes of 6.

A bland, non-irritating
purgative, particularly useful
in constipation in chil-
dren. Employed also in
irritative diarrheas to re-
move offending material
from the bowels. Dose
—1 or more capsules as
required.

9—Castor and Croton
Oils.

Castor Oil.... 10 mins.
Croton Oil.... 1/8 min.

Drastic purgative. Used
in obstinate constipation.
Dose—1 to 4 capsules.

10—Castor Oil and Podophyllin.

Castor Oil..... 10 mins.
Podophyllin..... 1/8 gr.

Laxative and cathartic. Dose—1 to 4
capsules.



113—Castor Oil and Salol, No. 1.

Castor Oil 5 mins.
Salol 5 grs.

No.

114—Castor Oil and Salol, No. 2.

Castor Oil.....10 mins.
Salol......5 grs.

Antirheumatic, intestinal and urinary antiseptic and antipyretic. Dose—1 to 3 capsules two or three times daily.

126—Chenopodium Oil, 5 mins.

124—Chenopodium Oil, 10 mins.

An efficient vermifuge for the treatment of hook-worm and roundworm. Dose—10 to 15 minims every two hours until three doses are taken, followed in two hours by a dose of castor oil. For children of six to eight years give half the adult dose. Literature will be supplied on request.

11—Cod Liver Oil, 10 mins.

95—Cod Liver Oil, 20 mins.

12—Cod Liver Oil, 2-1/2 Gm.

In boxes of 6 and 100.

13—Cod Liver Oil, 5 Gm.

In boxes of 6 and 100.

Nutrient and alterative. Cod Liver Oil is useful in the incipient stage of tuberculosis and for maintaining strength and general nutrition in other wasting diseases. It is of value in chronic rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, strumous skin lesions, strumous ophthalmia, scrofula, enlargement of the lymphatic glands, emphysema of the lungs and in the early stages of rickets. Dose—1/2 to 4 drams (2 to 15 c.c.) preferably after meals.

Cod Liver Oil and Creosote, see Creosote and Cod Liver Oil.

84—Copaiba, 5 mins.

Also supplied in Globules, see Page 35.

18—Copaiba, 10 mins.

Also supplied in Globules, see Page 69.

123—Copaiba, 15 mins.

Diuretic and genitourinary stimulant, also stimulant to bronchial mucous membranes. Used chiefly in the treatment of gonorrhea, also in cystitis, chronic bronchitis, etc. Dose—5 to 20 mins. two to four times daily.

20—Copaiba, Cubeb and Iron.

Copaiba.....6 mins.
Oleoresin Cubeb.....2 mins.
Tr. Iron Chloride.....2 mins.

Used in chronic urethritis with anemia and debility. Dose—1 capsule three times daily after meals.

21—Copaiba, Cubeb and Matico.

Copaiba.....6 mins.
Oleoresin Cubeb.....3 mins.
Oleoresin Matico.....1 min.

Stimulant and alterative to diseased mucous membranes. Useful in the treatment of gonorrhea, leucorrhea, etc. Dose—1 capsule three times daily after meals.

22—Copaiba, Cubeb, Matico and Santal.

Copaiba.....3 mins.
Oleoresin Cubeb.....3 mins.
Oleoresin Matico.....1 min.
Oil Santal.....3 mins.

No.

Action similar to the preceding. Used in the treatment of chronic gonorrhea and gleet. Dose—1 or 2 capsules three times daily.

24—Copaiba, Cubeb and Santal.

Copaiba.....6 mins.
Oil Cubeb.....2 mins.
Oil Santal.....2 mins.

Useful in chronic gonorrhea and chronic urethritis. Dose—1 or 2 capsules three times daily.

25—Copaiba and Oleoresin Cubeb.

Copaiba.....7 mins.
Oleoresin Cubeb.....3 mins.

Used in advanced stages of gonorrhea and chronic urethritis. Dose—1 or 2 capsules three times daily.

26—Copaiba and Oil Cubeb.

Copaiba.....7 mins.
Oil Cubeb.....3 mins.

Uses and dose same as the preceding.

27—Copaiba and Santal.

Copaiba.....5 mins.
Oil Santal.....5 mins.

Useful in gonorrhea after the first period of acute inflammation. Dose—1 or 2 capsules three times daily.

28—Copaiba, Santal, Cassia and Haarlem Oil.

Copaiba.....3-1/2 mins.
Oil Santal.....3-1/2 mins.
Haarlem Oil.....3-1/2 mins.
Oil Cassia.....1/2 min.

Used in the treatment of diseases of the genitourinary organs, particularly in advanced stages of gonorrhea and gleet. Dose—1 or 2 capsules three times daily after meals.

92—Creosote, 1 min.

Creosote, U. S. P.....1 min.
Olive Oil.....9 mins.

102—Creosote, 2 mins.

Creosote, U. S. P.....2 mins.
Olive Oil.....8 mins.

112—Creosote, 3 mins.

Creosote, U. S. P.....3 mins.
Olive Oil.....7 mins.

86—Creosote, 5 mins.

Creosote, U. S. P.....5 mins.
Olive Oil.....10 mins.

Medical properties and dose the same as Creosote Carbonate.

96—Creosote Carbonate, 5 grs.

Also supplied in Globules, see Page 69.

97—Creosote Carbonate, 10 grs.

Expectorant and antiseptic. Used in pulmonary tuberculosis, chronic bronchitis and as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose—1 capsule after meals.

30—Creosote and Cod Liver Oil, No. 1.

Creosote, U. S. P.....1 min.
Cod Liver Oil.....9 mins.

No.

31—Creosote and Cod Liver Oil, No. 2.

Creosote, U. S. P. 2 mins.
Cod Liver Oil. 8 mins.

109—Creosote and Cod Liver Oil, No. 3.

Creosote, U. S. P. 1 min.
Cod Liver Oil. 4 mins.

122—Creosote and Cod Liver Oil, No. 4.

Creosote, U. S. P. 1 min.
Cod Liver Oil. 20 mins.

32—Creosote, Compound, Bronchial, De Witt.

Creosote, U. S. P. 2 mins.
Oil Eucalyptus. 2 mins.
Oil Santal. 2 mins.

Recommended in subacute and chronic inflammation of the bronchi. Dose—1 or 2 capsules three times daily.

36—Cubeb Oil and Santal.

Oil Cubeb. 5 mins.
Oil Santal. 5 mins.

Used in chronic gonorrhea, gleet and chronic cystitis; also in the subacute stages of bronchitis and in asthma marked by catarrhal symptoms when expectoration is thick and ropy. Dose—1 or 2 capsules three times daily after meals.

37—Cubeb, Oleoresin and Santal.

Oleoresin Cubeb. 5 mins.
Oil Santal. 5 mins.

Uses and dose same as preceding.

78—Ergot-Apiol, Compound.

Apiol. 5 mins.
Oil Tansy. 1/2 min.
Ergotin, Bonjean. 1 gr.
Aloin. 1/8 gr.

Emmenagogue. Used in the treatment of amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea. Dose—1 or 2 capsules after meals.

100—Ergot-Apiol, Compound, with Blaud's Mass.

Apiol. 5 mins.
Oil Tansy. 1/2 min.
Ergotin, Bonjean. 1 gr.
Aloin. 1/8 gr.
Ext. Cotton Root, Green. 1 gr.
Blaud's Mass. 5 grs.

Used in the treatment of amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea associated with anemia. Dose—1 or 2 capsules after meals.

39—Eucalyptus Oil, 5 mins.

Oil Eucalyptus. 5 mins.
Oil Sweet Almonds. 5 mins.

Stimulant and antiseptic. Used in bronchitis, asthma and subacute gonorrhea. Dose—1 or 2 capsules.

69—Gonorrhea, Special, round.

Methylene Blue. 1 gr.
Oil Nutmeg. 1 min.
Oil Santal. 2 mins.
Vegetable Oil. q. s.

Useful in the treatment of the earlier stages of gonorrhea. Dose—1 or 2 capsules three times daily after meals.

89—Guaiacol, 4 mins.

Guaiacol. 4 mins.
Vegetable Oil. 8 mins.

Properties and uses the same as those of Creosote. Dose—1 capsule after meals.

No.

121—Haarlem Oil, 5 mins.**40—Haarlem Oil, 10 mins.**

Said to be of value in the treatment of affections of the kidneys and bladder. Dose—1 to 3 capsules three times daily.

Haarlem, Compound, see Copaiba, Santal, Cassia and Haarlem Oil.

41—Male Fern, Oleoresin (Ethereal Extract), 10 mins. (0.6 c.c.)

Anthelmintic. Used for the expulsion of tapeworms. Dose—4 to 8 capsules taken in the morning and followed after several hours by a calomel purge aided by a saline. Castor oil should not be used.

42—Male Fern and Kamala.

Oleoresin Male Fern. 7 mins.
Kamala. 4 grs.

Anthelmintic. Used for the expulsion of tapeworms. Dose—4 to 8 capsules taken in the morning and followed after several hours by a calomel purge aided by a saline. Castor oil should not be used.

Mammary Substance, see Gland Products.

128—Mercurial Ointment, U. S. P., 60 grs.

In boxes of one-half dozen capsules.

129—Mercurial Ointment, U. S. P., 120 grs.

In boxes of one-half dozen capsules.

Antisymphilitic, alterative and parasiticide. This ointment contains 50 percent Metallic Mercury and is largely used in the treatment of syphilis by inoculation, also locally in venereal sores, glandular swellings and certain skin diseases, and for the destruction of pediculi.

Elastic capsules afford a ready means of dispensing Mercurial Ointment.

44—Methylene Blue, Compound, Horwitz, round; also see Globules, Page 69.

Methylene Blue. 1 gr.
Copaiba. 1-1/2 mins.
Oil Santal. 1-1/2 mins.
Oil Cinnamon. 1/2 min.

This is the original formula of Dr. Horwitz and is useful in the earlier stages of gonorrhea as it tends to shorten the course of the disease. Dose—1 or 2 capsules three times daily after meals.

45—Methylene Blue, Compound, Horwitz, oval.

Formula same as No. 44.

Methylene Blue, Compound, No. 2, see Globules, Page 69.

72—Methylene Blue and Santal, Compound.

Methylene Blue. 1 gr.
Salol. 2 grs.
Oil Santal. 2 mins.
Oil Cinnamon. 1/2 min.
Copaiba. 2 mins.
Oleoresin Cubeb. 2 mins.
Oleoresin Matiao. 2 mins.

For the treatment of gonorrhea and other acute urethral diseases; also gonorrheal rheumatism. Dose—1 or 2 capsules after meals.

Supplied round only.

70—Methylene-Salol, Compound.

Methylene Blue. 1 gr.
Salol. 2 grs.
Oil Santal. 8 mins.
Oil Cinnamon. 1/2 min.

Uses and dose same as the preceding.

- No.
118—Olive Oil, 20 mins.
104—Olive Oil, 2-1/2 Gm.
105—Olive Oil, 5 Gm.
 Nutritive and mildly laxative. Dose—1 to 6 capsules, repeated as may be required.

46—Palme-Santal.

Oleoresin Saw Palmetto.....2 mins.
 Oil Santal.....2 mins.

Used in the treatment of prostatic troubles, irritation of the bladder and urethral inflammation. Dose—1 to 2 capsules after meals.

50—Quinine Sulphate, 2 grs.

51—Quinine Sulphate, 3 grs.

53—Quinine Sulphate, 5 grs.

Antiperiodic, antipyretic and tonic. Specific in malarial fevers. Dose—1 to 10 grs. repeated as needed.

57—Salol, 5 grs.

Intestinal antiseptic, antipyretic and antirheumatic. Used in rheumatism, fevers, colds, diarrhea, cholera, typhoid and urinary infections. Dose—1 to 3 capsules.

58—Salol, Compound.

Salol.....3-1/2 grs.
 Oleoresin Cubeb.....5 mins.
 Copaiba.....10 mins.
 Pepsin, 1:3000.....1 gr.

Used in the treatment of gonorrhea. Dose—1 or 2 capsules after meals.

88—Salol and Methylene Blue, Compound.

Salol.....3-1/2 grs.
 Copaiba.....10 mins.
 Oleoresin Cubeb.....5 mins.
 Methylene Blue.....1 gr.

Uses and dose same as the preceding.

99—Salol and Santal.

Salol.....5 grs.
 Oil Santal.....10 mins.

Urinary antiseptic and mucous surfaces stimulant. Used in gonorrheal disorders. Dose—1 or 2 capsules after meals.

59—Salol and Santal, Compound.

Salol.....4 grs.
 Oleoresin Cubeb.....5 mins.
 Oil Santal.....5 mins.

Used in chronic gonorrhea and gleet as an antiseptic and stimulant; also in chronic cystitis. Dose—1 or 2 capsules after meals.

No.

61—Santal Oil, East Indian, 5 mins.

Also supplied in Globules, see Page 69.

62—Santal Oil, East Indian, 10 mins.

Also supplied in Globules, see Page 69.

106—Santal Oil, East Indian, 15 mins.

Urinary antiseptic and stimulant expectorant. Used in the treatment of gonorrhea, gleet and chronic cystitis. Also useful in chronic bronchitis. Dose—5 to 15 mins. preferably after meals.

98—Santal Ava.

Kava Kava.....16 grs.
 Oil Santal.....5 mins.

Useful in gonorrheal and inflamed conditions of the urethral tract. Dose—1 or 2 capsules three or four times daily after meals.

Santal, Compound, see Copaiba, Santal, Cassia and Haarlem Oil.

Saw Palmetto and Santal, see Palme-Santal.

81—Turpentine Oil, 5 mins.

65—Turpentine Oil, 10 mins.

Diuretic and diffusible stimulant. Useful in advanced stages of typhoid and in other enteric fevers and to overcome tympanites and flatulence. Also employed in passive hemorrhages of the intestinal and genitourinary tract. Contraindicated in acute nephritis and acute gastrointestinal inflammation. Dose—1 or 2 capsules (10 to 20 mins.)

82—Warburg's Tincture, 1 dram.

Each capsule represents 1 fluid dram of tincture. Used in the treatment of malarial fever. Dose—2 capsules are given after first opening the bowels by a saline purge, followed after two or three hours by a second dose.

83—Warburg's Tincture, without Aloes, 1 dram.

Each capsule represents 1 fluid dram of tincture without aloes. Properties and dose same as the preceding.

75—Wintergreen Oil, 5 mins.

Wintergreen Oil.....5 mins.
 Olive Oil.....5 mins.

Antirheumatic and antiseptic. Dose—1 to 3 capsules after meals.

68—Wintergreen Oil, 10 mins.

Antirheumatic. Dose—1 or 2 capsules.

Elixirs

THIS extensive line of pharmaceutical preparations is the result of the modern trend to render medicines attractive in appearance, pleasant to taste and more acceptable to the stomach. From a very modest beginning the list of elixirs now includes many simples and compounds of recognized usefulness and stability. These have been developed under scientific supervision and by methods of standardization which insure their uniformity and reliability.

PACKAGES

Elixirs are supplied in pint and gallon bottles and in larger packages on special orders. To avoid the possibility of confusion it is suggested that Elixirs be ordered by number.

Each fluid ounce contains or represents the amount of ingredients mentioned in the formula unless otherwise noted.

No.

1—Acetanilid, Compound (Liquid Febrifuge).

Acetanilid.....	10 grs.
Acetphenetidin.....	8 grs.
Salol.....	4 grs.
Caffeine, Citrated.....	4 grs.

Analgesic, sedative and antipyretic. Used in headache, fever, neuralgia, tonsillitis and influenza. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) diluted.

2—*Acetanilid, Compound, Special.

Acetanilid.....	16 grs.
Caffeine.....	2 grs.
Sodium Bromide.....	40 grs.
Codeine Sulphate.....	1/2 gr.
Tr. Gelsemium.....	24 grs.

Analgesic, sedative and antipyretic. Used in nervous insomnia, headache, neuralgia, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) diluted.

Acid, Salicylic, see Salicylic Acid.

Adjuvant, see Nulxir, Simple, Page 180.

4—Aletris, Compound.

Aletris.....	30 grs.
Mitchella repens.....	30 grs.
Cramp Bark.....	15 grs.
Caulophyllum.....	7-1/2 grs.

Uterine tonic and antispasmodic. Used in dysmenorrhea. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) every three or four hours.

Alkaline, see Rhubarb, Alkaline, with Pancreatin.

5—Alkaline, Digestive.

Avena Sativa.....	8 grs.
Xanthoxylum.....	8 grs.
Hydrastis.....	8 grs.
Gentian.....	4 grs.
Ginger.....	4 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	4 grs.

Stomachic, tonic and stimulant. Used in atonic dyspepsia. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

6—Aloin, Belladonna and Strychnine.

Aloin.....	1-3/5 grs.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1 gr.
Strychnine.....	8/60 gr.

*Federal record of sales required.

No.

Laxative, intestinal stimulant and tonic. Used in chronic constipation, hepatic disturbances, nervous headache, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

Alterative Chlorides, see Iron, Arsenic and Mercury Chlorides.

10—Ammonium Valerate.

Antispasmodic and nerve sedative. Used in hysteria and other similar nervous states. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

11—Antiasthmatic, Hare.

Sodium Iodide.....	16 grs.
Potassium Bromide.....	16 grs.
Tr. Lobelia.....	32 mins.
Fl. Ext. Euphorbia Pil.....	24 mins.
Nitroglycerin.....	1/25 gr.

Alterative, antispasmodic and antiasthmatic. Used chiefly in asthma, chronic bronchitis and hay fever. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) three times a day. In acute attacks give every hour or two until relieved.

12—Antidyspeptic.

Pepsin, 1:3000.....	4 grs.
Pancreatin.....	8 grs.
Cascara Sagrada.....	4 grs.
Ipecac.....	8/10 gr.
Strychnine.....	8/120 gr.
E. & T. Antiseptic.....	120 mins.

Digestant, laxative, stimulant and antiseptic. Used in chronic indigestion. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) after meals.

13—Antidyspeptic, Phenolated.

Pepsin, 1:3000.....	8 grs.
Pancreatin.....	16 grs.
Cascara Sagrada.....	8 grs.
Ipecac.....	1-3/5 grs.
Nux Vomica.....	1 gr.
Phenolated Elixir.....	q. s.

Digestant, laxative, intestinal stimulant and antiseptic. Used in chronic dyspepsia with constipation. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

14—Antimalarial.

Quinidine Sulphate.....	5 grs.
Canada Snake Root.....	22-1/2 grs.

No.

Antiperiodic and antimalarial. Used in malaria and other febrile diseases. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

Aromatic, see Nulixir, Page 180.

Barbital, see Nulixir, Page 180.

221—Basic, for Basham's Mixture (Liquor Ferriet Ammoni Acetatis).

Formula to prepare Basham's Mixture:

Basic Elixir for Basham's Mixture. 4 fl. ozs. 125 c.c.

Tincture Ferrie Chloride, U. S. P. 307 mins. 20 c.c.

Water q. s. 16 fl. ozs. 500 c.c.

This is an unstable preparation and should only be prepared for immediate use.

Benzyl-Benzozate, see Solutions, Page 101.

19—Bismuth.

Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate. 16 grs.

Gastrointestinal sedative and astringent. Used in gastrointestinal disorders where there is excessive secretion and relaxation of the mucous membranes. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c.c.) every two or three hours.

20—Bismuth and Strychnine.

Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate. 16 grs.

Strychnine. 8/60 gr.

Gastrointestinal sedative, stimulant and astringent. Used similarly to the preceding elixir. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c.c.)

22—Black Haw.

Viburnum Prunifolium. 80 grs.

Nervine, antispasmodic and uterine tonic. Used in dysmenorrhea, after-pains and threatened abortion. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c.c.)

Black Haw, Compound, see Cordial Sedative, Page 31.

Bromides, see Nulixir, Page 180.

23—Bromides and Belladonna, Compound.

Potassium Bromide. 40 grs.

Sodium Bromide. 40 grs.

Ammonium Bromide. 40 grs.

Zinc Bromide. 1 gr.

Ext. Belladonna Leaves. 1/8 gr.

Ext. Hyoscyamus. 1/8 gr.

Ext. Cannabis. 1/8 gr.

Cascara Sagrada. 40 grs.

With Ext. Hops and Aromatics.

Nerve sedative, antispasmodic and hypnotic. Used as a sedative in nervous disturbances and to produce sleep. Dose—2 drams (8 c.c.) in water three times a day.

Bromides and Chloral, Compound, see Bromochloral, Compound.

24—Bromides, Compound, also see Bromochloral, Compound.

Ammonium Bromide. 24 grs.

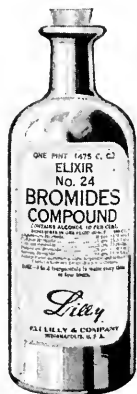
Calcium Bromide. 24 grs.

Lithium Bromide. 24 grs.

Potassium Bromide. 24 grs.

Sodium Bromide. 24 grs.

Nerve sedative, antispasmodic and hypnotic. Used in nervous conditions, insomnia, chorea, epilepsy, delirium tremens, alcoholism, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) in water every three or four hours.



No.

Bromides and Iodide, Compound, see Calcium Iodide, Compound.

25—Bromides, Triplex.

Caffeine Bromide. 8 grs.

Sodium Bromide. 8 grs.

Potassium Bromide. 8 grs.

Sedative and antispasmodic.

Used in spasmodic conditions, nervous headache, etc. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.)

26—Bromochloral, Compound.

Potassium Bromide. 120 grs.

Hydrated Chloral. 90 grs.

Ext. Hyoscyamus. 1 gr.

Ext. Cannabis Indica. 1 gr.

Hypnotic, sedative and antispasmodic.

Used in delirium tremens, acute mania, epilepsy, chorea and convulsions. Contraindicated in gastritis. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c.c.) Larger doses must not be given in heart disease and it should be given to children and the aged with caution.



27—Buchu, N. F.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents

12.5 c.c. Fl. Ext. Buchu. 60 mins.

Mild genitourinary and gastrointestinal stimulant, tonic and diuretic. Used chiefly in catarrhal conditions of the genitourinary tract, hematuria, incontinence, etc., and in gastric debility and intestinal colic. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.)

28—Buchu Compound, Formula A.

Buchu. 40 grs.

Juniper. 20 grs.

Cubeb. 6-2/3 grs.

Pareira. 40 grs.

Diuretic and stimulant to the genitourinary tract. Used in chronic cystitis and catarrhal conditions of the genitourinary tract. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.)

29—Buchu, Compound, N. F.

100 c. c. represent One fluid ounce represents

25 c. c. Fl. Ext. Buchu, Comp., N. F. 120 mins.

(Buchu Cubeb, Juniper and Uva Ursi.)

Diuretic and mild stimulant to the genitourinary tract. Used similarly to the preceding elixir. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) in water.

30—Buchu and Hyoscyamus, Compound.

Buchu. 40 grs.

Uva Ursi. 20 grs.

Pareira. 20 grs.

Hyoscyamus. 20 grs.

Hops. 20 grs.

Potassium Acetate. 40 grs.

Spirit Nitrous Ether. 20 mins.

Stimulant, sedative and diuretic. Used chiefly as a diuretic in chronic kidney affections. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.) three or four times a day.

31—Buchu and Juniper, Compound.

Buchu. 24 grs.

Barberry Bark. 12 grs.

Juniper. 12 grs.

Sodium Salicylate. 10 grs.

Diuretic and antirheumatic. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c.c.)

No.

32—Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate.

Buchu.....45 grs.
 Juniper.....12 grs.
 Potassium Acetate.....16 grs.

Diuretic and stimulant. Used in chronic infections of the urinary tract. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

Buchu, Juniper and Uva Ursi, Compound, see Buchu, Juniper, Uva Ursi and Potassium Acetate.

33—Buchu, Juniper, Uva Ursi and Potassium Acetate.

Buchu.....80 grs.
 Juniper.....40 grs.
 Uva Ursi.....40 grs.
 Potassium Acetate.....24 grs.

Diuretic and stimulant. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c.c.)

34—Buchu and Potassium Acetate.

Buchu.....56 grs.
 Potassium Acetate.....40 grs.

Diuretic and aperient. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c.c.)

Caffeine and Potassium Bromide, see Potassium Bromide and Caffeine.

Calcium Bromide, Compound, see Calcium Iodide, Compound.

35—Calcium Iodide, Compound.

Each fluid ounce contains 72 grains of the Iodides, Bromides and Chlorides of Calcium, Magnesium, Iron, Sodium and Potassium combined with Fluid Extracta Sarsaparilla, Compound, and Adjuvants.

Alterative, sedative and tonic. Used in rheumatism, pleuritic affections, syphilis, chronic skin diseases, etc. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c.c.)

36—Calcium Lactophosphate, 16 grs.

Reconstructive tonic. Used in rickets, defective ossification and as a general tonic. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.)

37—Calcium and Sodium Glycerophosphates, N. F.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
 2.5 Gm. Solution Sodium Glycerophosphate.....11.4 grs.
 0.875 Gm. Calcium Glycerophosphate. 4 grs.

Alterative and tonic. Used as a general tonic and reconstructive. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

39—Calisaya.

Calisaya Bark.....40 grs.

Tonic, febrifuge and antiperiodic. Not compatible with iron salts. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c.c.)

Calisaya, N. F., see Cinchona Alkaloids, N. F.

41—Calisaya, Bismuth and Strychnine.

Calisaya Bark.....40 grs.
 Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate.....8 grs.
 Strychnine.....8/60 gr.

Tonic, febrifuge, stomachic and astringent. Effective as a bitter tonic, gastrointestinal astringent and stimulant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

No.

42—Calisaya, Detannated.

Calisaya Bark.....40 grs.

Tonic and antiperiodic. This preparation is free from the tannin of cinchona bark, and is compatible with iron salts. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.)

Calisaya, Ferrated, see Calisaya and Iron.

43—Calisaya, Hydrastis and Lactated Pepsin

Calisaya Bark.....40 grs.
 Fluid Hydrastis, Non-alcoholic.....32 mins.
 Lactated Pepsin.....40 grs.

Bitter tonic, digestive and febrifuge. Used to improve the appetite and stimulate digestion. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

44—Calisaya and Iron.

Calisaya Bark.....40 grs.
 Iron Phosphate, Soluble.....16 grs.

Chalybeate, bitter tonic and febrifuge; especially indicated in the anemia of malaria. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

45—Calisaya, Iron and Bismuth.

Calisaya Bark.....40 grs.
 Tincture Iron Citro Chloride.....24 mins.
 Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate.....8 grs.

Bitter tonic, stomachic and gastrointestinal astringent. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

47—Calisaya, Iron, Bismuth and Strychnine.

Calisaya Bark.....40 grs.
 Tincture Iron Citro Chloride.....24 mins.
 Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate.....8 grs.
 Strychnine.....8/60 gr.

Tonic, stimulant and astringent. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.)

48—Calisaya, Iron and Quinine.

Calisaya Bark.....40 grs.
 Iron Phosphate, Soluble.....16 grs.
 Quinine Sulphate.....2 grs.

Tonic and antiperiodic. Used especially in periodic febrile diseases. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

49—Calisaya, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.

Calisaya Bark.....40 grs.
 Iron Phosphate, Soluble.....16 grs.
 Quinine Sulphate.....2 grs.
 Strychnine.....8/60 gr.

Tonic, hematinic and stimulant. Particularly indicated in malarial anemia. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.)

50—Calisaya, Iron and Strychnine.

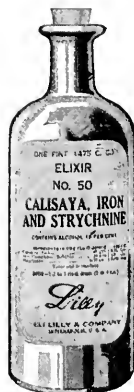
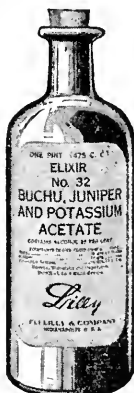
Calisaya Bark.....40 grs.
 Iron Phosphate Soluble.....16 grs.
 Strychnine.....8/60 gr.

General tonic and stimulant. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c.c.)

53—Calisaya, Pepsin and Bismuth.

Calisaya Bark.....40 grs.
 Pepsin, Saccharated.....40 grs.
 Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate.....8 grs.

Tonic, digestant and astringent. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)



No.
54—Calisaya, Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.
 Calisaya Bark..... 40 grs.
 Pepsin, Saccharated..... 40 grs.
 Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate..... 8 grs.
 Strychnine..... 8/60 gr.
 Tonic, stimulant, digestant and astringent. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.)

57—Calisaya and Strychnine.
 Calisaya Bark..... 40 grs.
 Strychnine..... 8/60 gr.
 Tonic, stimulant and antiperiodic. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.)

58—Canada Snakeroot, Compound.
 Canada Snakeroot..... 80 grs.
 Cinchona..... 64 grs.
 Caraway..... 16 grs.
 Galangal..... 8 grs.
 Nutmeg..... 8 grs.
 Orange, Bitter..... 8 grs.
 Cinnamon..... 8 grs.
 Aromatic tonic and antiperiodic. Used chiefly in malaria. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

Cardamom, Compound, see Nulixirs, Page 180.

59—Cascara Sagrada, Aromatic.
 Cascara Sagrada..... 120 grs.
 Aromatics.
 Tonic laxative. Especially indicated in chronic constipation. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) diluted with water.

60—Cascara Sagrada, Compound.
 Cascara Sagrada..... 40 grs.
 Senna..... 40 grs.
 Rhubarb..... 40 grs.
 Tonic laxative. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.)

61—Cathartic, Compound.
 Rhubarb..... 64 grs.
 Senna..... 32 grs.
 Taraxacum..... 32 grs.
 Podophyllum..... 16 grs.
 Ginger..... 8 grs.
 Potassium and Sodium Tartrate..... 16 grs.
 Sodium Bicarbonate..... 8 grs.
 Laxative and cathartic. Dose—As a laxative, 1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.); as a cathartic, 2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c.c.)

63—Catnep and Fennel.
 Catnep..... 15 grs.
 Fennel..... 40 grs.
 Carminatives.
 Stomachic and antispasmodic. Used chiefly for flatulent colic of infants. Dose—For an infant of four weeks, from 5 to 8 drops, increasing the dose according to age. Give in a little warm water every 15 to 30 minutes as required.

66—Celery and Guarana.
 Celery Seed..... 60 grs.
 Guarana..... 60 grs.
 Stimulant, stomachic and nervine. Used in migraine and nervous disturbances. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.)

68—Chionanthus, Compound.
 Chionanthus virginica..... 96 grs.
 Combined with Aromatics.
 Aperient and cholagogue. Used in hepatic disorders associated with jaundice. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

No.
Chloral, Compound, see Bromochloral, Compound.
69—Chloral Hydrate.
 Hydrated Chloral..... 80 grs.
 Hypnotic, anodyne and antispasmodic. Used in chorea, hysteria, convulsions, insomnia, mania, etc. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c.c.)

Chloral and Potassium, Compound, see Bromochloral, Compound.

Chlorides of Iron, Arsenic and Mercury, with Calisaya, see Iron, Arsenic and Mercury Chlorides; also Four Chlorides.

70—Chromium Sulphate, 16 grs.
 Alternative and nerve tonic. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.) before each meal.

71—Cinchona Alkaloids, N. F.
 100 c. c. represent One fluid ounce represents
 0.2 Gm.... Quinine Sulphate..... 1 gr.
 0.1 Gm.... Cinchonidine Sulphate..... 1/2 gr.
 0.1 Gm.... Cinchonine Sulphate..... 1/2 gr.
 Tonic and adjuvant. Used as a bitter vehicle and stomachic. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.)

Cinchona, Detannated, see Calisaya, Detannated.

Cinchona Ferrated, see Calisaya and Iron.

222—Cod Liver Oil Extract with Cherry and Hypophosphites.
 Cod Liver Oil Extract..... 2 mins.
 Strychnine Hypophosphite..... 1/512 gr.
 With Hypophosphites of Calcium, Sodium, Potassium, Iron, Manganese, and Quinine, Liquid Diastase and Wild Cherry.
 Nutritive, stimulant and tonic. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.) three or four times daily.

74—Cramp Bark, Compound.
 Cramp Bark..... 28 grs.
 Scutellaria..... 28 grs.
 Spathyema foetida..... 14 grs.
 With Aromatics.
 Nervine and antispasmodic. Used in dysmenorrhea. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c.c.) in hot water or milk every fifteen minutes until relieved.

Cramp Bark, Compound, N. F., 3rd Revision, see Viburnum Opulus, Compound, N. F.

220—Creosote and Terpin Hydrate, Compound, Non-Narcotic.
 Creosote, U. S. P..... 4 mins.
 Terpin Hydrate..... 4 grs.
 Calcium Glycerophosphate..... 4 grs.
 Sodium Glycerophosphate..... 4 grs.
 Expectorant, bronchial sedative and tonic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

Damiana, Compound, see Phosphorus, Nux Vomica and Damiana.

Damiana, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica, see Phosphorus, Nux Vomica and Damiana.

Digestive, Alkaline, see Alkaline, Digestive.

79—Digestive, Aromatic.
 Contains the digestive enzymes with aromatics. Used in dyspepsia and as a vehicle. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) in water, immediately after meals.

No.

Digestive Ferments, see Enzymatic Cordial, Page 21.

Digitalin and Strychnine, Compound, see Nitroglycerin, Compound.

81—Dioscorea, Compound.

Dioscorea.....	4 grs.
Aletris.....	16 grs.
Viburnum Prunifolium.....	40 grs.
Viburnum Opulus.....	8 grs.
Mitchella repens.....	16 grs.
Helonias.....	8 grs.
Caulophyllum.....	8 grs.
Scutellaria.....	8 grs.

Uterine tonic and antispasmodic. Used in dysmenorrhea. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c.c.)

82—Diuretic.

Buchu.....	120 grs.
Uva Ursi.....	64 grs.
Cleavers.....	64 grs.
Juniper.....	40 grs.

Diuretic and urinary stimulant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) every three or four hours.

83—Emmenagogue, Rigaud.

Aloes.....	12 grs.
Rue.....	6 grs.
Saffron.....	6 grs.
Savin.....	6 grs.

Uterine stimulant, emmenagogue and diaphoretic. Used in menstrual disorders. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.) in hot water every three or four hours.

Five Bromides, see Bromides, Compound.

86—Four Chlorides.

Ferrous Chloride.....	1 gr.
Arsenic Chloride.....	1/16 gr.
Mercuric Chloride.....	1/16 gr.
Cinchona Alkaloids in form of Hydrochlorides.....	1/16 gr.

Tonic alterative and antiperiodic. Used chiefly in treatment of malaria and syphilis. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.)

88—Gentian, N. F.

100 c.c. represent	One fluid ounce represents
3.5 c.c. Fl. Ext. Gentian.....	16 mins.

Tonic and stomachic. Used as an appetizer and as a vehicle for other drugs. Is compatible with iron salts. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.)

89—Gentian, Compound.

Corresponds in strength to Infusion Gentian, Compound, N. F. Bitter tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.)

91—Gentian, Glycerinated, N. F.

100 c.c. represent	One fluid ounce represents
1.0 c.c. Fl. Ext. Gentian.....	4-4/5 mins.
1.5 c.c. Fl. Ext. Taraxacum.....	7-1/5 mins.
0.5 c.c. Phosphoric Acid.....	2-2/5 mins.
40.0 c.c. Glycerin.....	192 mins.
Sherry Wine.....	q. s.
Aromatics.....	

Bitter tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

92—Gentian and Iron Chloride.

Infusion Gentian, Compound, N. F.	60 mins.
Tr. Iron Citro-chloride.....	8 mins.

Ferruginous and bitter tonic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

No.

93—Gentian and Iron Chloride, with Lactated Pepsin.

Infusion Gentian, Compound, N. F.	30 mins.
Tr. Iron Citro-chloride.....	4 mins.
Lactated Pepsin.....	20 grs.

Ferruginous, bitter tonic and digestant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

94—Gentian, Iron and Nux Vomica.

Gentian.....	16 grs.
Tr. Iron Citro-chloride.....	16 mins.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....	1 gr.

Ferruginous tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) before meals.

96—Gentian, Iron and Strychnine.

Gentian.....	32 grs.
Iron Phosphate, Soluble.....	16 grs.
Strychnine.....	8/60 gr.

Ferruginous, bitter tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.) before meals.

97—Gentian, Iron and Wahoo.

Infusion Gentian, Compound, N. F.	60 mins.
Tr. Iron Citro-chloride.....	8 mins.
Wahoo.....	16 grs.

Hepatic stimulant, tonic and stomachic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

Gentian and Phosphoric Acid, Compound, see Glycero-Tonic, Compound, Page 174.

98—Ginseng, Compound.

Ginseng.....	16 grs.
Life Everlasting.....	96 grs.

Stomachic, digestive stimulant and demulcent. Used in indigestion and gastric catarrh. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

Glycerin and Gentian, Compound, see Gentian, Glycerinated; also Glycero-Tonic, Compound, Page 174.

99—Glycerophosphates Compound, No. 1, No Sugar.

Calcium Glycerophosphate.....	8 grs.
Sodium Glycerophosphate.....	16 grs.
Iron Glycerophosphate.....	1-1/2 grs.
Manganese Glycerophosphate.....	1 gr.
Quinine Glycerophosphate.....	1/2 gr.
Strychnine Glycerophosphate.....	1/16 gr.

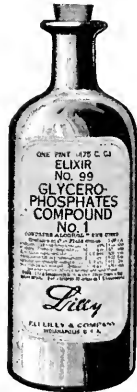
Reconstructive, nerve stimulant and tonic. Used chiefly in nervous debility and convalescence. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) in water three times a day before meals. For children, 10 to 30 drops.

100—Glycerophosphates, Compound, Special.

Calcium Glycerophosphate.....	4 grs.
Sodium Glycerophosphate.....	4 grs.
Iron Glycerophosphate.....	2 grs.
Potassium Glycerophosphate.....	2 grs.

Tonic and reconstructive. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.) taken three times a day, before meals.

Glycerophosphates, Compound, without Sugar, see Solutions, Page 101.



No.

101—Glycerophosphates, Nux Vomica and Damiana.

Nux Vomica..... 8 grs.
 Damiana..... 64 grs.
 Sodium Glycerophosphate..... 8 grs.
 Calcium Glycerophosphate..... 4 grs.
 Reconstructive, stimulant and aphrodisiac. Used in nervous and sexual debility. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

Glycerophosphates with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, without Sugar, see Solutions, Page 101.

Glycerophosphates, Soda and Lime, see Calcium and Sodium Glycerophosphates, N. F.

Glycero-Tonic, see Glycero-Tonic, Compound, Page 174.

Guaiacol, Compound, see Nulixir, Page 180.

103—Guarana, N. F.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
 20 c.c. Fl. Ext. Guarana..... 96 mins.
 Cerebral and cardiac stimulant and diuretic. Used principally in migraine. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

Guarana and Celery, see Celery and Guarana.

105—Helonias, Compound.

Mitchella repens..... 110 grs.
 Helonias..... 28 grs.
 Cramp Bark..... 28 grs.
 Caulophyllum..... 28 grs.
 Uterine tonic and antispasmodic. Used in dysmenorrhea. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

106—Hepatic, Compound.

Cascara Sagrada..... 16 grs.
 Taraxacum..... 48 grs.
 Lappa..... 48 grs.
 Euonymus..... 64 grs.
 Chionanthus..... 48 grs.
 Sodium Phosphate..... 16 grs.
 Aromatics..... q. s.
 Hepatic stimulant and mild laxative. Used in constipation accompanied by hepatic torpor. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.)

111—Hexa-Lithia, Compound.

Saw Palmetto Berries..... 120 grs.
 Corn Silk, Green..... 120 grs.
 Sandalwood..... 30 grs.
 Triticum..... 24 grs.
 Hexamethylene..... 40 grs.
 Lithium Benzoate..... 16 grs.
 Urinary antiseptic, sedative and diuretic. Used in infections and irritations of the genitourinary tract. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) in water half an hour before each meal.

Hydrangea and Lithium, Compound, see Lithium and Hydrangea.

Hydrastis, Compound, see Alkaline Digestive.

Hydrastis and Cramp Bark, Compound, see Uterine Sedative.

113—Hypnotic.

Hydrated Chloral..... 60 grs.
 Potassium Bromide..... 40 grs.
 Ext. Cannabis..... 1 gr.
 Ext. Hyoscyamus..... 1 gr.
 Hypnotic, sedative and antispasmodic. Used in spasmodic affections, such as chorea, epilepsy, etc., to produce sleep and to quiet patients having acute mania, delirium, etc. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c.c.)

No.

Hypnotic, Compound, see Bromochloral, Compound.

114—Incontinence.

Ergot..... 20 grs.
 Tr. Belladonna Leaves..... 1 min.
 Tr. Rhus Aromatica..... 40 mins.
 Strychnine Sulphate..... 8/200 gr.
 Used in urinary incontinence and enuresis. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.)

Iodide, see Nulixir, Page 180.

116—Iodides and Bromides, Compound.

Calcium Bromide..... 16 grs.
 Magnesium Bromide..... 16 grs.
 Sodium Iodide..... 16 grs.
 Potassium Iodide..... 16 grs.
 Stillingia..... 8 grs.
 Sarsaparilla..... 8 grs.
 Rumex..... 15 grs.
 Bittersweet..... 4 grs.
 Lappa..... 8 grs.
 Taraxacum..... 8 grs.

Alterative and sedative. Used principally as a general alterative and antisyphilitic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

117—Iodides, Compound.

Arsenic Iodide..... 8/125 gr.
 Iron Iodide..... 2/3 gr.
 Mercury Binioidide..... 8/125 gr.
 Manganese Iodide..... 8/10 gr.
 Potassium Iodide..... 8 grs.
 Sodium Iodide..... 8 grs.

Alterative. Used principally as an antisyphilitic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

118—Iron, Arsenic and Mercury Chlorides.

Iron Protochloride..... 2 grs.
 Arsenic Chloride..... 8/140 gr.
 Mercury Bichloride..... 8/64 gr.
 Calisaya Bark..... 40 grs.

Alterative, tonic and febrifuge. Used in malaria and syphilis. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

119—Iron, Arsenic and Strychnine.

Tr. Iron (ferric-chloride)..... 20 mins.
 Arsenic Trioxide..... 1/4 gr.
 Strychnine..... 8/100 gr.

Ferruginous tonic and stimulant. Used in anemia, chlorosis, and as a general tonic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

Iron Peptonate and Manganese, and Combinations, see Solutions, Page 101.

Iron Phosphate and Quinine, see Iron and Quinine Phosphates.

Iron Phosphate, Quinine and Strychnine, see Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates.

121—Iron Pyrophosphate, Quinine and Arsenic.

Iron Pyrophosphate Soluble..... 16 grs.
 Quinine Sulphate..... 2 grs.
 Arsenic..... 8/30 gr.

Alterative, tonic and antiperiodic. Used as a general tonic and particularly in malaria. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.)

122—Iron Pyrophosphate, Quinine and Strychnine.

Iron Pyrophosphate, Soluble..... 16 grs.
 Quinine Phosphate..... 2 grs.
 Strychnine..... 8/60 gr.

Alterative, tonic and antiperiodic. Used in general

No.

weakness or debility and in convalescence from acute diseases such as pneumonia and typhoid. Dose—For adults, 1 dram (4 c.c.) three times a day, just before or after meals.

NOTE: This preparation differs from the N. F. in the amount of alkaloids and in the aromatic base. It is a preparation long supplied by Eli Lilly and Co. under the above title.

124—Iron and Quinine Phosphates.

Iron Phosphate, Soluble.....16 grs.
Quinine Phosphate..... 2 grs.
Tonic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

125—Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Citrate, 16 grs.

General tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) three times a day.

126—Iron, Quinine, Strychnine and Arsenic.

Iron Phosphate, Soluble..... 16 grs.
Quinine Phosphate..... 2 grs.
Strychnine Phosphate.....8/60 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....8/40 gr.

Tonic and antiperiodic. Used in anemia, chlorosis, convalescence, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

127—Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, with Glycerophosphates.

Iron Phosphate, Soluble..... 16 grs.
Quinine Phosphate..... 2 grs.
Strychnine Phosphate.....8/60 gr.
Sodium Glycerophosphates..... 8 grs.
Potassium Glycerophosphates..... 4 grs.

General tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.) three times a day.

128—Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, N. F.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
12.5 c.c...Tr. Iron Citro-Chloride. 60 mins.
0.875 Gm...Quinine Hydrochloride. 4 grs.
0.0175 Gm...Strychnine Sulphate....8/100 gr.

Tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.) three times a day.

130—Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates.

Iron Phosphate, Soluble..... 16 grs.
Quinine Phosphate..... 2 grs.
Strychnine Phosphate..... 8/60 gr.

Tonic and stimulant.
Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.) three times a day.

131—Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, with Lactated Pepsin.

Tinct. Iron Citro-Chloride, 24 mins.
Quinine Phosphate. 2 grs.
Strychnine Phosphate. 1/16 gr.
Lactated Pepsin..... 32 grs.

Tonic, digestant and stimulant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) after meals.

Iron Salicylate, see Solutions, Page 101.



No.

132—Iron and Strychnine Phosphates.

Iron Phosphate, Soluble..... 16 grs.
Strychnine Phosphate.....8/60 gr.

Tonic and stimulant. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c.c.)

136—Lactated Pepsin.

16 grs. of active Pepsin to the fluid ounce.

Digestant and vehicle. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.) after meals.

137—Lactated Pepsin and Bismuth.

Lactated Pepsin.....40 grs.
Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate..... 8 grs.

Digestive and astringent. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) after meals.

138—Lactated Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.

Lactated Pepsin..... 40 grs.
Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate..... 8 grs.
Strychnine Sulphate.....1/16 gr.

Stimulant, astringent and digestive. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) after meals.

139—Lactated Pepsin with Calisaya, Iron and Strychnine.

Lactated Pepsin..... 40 grs.
Calisaya Bark..... 40 grs.
Iron Phosphate, Soluble. 4 grs.
Strychnine.....1/16 gr.

Tonic, stimulant and digestive. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.) after meals.

Lactated Pepsin, Gentian and Tincture Iron Chloride, see Gentian and Iron Chloride with Lactated Pepsin.

Lactated Pepsin, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, see Iron, Quinine and Strychnine with Lactated Pepsin.



144—Lithium and Hydrangea.

Hydrangea.....240 grs.
Lithium Benzoate..... 12 grs.
Lithium Salicylate..... 12 grs.

Diuretic, antiarthritic and antilithic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

146—Manaca, with Salicylates.

Manaca.....80 grs.
Sodium Salicylate..... 64 grs.
Lithium Salicylate..... 8 grs.
Potassium Salicylate.....32 grs

Antirheumatic. Used in acute and chronic rheumatism. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

148—Migraine.

Acetanilid.....16 grs.
Caffeine..... 2 grs.
Sodium Bromide.....40 grs.

Anodyne and analgesic. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.) in water.

149—Morphine Hydrochloride, 1 gr.

Anodyne and hypnotic. Used to relieve pain and induce sleep. Dose—Adult, 1 dram (4 c.c.); for children, one year and under, 2 to 10 drops.

Neutralizing, see Cordials, Page 31.

•Narcotic order required.

No.

150—Nitroglycerin, Compound.

Digitalin.....8/100 gr.
 Strychnine Sulphate.....8/50 gr.
 Nitroglycerin.....8/100 gr.

Heart tonic and stimulant. In heart failure due to shock, nervous excitement, etc., and in myocarditis. Dose—1 dram (4 c. c.)

154—Pancreatin, 16 grs.

Digestant. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c.c.) immediately after meals.

Pancreatin, 8 grs.

See also Nulixir, Page 180.

155—Passion Flower, Compound.

Passion Flower.....240 grs.
 Triticum.....8 grs.
 Wild Cherry.....4 grs.

Antispasmodic and sedative. Used in epilepsy, chorea, insomnia, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

Pepsin, 8 grs., see Nulixir, Page 180.

157—Pepsin and Bismuth.

Pepsin, Saccharated.....40 grs.
 Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate.....8 grs.

Digestive, gastrointestinal sedative and mild astringent. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

Pepsin, Bismuth and Calisaya, see Calisaya, Pepsin and Bismuth.

158—Pepsin, Bismuth and Hydrastis.

Pepsin, Saccharated.....40 grs.
 Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate.....8 grs.
 Hydrastis.....1/2 gr.

Digestive tonic, stimulant and astringent. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

Pepsin, Bismuth and Pancreatin, see Pepsin, Pancreatin and Bismuth.

160—Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.

Pepsin, Saccharated.....40 grs.
 Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate.....8 grs.
 Strychnine.....8/60 gr.

Digestant, tonic and gastric sedative. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.)

Pepsin, Calisaya and Bismuth, see Calisaya, Pepsin and Bismuth

Pepsin, Compound, see Lactated Pepsin.

Pepsin, Lactated, see Lactated Pepsin.

163—Pepsin and Pancreatin.

Pepsin, 1:3000.....8 grs.
 Pancreatin.....8 grs.

Digestive. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.) immediately after meals.

Pepsin and Pancreatin, Compound, see Pepsin and Pancreatin, with Caffeine.

164—Pepsin, Pancreatin and Bismuth.

Pepsin, 1:3000.....8 grs.
 Pancreatin.....8 grs.
 Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate.....8 grs.

Digestive and gastric sedative. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.)

No.

166—Pepsin and Pancreatin, with Caffeine.

Pepsin, 1:3000.....8 grs.
 Pancreatin.....8 grs.
 Caffeine.....1 gr.
 Calcium Lactophosphate, Celery and Aromatics.

Digestive and stimulant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

Pepsin Powder, Compound, see Lactated Pepsin.

Pepsin, Strychnine and Bismuth, see Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.

Pepsin and Thymol, Compound, see Antidyspeptic.

Peptones, see Nulixir, Page 180.

172—Phosphorus, 8/100 gr.

Stimulant and nutritive. Used in nervous exhaustion, debility, melancholia, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) NOTE—Owing to the rapid oxidation of phosphorus when exposed to air, this preparation is supplied in pint bottles only.

Phosphorus, Compound, see Phosphorus and Nux Vomica.

173—Phosphorus and Nux Vomica.

Phosphorus.....8/100 gr.
 Ext. Nux Vomica.....2 grs.

Tonic and stimulant. Used in nervous exhaustion. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c.c.) NOTE—Owing to the rapid oxidation of phosphorus when exposed to the air, this preparation is supplied in pint bottles only.

174—Phosphorus, Nux Vomica and Damiana.

Phosphorus.....8/100 gr.
 Nux Vomica.....8 grs.
 Turnera.....64 grs.

Nutritive tonic, stimulant and aphrodisiac. Used chiefly as an aphrodisiac. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) NOTE—Owing to the rapid oxidation of phosphorus when exposed to the air, this preparation is supplied in pint bottles only.

176—Potassium Bromide, 80 grs.

Antispasmodic, sedative and hypnotic. Used to allay nervousness, to produce sleep and in epilepsy, chorea, etc. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.)

180—Purgans, Lilly.

Cassia acutifolia.....80 grs.
 Rhamnus Purshiana.....40 grs.
 Euonymus atropurpureus...8 grs.
 Iris vesicicolor.....8 grs.
 Hyoscyamus niger.....10 grs.
 Aromatics.

A palatable and efficient hepatic stimulant, laxative and cathartic. Especially satisfactory in chronic intestinal stasis and the constipation of pregnancy. Promotes intestinal peristalsis, increases the flow of intestinal juices, stimulates the liver, and imparts tone to the system. Dose—As a cathartic for adults, 2 to 3 drams (8 to 12 c.c.) For children, according to age. As a gentle laxative, use one-half of above quantities, repeated daily as necessary. Literature on request.



No.

181—Quinidine, Compound.

Quinidine Sulphate..... 6 grs.
 Canada Snakeroot 7-1/2 grs.

Antiperiodic and antimalarial. Of value in malaria and other recurring fevers. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Rhamnus Purshiana, see *Cascara Sagrada*.

Rheumatic, see *Buchu* and *Juniper*, Compound.

183—Rhubarb, Alkaline, with Pancreatin.

Rhubarb..... 18 grs.
 Hydrastis..... 9 grs.
 Cinnamon..... 4 grs.
 Potassium Bicarbonate..... 18 grs.
 Pancreatin..... 4 grs.

Laxative, antacid and digestive. Used chiefly in indigestion with intestinal torpidity. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

184—Salicylic Acid, 8 grs.

Antipyretic, antirheumatic and intestinal antiseptic. Used in acute and chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, tonsillitis, fevers, etc. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c.c.)

185—Salicylic Acid, Compound.

Salicylic Acid..... 40 grs.
 Cimicifuga..... 14 grs.
 Tr. Gelsemium..... 8 mins.
 Potassium Iodide..... 12 grs.
 Sodium Bicarbonate..... q. s.

Antirheumatic, antipyretic and alterative. Used in acute and chronic rheumatism, neuralgia and certain acute fevers. Dose—1 to 3 drams (4 to 12 c.c.)

186—Saw Palmetto.

Sabal..... 120 grs.

Tonic and sedative. Used chiefly as a tonic to the generative organs; also used as a sedative in cough, laryngitis, bronchitis, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

187—Saw Palmetto, Compound.

Sabal..... 60 grs.
 Sandalwood..... 28 grs.
 Turnera..... 28 grs.
 Nux Vomica..... 1 gr.
 Kola..... 28 grs.
 Potassium Acetate..... 8 grs.

Tonic, stimulant and diuretic. Used chiefly in genitourinary disorders. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

188—Saw Palmetto and Hexamethylenamine, Compound.

Sabal..... 120 grs.
 Corn Silk..... 120 grs.
 Sandalwood..... 30 grs.
 Hexamethylenamine..... 40 grs.

Urinary antiseptic, sedative and diuretic. Used in infections of the genitourinary tract. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

189—Saw Palmetto and Pichi, Compound.

Sabal..... 48 grs.
 Sandalwood..... 24 grs.
 Turnera..... 16 grs.
 Potassium Acetate..... 16 grs.
 Nux Vomica..... 1 gr.
 Kola..... 16 grs.
 Pichi..... 32 grs.

Tonic, stimulant and diuretic. Used chiefly as a genitourinary tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

No.

190—Saw Palmetto and Santal, Compound.

Sabal..... 120 grs.
 Corn Silk..... 120 grs.
 Sandalwood..... 30 grs.

Tonic, sedative and diuretic. Used as a sedative in irritated conditions of the genitourinary tract. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

Sedative, Compound, see *Bromo-chloral*, Compound.

Simple, see *Nulixirs*, Page 180.

Six Iodides, see *Iodides*, Compound.

194—Sodium Bromide, N. F.

100 c.c. One fluid ounce
 represent represents
 17.5 Gm. Sodium Bromide. 80 grs.

Sedative and antispasmodic. Used similarly to *Elixir Potassium Bromide*. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.)

195—Sodium Salicylate, N. F.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
 8.5 Gm. Sodium Salicylate..... 40 grs.

Antirheumatic, antiseptic and antipyretic. Indicated in acute infections, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

196—Sodium Salicylate, Compound.

Sodium Salicylate..... 80 grs.
 Cimicifuga..... 40 grs.
 Jaborandi..... 40 grs.
 Colecium Seed..... 16 grs.

Antirheumatic, diaphoretic and analgesic. Used principally in gout and rheumatism. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

197—Sourwood, Compound.

Sourwood Leaves..... 8 grs.
 Hydrangea..... 40 grs.
 Eupatorium..... 24 grs.
 Hair Cap Moss..... 24 grs.
 Water Eryngo..... 24 grs.
 Corn Silk..... 48 grs.
 Tr. Apis. Mcl..... 2 mins.
 Lithium Benzoate..... 4 grs.

Diuretic and antilithic. Used principally in renal dropsy and lithiasis. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.)

198—Squaw Vine and Black Haw, Compound.

Mitchella repens..... 40 grs.
 Viburnum Prunifolium..... 40 grs.
 Jamaica Dogwood..... 30 grs.
 Hydrastis..... 20 grs.
 Cimicifuga..... 20 grs.
 Cascara Sagrada..... 10 grs.
 Hyoscyamus..... 4 grs.
 Potassium Bromide..... 10 grs.

Sedative, anodyne and antispasmodic. Used in dysmenorrhea and the nervous disturbances of pregnancy. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

199—Stillingia, Compound.

Stillingia..... 30 grs.
 Chimaphila..... 15 grs.
 Iris..... 15 grs.
 Coriander..... 7-1/2 grs.
 Corydalis..... 30 grs.
 Sambucus..... 15 grs.
 Xanthoxylum Berries..... 7-1/2 grs.

Alterative and tonic. Used as an antisyphilitic and in certain chronic cutaneous diseases. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.)



No.

200—Strontium Bromide, 40 grs.

Antispasmodic, sedative and hypnotic. Used similarly to Elixir Potassium Bromide. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.)

201—Strontium Bromide, Compound.

Strontium Bromide.....40 grs.
Passion Flower.....16 grs.

Antispasmodic, sedative and anodyne. Used in spasmodic affections, as epilepsy, chorea, etc. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.)

202—Strontium Salicylate, 20 grs.

Sweetened with saccharin. Antirheumatic, antipyretic and antiseptic. NOTE—This preparation is free from sugar and can be safely employed in all cases where the use of sugar must be avoided. Used principally in rheumatic affections, tonsillitis, etc. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.)

203—Strontium Salicylate, Compound.

Strontium Salicylate.....16 grs.
Strontium Iodide.....8 grs.
Wine Colchicum Seed.....40 grs.
Tr. Gelsemium.....16 mins.

Antirheumatic, analgesic and alterative. Used in gout and rheumatic affections. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c.c.)

205—Sumbul, Compound.

Sumbul.....80 grs.
Scutellaria.....16 grs.
Valerian.....4 grs.

Nervine, antispasmodic and sedative. Used in delirium of fevers, and in hysteria, chorea, epilepsy and other spasmodic disorders. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c.c.)

Terpin Hydrate, see *Coco-Terpin Hydrate* Page 170.

208—*Terpin Hydrate and Codeine.

Terpin Hydrate.....8 grs.
Codeine Sulphate.....1 gr.

Sedative expectorant. Used in subacute and chronic bronchitis. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

209—*Terpin Hydrate, Compound.

Terpin Hydrate.....8 grs.
Codeine Sulphate.....1 gr.
Refined Oil Tar.....16 mins.
Tr. Lobelia.....8 mins.
Tr. Gelsemium.....8 mins.

Expectorant, anodyne and antispasmodic. Used in subacute and chronic bronchitis. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.) every two or three hours.

Three Bromides, see *Bromides, Triplex*.

210—Thyme, Compound.

Thyme.....25 grs.
Wild Thyme.....25 grs.
Potassium Bromide.....4 grs.
Sodium Bromide.....4 grs.
Ammonium Bromide.....2 grs.
Atropine Sulphate.....1/100 gr.

No.

Antispasmodic and sedative. Used chiefly in pertussis. Dose—For a child of ten to twelve years, 1 dram (4 c.c.) three or four times a day.

211—Tonga, Compound.

Tonga.....64 grs.
Cimicifuga.....16 grs.
Sodium Salicylate.....40 grs.
Pilocarpine.....8/100 gr.
Colchicine.....8/500 gr.

Anodyne, antirheumatic and diaphoretic. Used in neuralgia, gout and rheumatism. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) in water.

Triple Bromides, see *Bromides, Triplex*.

Triple Chlorides, see *Iron, Arsenic and Mercury Chlorides*.

212—Uterine Sedative.

Cramp Bark.....40 grs.
Jamaica Dogwood.....20 grs.
Hydrastis.....30 grs.
Pulsatilla.....10 grs.

Uterine tonic, antispasmodic and sedative. Used in dysmenorrhea and threatened abortion. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

213—Valerian, 40 grs.

Sedative and antispasmodic. Used in hysteria and allied nervous disorders. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

214—Viburnum, Compound.

Viburnum Opulus.....40 grs.
Trillium.....80 grs.
Aletris.....40 grs.

Uterine tonic and antispasmodic. Used in dysmenorrhea. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c.c.)

215—Viburnum, Compound, with Saw Palmetto and Cascara.

Viburnum Prunifolium.....22-1/2 grs.
Hydrastis.....7-1/2 grs.
Piscidia Erythrina.....7-1/2 grs.
Pulsatilla.....15 grs.
Saw Palmetto.....30 grs.
Cascara Sagrada.....60 grs.

Uterine tonic, antispasmodic and laxative. Used in dysmenorrhea. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

Viburnum and Hydrastis, Compound, see *Uterine Sedative*.

216—Viburnum Opulus, Compound, N. F.

100 c.c. contain One fluid ounce contains
7.5 c.c. Fl. Ext. Viburnum Opulus. 37-1/2 mins.
15.0 c.c. Fl. Ext. Trillium.....75 mins.
7.5 c.c. Fl. Ext. Aletris.....37-1/2 mins.
70.0 c.c. Elix. Taraxacum, Comp.,
N. F. 330 mins.

Uterine tonic and antispasmodic. Used in dysmenorrhea. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

Viburnum Prunifolium, see *Black Haw*.

White Pine, Compound, see *Syrups*, Page 107.

*Federal record of sales required.

Extracts, Fluid

IN THE manufacture of Lilly Fluid Extracts the standards of strength provided by the United States Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary are carefully observed and adhered to in unofficial as well as official fluid extracts, exceptions being noted.

For convenience, and to comply with common usage, certain preparations are included in this list that are not strictly fluid extracts. Such items are designated and labeled "Fluid," the standard of strength or formula being given. Examples: Fluid Bay Laurel for preparing Bay Rum, Fluid Opium Camphorated for preparing Paregoric.

Fluid extracts of the more heroic drugs, containing well-defined active principles, are assayed and standardized. These standards will be found upon the labels and in this list. Certain important drugs not susceptible of reliable chemical assay are tested physiologically by administration to animals or on animal tissues. See Scientific Supervision, Page 17.

PACKAGES

Fluid extracts are supplied in pint and quarter-pint bottles and are so stocked by dealers generally. Certain fluid extracts in larger demand are supplied in gallon bottles. Larger quantities are furnished on special orders, quotations being made promptly on request.

DOSES

It should be understood that doses given in this book are those considered as minimum and maximum single doses by the best authorities and are but a guide to the physician who will adjust the dose according to the condition of the patient and the effect desired.

No.

2—Aconite Leaves. The leaves and inflorescence of *Aconitum Napellus* L.

Standard—not less than 0.225 Gm. nor more than 0.275 Gm. of ether-soluble alkaloids per 100 c.c. Also physiologically tested by the U. S. P. method. (See Scientific Supervision.) Action and use similar to that of Aconite, U. S. P., though less active. Dose—2 to 5 mins. (0.12 to 0.3 c.c.)

3—Aconite, U. S. P. The tuberous roots of *Aconitum Napellus* L.

Standard—not less than 0.45 Gm. nor more than 0.55 Gm. of ether-soluble alkaloids, per 100 c.c. Physiologically tested, the minimum lethal dose should not be greater than 0.00004 c.c. for each gram of body weight of guinea pig. Physiological action practically that of aconitine, one of the most active alkaloids known. ACRONARCOTIC POISON. Anodyne, antipyretic, sedative, diaphoretic and cardiac depressant. Employed in sthenic fevers, acute infections, tonsillitis, bronchitis, rheumatic fever, pericarditis, neuralgia, lumbago, etc. Dose—1/2 to 2 mins. (0.03 to 0.12 c.c.)



No.

4—Adonis, N. F. (False Hellebore). The over-ground portions of *Adonis vernalis* L.

Similar in action to digitalis and strophanthus. Cardiac stimulant and mild diuretic. Used in heart disease, especially mitral and aortic regurgitation in cardiac dropsy and also in epilepsy. Dose—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.3 c.c.)

7—Alettris, N. F. (Unicorn Root). The rhizomes and roots of *Alettris farinosa* L.

Alterative and bitter tonic. Used in menstrual disorders. Especially useful where there is a tendency to habitual miscarriage; also in chronic rheumatism and chlorosis. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c.c.)

8—Aloes. The inspissated juice of the leaves of *Aloes*, U. S. P. Species.

Standard—not strictly a fluid extract; 2 c.c. represent 1 Gm. of purified Aloes. Cathartic and emmenagogue. Dose—1 to 20 mins. (0.06 to 1.3 c.c.)

9—Aloes, for preparing Tincture of Aloes, U. S. P.
 100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
 33.33 Gm. Aloes, purified 152 grs.
 66.67 Gm. Glycyrrhiza 304 grs.

Four and seven-eighths fluid ounces (150 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Tincture. Cathartic and emmenagogue. Designed chiefly for the extemporaneous preparation of Tincture Aloes. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c.c.)

No.

- 10—Aloes and Myrrh**, for preparing Tincture of Aloes and Myrrh, N. F.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
 33.33 Gm. Aloes 152 grs.
 33.33 Gm. Myrrh 152 grs.
 33.33 Gm. Glycyrrhiza 152 grs.

Four and seven-eighths fluid ounces (150 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Tincture. Cathartic, tonic and emmenagogue. Employed in chlorosis and amenorrhea when there is constipation. Dose—10 to 20 mins. (0.6 to 1.3 c.c.)

Althea, see Marshmallow.

American Cannabis, see Cannabis.

American Hellebore, see *Veratrum Viride*.

American Hemp, see Cannabis.

- 14—American Saffron (Safflower)**. The florets of *Carthamus tinctorius* Willd.

Emmenagogue, and diaphoretic. Used in amenorrhea and to promote the eruption in exanthematous diseases. Dose—15 to 30 mins. (1 to 2 c.c.)

- 16—American White Ash Bark (White Ash Bark)**.

The bark of *Fraxinus americana* L. (Drug N. F.)

Tonic, astringent and antiperiodic. Used in intermittent fevers. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c.c.)

- 17—American Wormseed (Chenopodium)**. The fruit of *Chenopodium ambrosioides* var. *anthelminticum* L.

Used chiefly as an anthelmintic against round worm, *Ascaris lumbricoides* and hookworm, *Uncinaria Americana*. Dose—30 to 60 mins (2 to 4 c.c.)

- 19—Angelica Root, N. F.** The rhizomes and roots of *Angelica atropurpurea* L., and of other species of A.

Aromatic stimulant, expectorant, diuretic and diaphoretic. Employed in flatulent colic, nervous headaches, senile bronchitis, and combined with other diuretics in diseases of the urinary organs. Dose—15 to 30 mins. (1 to 2 c.c.)

- 24—Apocynum, N. F. (Black Indian Hemp)**. The rhizomes and roots of *Apocynum cannabinum* L.

Physiologically tested, POISONOUS. Cardiac tonic, expectorant and diuretic. Its action is similar to that of digitalis, but it is somewhat more irritant and a stronger diuretic. It is used principally in cardiac dropsy; also in other cardiac diseases. It is used in the ascites of hepatic cirrhosis on account of its hydragogue property. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c.c.)

- 26—Aralia, N. F. (Spikenard)**. The rhizomes and roots of *Aralia racemosa* L.

Diaphoretic and aromatic stimulant. Used as an alternative in chronic rheumatic and specific disorders. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

Arbor Vitae, see Thuja.

- 30—Arnica Flowers, N. F.** The flower heads of *Arnica montana* L. (Drug U. S. P.)

Three and one-quarter fluid ounces (100 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Tincture of Arnica, U. S. P. Rubefacient, irritant, depressant and diuretic. Chiefly used externally for sprains, bruises, etc. Internal effects are uncertain and sometimes dangerous. Dose—5 to 10 mins. (0.3 to 0.6 c.c.)



No.

- 33—Asafetida**. The gum resin from the rhizomes and roots of *Ferula Asafoetida* L. and *Ferula foetida* Regel and of some other species of *Ferula* (Drug U. S. P.)

Standard—not strictly a fluid extract; 2 c.c. represent 1 Gm. of drug. Six and one-half fluid ounces (200 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Tincture. Nervine, antispasmodic, carminative and expectorant. Indicated in hysteria, flatulency, bronchitis, pertussis, asthma, and as a sedative for infants. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c.c.)

- 34—Asclepias, N. F. (Pleurisy Root)**. The roots of *Asclepias tuberosa* L.

Diaphoretic, diuretic and expectorant. Employed chiefly in respiratory disorders, such as pleurisy and pneumonia. Dose—20 to 60 mins. (1.3 to 4 c.c.)

Aspidium, see Male Fern.

- 36—Aspidosperma, U. S. P. (Quebracho)**. The bark of *Aspidosperma Quebracho blanco* Schlecht.

Standard—not less than 0.9 Gm. nor more than 1.1 Gm. of total alkaloids per 100 c.c. Antiperiodic and as a remedy in cardiac and asthmatic dyspnea. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

- 37—Avena Sativa**. The inflorescence of *Avena Sativa* L., from freshly gathered green oats.

Tonic, laxative and nerve stimulant. Used in chorea, epilepsy, nervous exhaustion and in the treatment of habitual narcotism. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

- 38—Balm of Gilead Buds (Balsam Poplar Buds)**.

The leaf buds of *Populus nigra* L. or *P. balsamifera* L. (Drug N. F.)

Mildly stimulant, diuretic and expectorant. Employed in pectoral, nephritic and rheumatic affections. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

- 39—Balmoney**.

Tonic, cathartic and anthelmintic. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c.c.)

- 41—Baptisia, N. F. (Wild Indigo)**. The roots of *Baptisia tinctoria* (L.) R. Brown.

Astringent, cathartic and emetic. Used in typhoid diarrhea, ulcerative conditions of the gastrointestinal tract and in sepsis. Dose—10 to 20 mins. (0.6 to 1.3 c.c.)

- 43—Bayberry Bark**. The bark of the roots of *Myrica cerifera* L. (Drug N. F.)

Astringent, sialagogue and sternutatory. Employed topically as a stimulant to indolent ulcers and as an application to inflamed mucous membranes. Used internally in diarrhea, jaundice, etc. Dose—15 to 30 mins. (1 to 2 c.c.)

- 45—Bay Laurel, Concentrated**,

for preparing Bay Rum. Made from the volatile oil distilled from leaves of *Pimenta acris* (Swartz) Wight.

Two fluid ounces (62.5 c.c.) make one gallon (4 liters) of superior Bay Rum. NOTE: Not used internally, but only for the making of Bay Rum and perfumes.



No.

- 47—Belladonna Leaves.** The leaves and tops of *Atropa Belladonna* L. (Drug U. S. P.)

Standard—not less than 0.27 Gm. nor more than 0.33 Gm. of alkaloids per 100 c.c. **NARCOTIC POISON.** Anhidrotic, mydriatic, anodyne, antispasmodic and stimulant to the central nervous system. Employed in night sweats, enuresis, pertussis, coryza, asthma, croup, chronic constipation, etc. Dose—1 to 2 mins. (0.06 to 0.12 c.c.)

- 48—Belladonna Root, U. S. P.** The roots of *Atropa Belladonna* L.

Standard—not less than 0.405 Gm. nor more than 0.495 Gm. of alkaloids per 100 c.c. Physiological action identical with that of belladonna leaves. Dose—1 to 2 mins. (0.06 to 0.12 c.c.)

- 50—Benzoin, for preparing Tincture Benzoin, U. S. P.** A balsamic resin from *Styrax*, from *Benzoin Dryander* and some other species of *S.* (Drug U. S. P.)

Standard—not strictly a fluid extract; 1 c.c. represents 0.8 Gm. of drug. Four fluid ounces (125 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Tincture. Stimulant, expectorant and antiseptic. Used internally in chronic bronchitis and dysentery; by inhalation in croup and laryngitis; and externally for ulcers, bed sores, sore nipples, etc. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c.c.)

- 51—Benzoin, Compound, for preparing Compound Tincture of Benzoin, U. S. P.**

100 c.c. represent	One fluid ounce represents
20 Gm. Benzoin.....	91 grs.
4 Gm. Aloes, purified.....	18 grs.
16 Gm. Storax.....	73 grs.
8 Gm. Balsam of Tolu.....	36 grs.

Eight fluid ounces (250 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Tincture. Antiseptic, stimulant and expectorant. Action and use similar to that of benzoin. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c.c.) well diluted.

- 52—Berberis, N. F.** The rhizomes and roots of species of the section *Odostemon* Rafinesque of the genus *Berberis* L.

Bitter tonic. Used to stimulate the appetite and aid digestion. Dose—15 to 40 mins. (1 to 2.6 c.c.)

- 55—Bittersweet, N. F. (Dulcamara).** The stems and branches of *Solanum Dulcamara* L.

Diaphoretic, diuretic, and in large doses narcotic. Used in the treatment of scaly skin eruptions and in chronic rheumatism. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

Blackberry Root Bark, see *Rubus*.

Black Cohosh, see *Cimicifuga*.

Black Haw, see *Viburnum Prunifolium*.

Black Indian Hemp, see *Apocynum*.



No.

- 66—Black Willow Buds.** The flower buds of *Salix nigra* Marsh.

Physiological action similar to that of the bark. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

Blood Root, see *Sanguinaria*.

Blue Cohosh, see *Caulophyllum*.

- 69—Blue Flag, N. F.** The rhizomes of *Iris versicolor* L.

Cathartic, diuretic, cholagogue, emetic and alterative. Used extensively in hepatic disorders for its cholagogue and cathartic effects. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c.c.)

Boneset, see *Eupatorium*.

Broom, see *Scoparius*.

- 73—Broom Corn Seed.** The seeds of *Sorghum saccharatum* (L.) Persoon.

Diuretic, sedative and demulcent. Employed in vesical catarrh cystitis and other affections of the urinary tract. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

Bryonia, see *White Bryony*.

- 75—Buchu, U. S. P.** The leaves of *Boronia betulina* (Thunberg) Bartling and Wendland, or of *B. serratifolia* (Curtis) Willd.

Diuretic, tonic and antiseptic to the urinary tract. Used in chronic catarrhal conditions of the genito-urinary tract, incontinence of urine, hematuria, specific urethritis, dropsy, etc. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

- 76—Buchu, Compound, Formula A.**

100 c.c. represent	One fluid ounce represents
48 Gm.....Buchu.....	219 grs.
24 Gm.....Juniper.....	109 grs.
18 Gm.....Pareira.....	82 grs.
6 Gm.....Cubeb.....	27 grs.
1.5 Gm.....Cardamom.....	7 grs.

Diuretic and genitourinary stimulant. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

- 78—Buchu, Compound, N. F.**

100 c.c. represent	One fluid ounce represents:
62.5 Gm.....Buchu.....	285 grs.
12.5 Gm.....Cubeb.....	57 grs.
12.5 Gm.....Juniper.....	57 grs.
12.5 Gm.....Uva Ursi.....	57 grs.

Diuretic and genitourinary stimulant. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

- 79—Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate.**

100 c.c. represent	One fluid ounce represents
80 Gm.....Buchu.....	365 grs.
20 Gm.....Juniper.....	91 grs.
6.6 Gm.....Potassium Acetate....	30 grs.

Diuretic and genitourinary stimulant. Used in the treatment of cystitis, urethritis and inflammation of the kidneys. Dose—20 to 40 mins. (1.3 to 2.6 c.c.)

Buckthorn Bark, see *Frangula*.

- 83—Buckthorn Berries, N. F. (Rhamnus Cathartica).** The ripe fruit of *Rhamnus cathartica* L.

Hydragogue cathartic. Used in dropsy, gout and rheumatism. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

- 84—Bugle Weed.** The herb of *Lycopus virginicus* L. Tonic, astringent and sedative. Used in pulmonic and other hemorrhages and in diarrhea. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)



No.

Burdock Root, see Lappa.

- 85—Burdock Seed.** The seed of *Arcetium lappa* L. or of other species of *Arcetium*.

Tonic, alterative and stomachic. Used as an alterative in syphilis and certain chronic skin diseases as psoriasis. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

Butternut, see *Juglans*.

- 87—Cactus Grandiflorus, Green.** The fresh succulent stems of the wild growing *Cactus grandiflorus* L. (*Cereus grandiflorus* Miller) (Drug N. F.)

Diuretic and heart stimulant. Used in cardiac irregularity, palpitation, valvular disease and dropsy. Dose—5 to 10 mins. (0.3 to 0.6 c.c.)

Calabar Bean, see *Physostigma*.

- 88—Calamus (Sweet Flag).** The unpeeled rhizomes of *Acorus Calamus* L.

Aromatic, stimulant, tonic and carminative. Used in dyspepsia, flatulency, etc. Dose—5 to 45 mins. (0.3 to 3 c.c.)

- 89—Calendula Flowers, N. F. (Marigold).** The ligulate florets of *Calendula officinalis* L.

Diaphoretic and carminative. Used in spasmodic affections and menstrual disorders; applied externally as tincture, lotion or ointment in lacerations, wounds, ulcers, etc. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

- 90—Calendula Flowers, Non-Alcoholic.**

Four fluid ounces (125 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Lotion. Preferred to alcoholic preparations for external applications. Highly esteemed in the treatment of sprains, bruises, infected wounds, ulcers, etc. It may also be used internally. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

- 92—Calumba (Columbo).** The roots of *Jateorhiza palmata* (Lam.) Miers (Drug U. S. P.)

Bitter tonic compatible with iron. Used chiefly in convalescence from fevers; being non-astringent and non-irritating it is well adapted for use when the gastrointestinal tract is in a weakened condition. Dose—15 to 30 mins. (1 to 2 c.c.)

- 94—Canada Snakeroot (Wild Ginger).** The rhizomes and roots of *Asarum canadense* L. (Drug N. F.)

Stimulant, carminative and diaphoretic. Used in fevers and as an adjuvant to tonics. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c.c.)

Canadian Hemp, see *Apocynum*.

- 96—Cannabis, U. S. P.** The flowering tops of the pistillate plants of *Cannabis sativa* L., or of the variety *indica* Lamarck.

Physiologically tested, Fluid Extract of Cannabis produces incoordination when administered to dogs in a dose of not more than 0.03 c.c. per kilogram of body weight. Antispasmodic, analgesic, sedative and narcotic. It does not constipate. Used in delirium tremens, insanity, hysteria, migraine, etc. NOTE: Through advanced methods of seed selection and cultivation, the LILLY FARMS now produce a Cannabis of high potency, enabling us to offer a fluid extract equal in strength to that made from the Indian drug. Dose—1 to 10 mins. (0.03 to 0.6 c.c.)

- 97—Cannabis Indica (Indian Cannabis).** The flowering tops of the pistillate plants of *Cannabis sativa* L. var. *indica* Lamarck.

Physiologically tested as above. Therapeutic properties and uses identical with those of Cannabis U. S. P. Dose—1 to 10 mins. (0.06 to 0.6 c.c.)

No.

Cantharides, see Tincture Cantharides, Page 159.

- 98—Capsicum (Cayenne Pepper).** The ripe fruit of *Capsicum frutescens* L. (Drug U. S. P.)

Stomachic, topical stimulant, irritant and rubefacient. Used in dyspepsia, flatulency, colic, etc., and externally as a counterirritant. Dose—1/2 to 3 mins (0.03 to 0.2 c.c.) diluted.

Capsicum and Myrrh, see Myrrh and Capsicum.

- 101—Cardamom.** The seed of *Elettaria Cardamomum* White et Maton (Drug U. S. P.)

Aromatic and carminative. Used in compounds as an adjuvant. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c.c.)

- 102—Cardamom, Compound, for preparing Compound Tincture of Cardamom, U. S. P.**

100 c.c. represent. One fluid ounce represents
16.0 Gm. Cardamom 73 grs.
20.0 Gm. Saigon Cinnamon 91 grs.
9.6 Gm. Caraway 44 grs.
4.0 Gm. Cochineal 18 grs.

Two fluid ounces (62.5 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Tincture Cardamom Compound. Aromatic, adjuvant, stomachic and stimulant. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c.c.)

- 104—Cascara Amarga.** The bark of undetermined species of *Picramnia*.

Tonic and alterative. Used in syphilis, chronic eczema, psoriasis, etc. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

- 105—Cascara Sagrada, U. S. P. (Rhamnus Purshiana).** The bark of the trunk and branches of *Rhamnus Purshiana* D. C.

Laxative and cathartic. Recommended in habitual constipation and in atony of the stomach and bowels. Dose—Laxative, 5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c.c.) three times daily. Stomachic, 4 to 10 mins. (0.25 to 0.6 c.c.) three times daily. Cathartic, 20 to 60 mins. (1.3 to 4 c.c.) morning and evening.

- 106—Cascara Sagrada, Aromatic, Lilly.**

Tonic, laxative and cathartic. This preparation corresponds to the strength of the U. S. P. formula, but has a different vehicle and aromatics. It retains the characteristics of the product supplied by us for many years. Dose—Laxative, 10 to 20 mins. (0.6 to 1.3 c.c.) three times daily. Stomachic, 4 to 10 mins. (0.25 to 0.6 c.c.) three times daily. Cathartic, 30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.) morning and evening.

- 107—Cascara Sagrada, Bitterless.**

Tonic, laxative and cathartic. Standard—1 c.c. represents 1 Gm. of the drug. Prepared by our original process, and retaining the characteristics of the product heretofore supplied. Dose—Laxative, 5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c.c.) three times daily. Stomachic, 4 to 10 mins. (0.25 to 0.6 c.c.) three times daily. Cathartic, 30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.) morning and evening.



No.

109—Cascara Sagrada, Compound, Special.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
100 Gm. Cascara Sagrada 456 grs.
0.11 Gm. Podophyllin 1/2 gr.
Aromatics.

Laxative and cathartic. Dose—5 to 60 mins. (0.3 to 4 c.c.)

110—Cascarilla. The bark of *Croton Eluteria* (L.) Bennett. (Drug N. F.)

Aromatic, tonic and stimulant. Used in atonic dyspepsia and in combination with other tonics. Dose—20 to 30 mins. (1.3 to 2 c.c.)

Castanea, see Chestnut Leaves.

113—Catechu. An extract prepared from the wood of *Acacia Catechu* Willd.

Standard—not strictly a fluid extract; 2 c.c. represent 1 Gm. of drug. Mild tonic and powerful astringent. Used in diarrhea, passive hemorrhages, and as an astringent to mucous membranes generally. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c.c.)

114—Catechu, Compound.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
38.4 Gm. Catechu 175 grs.
19.2 Gm. Cinnamon 87.5 grs.

An excellent aromatic astringent. Dose—10 to 40 mins. (0.6 to 2.6 c.c.)

115—Catnep, N. F. The leaves and flowering tops of *Nepeta Cataria* L.

Carminative, diaphoretic and antispasmodic. Used in flatulent colic of infants and in dysmenorrhea. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c.c.)

116—Caulophyllum, N. F. (Blue Cohosh). The rhizomes and roots of *Caulophyllum thalictroides* (L.) Michx.

Sedative, antispasmodic and emmenagogue. Chiefly used in dysmenorrhea; also employed in uterine inertia, amenorrhea, hysteria, etc. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c.c.)

Cayenne Pepper, see Capsicum.

118—Celery Fruit, N. F. (Celery Seed). The ripe fruit of *Apium graveolens* L.

Diuretic, sudorific and nervine. Used in migraine, neuralgia, nervousness, etc. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

119—Celery Fruit, Soluble. *Apium graveolens* L.

Standard—1 c.c. represents 1 Gm. of drug. NOTE: This preparation is intended for pharmaceutical flavoring purposes, affording clear mixtures with syrup and aqueous liquids while still retaining the aroma of the drug. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

Cereus Grandiflorus, see *Cactus Grandiflorus*.

Chamomile, German, see German Chamomile.

123—Chaparro Amargoso. The young branches of *Castela Nicholsonii* Hooker f.

Antiperiodic, astringent and amebicide. Used in amebic dysentery with good success. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

Chelidonium, see Garden Celadine.

Chenopodium, see American Wormseed.

Cherry Bark and Compounds, see Wild Cherry.

125—Chestnut Leaves, N. F. (Castanea). The leaves of *Castanea dentata* (Marsh.) Borkh.

Tonic, astringent and antispasmodic. Used in the treatment of whooping cough. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

No.

126—Chimaphila, N. F. (Pipsissewa). The leaves of *Chimaphila umbellata* (L.) Barton.

Mild diuretic and astringent. Used in cystitis and genitourinary disorders. Dose—20 to 60 mins. (1.3 to 4 c.c.)

127—Chionanthus, N. F. (Fringe Tree Bark). The bark of the roots of *Chionanthus virginica* L.

Alterative, diuretic and cholagogue. Used principally in hepatic disorders with jaundice. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

129—Cimicifuga, U. S. P. (Black Cohosh). The rhizomes and roots of *Cimicifuga racemosa* (L.) Nutt.

Antispasmodic and emmenagogue. Used in dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea, ovaritis, chorea, asthma and other spasmodic diseases. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c.c.)

130—Cinchona, U. S. P. The bark of *Cinchona Ledgeriana* Moench, *C. Calisaya* Weddell, and of hybrids of these with other species of *Cinchona*.

Standard—not less than 4 Gm. nor more than 5

Gm. of alkaloids per 100 c.c. Tonic, febrifuge and antiperiodic. Largely used as a bitter tonic in febrile diseases and for its specific effect in malaria. Also employed in the treatment of pneumonia, coryza and other acute infections. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c.c.)

132—Cinchona, Detannated.

Standard—1 c.c. represents the alkaloids from 1 Gm. of U. S. P. *Cinchona* Bark. This preparation is made from the mixed alkaloids of cinchona and is especially designed for the preparation of mixtures containing iron salts, with which it does not form a precipitate. Tonic, febrifuge and antiperiodic. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c.c.)

134—Cinchona, Red. The bark of *Cinchona succirubra* Pavon, or of its hybrids (Drug U. S. P.)

Standard—not less than 4 Gm. nor more than 5 Gm. of total alkaloids per 100 c.c. Tonic, febrifuge and antiperiodic. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c.c.)

135—Cinchona, Compound, for preparing Huxham's Tincture, B. P.

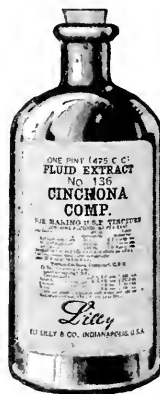
100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
40 Gm. Red Cinchona, B. P. 182 grs.
20 Gm. Bitter Orange Peel 91 grs.
10 Gm. Serpentaria 46 grs.
1.2 Gm. Cochineal 5 grs.

Four fluid ounces (125 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) Huxham's Tincture, B. P. Stomachic, tonic and antiperiodic. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c.c.)

136—Cinchona, Compound, for preparing Compound Tincture of Cinchona, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
50 Gm. Red Cinchona 228 grs.
40 Gm. Bitter Orange Peel 182 grs.
10 Gm. Serpentaria 46 grs.

Standard—not less than 2 Gm. nor more than 2.5 Gm. of total alkaloids per 100 c.c. Three and one-fourth fluid ounces (100 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) Tincture Cinchona, Compound, U. S. P. Stomachic, tonic and antiperiodic. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c.c.)



No.

138—Cinnamon, Cassia. The bark of the shoots of *Cinnamomum Cassia* (Nees.) Bl. deprived of its outer corky layer.

Aromatic, carminative, stimulant and mildly astringent. Used in flatulency, nausea, diarrhea, etc., but usually as an adjuvant to other drugs. Dose—2 to 20 mins. (0.12 to 1.3 c.c.)

139—Cinnamon, Saigon. The bark of an undetermined species of *Cinnamomum* (Drug U. S. P.)

Aromatic, carminative, stimulant and mildly astringent. Dose—2 to 20 mins. (0.12 to 1.3 c.c.)

140—Cinnamon, Soluble.

This product is made from the best quality of Oil and forms clear mixtures with water and syrup and will be found convenient for the extemporaneous preparation of the water or syrup, and for general pharmaceutical purposes.

Use—Diffusive stimulant, antispasmodic, carminative and stomachic. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

141—Cleavers. The herb of *Galium Aparine* L.

Aperient and diuretic. Used in dropsy and jaundice. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

Clover Tops, see *Trifolium*.

Clover Blossoms, see *Trifolium*.

Clover, Compound, see *Trifolium, Compound*.

146—Cocculus Indicus (Fish Berries). The fruit of *Anamirta Cocculus* (L.) Wight et Arnott (Drug N. F.)

POISONOUS. Parasiticide for vermin in the hair and local application for obstinate cutaneous diseases. Seldom used internally and contraindicated on abraded surfaces.

148—Coffee, Roasted, N. F., for preparing Syrup of Coffee. The roasted ripe seeds of *Coffea arabica* L. or of *C. liberica* Bulliard.

Four fluid ounces (125 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Syrup of Coffee. NOTE: For soda-water syrup use 8 fluid ounces of the fluid extract to 7-1/2 pints of syrup. Diuretic and cerebral stimulant. Used diluted as a rectal injection in opium poisoning. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

Cohosh, Black, see *Cimicifuga*.

Cohosh, Blue, see *Caulophyllum*.

Cola Nut, see *Kola Nut*.

149—Colchicum Corm, N. F. (Colchicum Root). The dried corm of *Colchicum autumnale* L. (Drug U. S. P.)

Standard—not less than 0.31 Gm. nor more than 0.39 Gm. of Colchicine per 100 c.c. ACRONARCOTIC POISON. Cathartic, diaphoretic and diuretic. Extensively used in the treatment of gout and rheumatism. Dose—2 to 8 mins. (0.12 to 0.5 c.c.)

150—Colchicum Seed, U. S. P. The seed of *Colchicum autumnale* L.

Standard—not less than 0.36 Gm. nor more than 0.44 Gm. of Colchicine per 100 c.c. For action and uses, see *Colchicum Corm, N. F.* Dose—2 to 8 mins. (0.12 to 0.5 c.c.)

151—Colocynth. The pulp of the fruit of *Citrullus Colocynthus* (L.) Schrader (Drug U. S. P.)

Powerful hydragogue cathartic and stimulant of the hepatic secretions and intestinal glands. Generally used in combination with other cathartics. Dose—2 to 4 mins. (0.12 to 0.25 c.c.)

Columbo, see *Calumba*.

No.

155—Condurango, N. F. The bark of *Marsdenia Condurango* (Triana) Reichenbach f.

Aromatic, tonic and alterative. Used in syphilis, chronic skin diseases and rheumatism. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

156—Conium, N. F. (Conium Fruit). The full grown but unripe fruit of *Conium maculatum* L.

Standard—not less than 0.35 Gm. nor more than 0.45 Gm. of Coniine per 100 c.c. POISONOUS. Narcotic, sedative and paralyzant to motor nerve-endings. Used in the treatment of nervous and spasmodic conditions, such as pertussis, chorea, mania, and to produce relaxation in spastic muscles. Contraindicated in cardiac arrhythmia and general debility. Dose—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.3 c.c.)

157—Conium Leaves.

158—Convallaria Root, N. F. (Lily of the Valley). The rhizomes and roots of *Convallaria majalis* L.

Physiologically tested. POISONOUS. Diuretic, heart stimulant, and in large doses emetic. Similar in action and use to digitalis. Dose—5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c.c.)

162—Corn Silk, N. F. (Zea). The fresh styles and stigmas of *Zea Mays* L.

Demulcent and diuretic. Used in inflammation of the bladder and irritation due to calculi. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

165—Corydalis, N. F. (Turkey Corn). The tubers of *Bicuculla canadensis* (Goldie) Millsp., usually somewhat mixed with the bulb-like portions of *B. Cucullaria* (L.) Millsp.

Tonic, diuretic and alterative. Used in chronic rheumatism, lues and skin diseases. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c.c.)

166—Coto Bark (Paracoto, N. F.) The bark of an unidentified tree indigenous to Northern Bolivia

NOTE: Coto and Paracoto are two distinct kinds of Bolivian barks, the botanical origin of which is not known. Their therapeutic properties are similar, but since paracoto is generally preferred, it is invariably supplied when coto bark is ordered. Tonic and astringent. Of value in diarrhea and dysentery. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c.c.)

167—Cotton Root Bark, N. F. The recently-gathered, air-dried bark of the root of cultivated varieties of *Gossypium herbaceum* L., *G. Barbadosense* L., or *G. Arboreum* L.

Oxytocic and emmenagogue. Used in uterine inertia, metrorrhagia and dysmenorrhea. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

168—Cotton Root Bark, Green.

Source, action and uses the same as those of Cotton Root Bark, N. F., but the fresh undried bark of the root is used and is considered more active. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

Couch Grass, see *Triticum*.

Cramp Bark, see *Viburnum Opulus*.

169—Cramp Bark, Compound.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
37.5 Gm. Cramp Bark

(*Viburnum Opulus*) 171 grs.
12.5 Gm. *Scutellaria* 57 grs.
25 Gm. *Dioscorea* 114 grs.
18.75 Gm. *Cinnamon* 86 grs.
6.25 Gm. *Cloves* 28 grs.

No.

Nervine and antispasmodic. Used in dysmenorrhea, threatened abortion and the after-pains of parturition; also in asthma, hysteria and other spasmodic affections. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.) best given in hot water or milk and repeated at frequent intervals.

Cranesbill, see Geranium.

Crataegus, see Hawthorn Berries.

- 171—Cubeb**, N. F. The full-grown, unripe fruits of *Piper Cubeba* Linne filius. (Drug U. S. P.)

Expectorant, carminative and genitourinary stimulant. Used in catarrhal inflammation of mucous membranes; in bronchitis, asthma, leucorrhea, subacute and chronic gonorrhea, etc. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c.c.)

Cudbear, see Tincture Cudbear, Page 159.

Culver's Root, see Leptandra.

- 173—Cypripedium**, N. F. (**Ladies' Slipper**). The rhizomes and roots of *Cypripedium hirsutum* Miller, *C. parviflorum* Salisbury, or *C. pubescens* Willd.

Tonic, nervine and antispasmodic. Used in nervous conditions, melancholia, migraine, hysteria, chorea, etc. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c.c.)

- 174—Damiana**, N. F. (**Turnera**). The leaves of *Turnera diffusa* Willd., or of *T. aphrodisiaca* Ward.

Aphrodisiac, tonic and diuretic. Used in impotency and as a general tonic to the nervous system. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

Dandelion, see Taraxacum.

- 178—Digitalis**, U. S. P. (**Foxglove**). The leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* L.

Physiologically tested, the minimum lethal dose should not be greater than 0.0006 c.c. of the fluid extract, or the equivalent in fluid extract of 0.0000005 Gm. of ouabain, for each gram of body weight of frog. **POISONOUS**. Cardiac tonic and diuretic. Used in decompensation of the heart, in chronic myocarditis, auricular fibrillation and in cardiac dropsy. Dose—1 to 2 mins. (0.6 to 0.12 c.c.)

- 179—Dioscorea**, N. F. (**Wild Yam**). The rhizomes of *Dioscorea villosa* L.

Antispasmodic, expectorant and diaphoretic. Employed in flatulency, digestive disorders, especially biliousness accompanied by colic. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

Dog Grass, see Triticum.

- 180—Drosera**, N. F. (**Sundew**). The flowering plants of *Drosera rotundifolia* L., frequently mixed with *D. intermedia* Hayne, and *D. longifolia* L.

Expectorant and antispasmodic. Used in asthma, pertussis, chronic bronchitis, and in flatulent dyspepsia. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

Dulcamara, see Bittersweet.

- 181—Dwarf Elder**. The roots of *Aralia hispida* Vent. Diuretic and alterative. Used in dropsy, vesical calculi and urinary disorders. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

- 182—Echinacea**, N. F. The rhizomes and roots of *Brauneria pallida* (Nutt.) Britton (*Echinacea angustifolia* D. C.)

Alterative, antisyphilitic and antiseptic. Used both topically and internally in the treatment of

No.

local and systemic infections. It is said to be especially indicated in septic processes such as furuncles, carbuncles, abscesses, ulcers and general septicemia. Also used in quinsy, fetid bronchitis and catarrhal affections of the respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

- 183—Elder Flowers** (**Sambucus**). The flowers of *Sambucus canadensis* L. or of *S. nigra* L. (Drug N. F.)

Diaphoretic, diuretic and stimulant. Used in erysipelas and fevers. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

- 184—Elecampane** (**Inula**). The rhizomes and roots of *Inula helenium* L. (Drug N. F.)

Tonic, mild stimulant and diuretic. Used in dropsy, skin diseases and pulmonary affections. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

- 186—Ergot**, U. S. P. The sclerotium of *Claviceps purpurea* (Fries.) Tulane, replacing the grain of rye, *Secale cereale* L.

Physiologically tested. Oxytocic, vaso-constrictor and stimulant to involuntary muscle tissue, acting especially upon the uterus. Used chiefly in stimulating uterine contractions and to control postpartum hemorrhage; also employed to increase vaso-motor tone and the blood pressure in conditions of shock, etc. Dose—15 mins. to 2 drams (1 to 8 c.c.)

- 188—Eriodictyon**, U. S. P. (**Yerba Santa**). The leaves of *Eriodictyon californicum* (H. & A.) Greene.

Aromatic, tonic, stimulant and expectorant. Masks the bitterness of quinine, and makes an excellent vehicle for administering this alkaloid. Used in asthma, chronic bronchitis and chronic inflammation of the genitourinary tract. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

Eriodictyon, Aromatic, see Yerba Santa, Aromatic.

- 189—Eucalyptus**, U. S. P. The leaves of *Eucalyptus Globulus* Lab.

Antiseptic, tonic and antipyretic. Used in infectious fevers, bronchitis, asthma and gastrointestinal disorders. May be used as a mouth-wash, or as a lotion for purulent infections, ulcers, etc. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c.c.)

- 190—Euonymus**, N. F. (**Wahoo Bark**). The bark of the root of *Euonymus atropurpureus* Jacq.

Cholagogue and cathartic. Used in constipation and hepatic torpor. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 e.c.)

- 191—Eupatorium**, N. F. (**Boneset**). The leaves and flowering tops of *Eupatorium perfoliatum* L.

Tonic, diaphoretic and laxative. Used in colds and mild fevers. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

- 192—Euphorbia Pilulifera**, N. F. The herb of *Euphorbia pilulifera* L.

Mildly astringent, antispasmodic and expectorant. Used in asthma, bronchitis, etc. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

False Hellebore, see Adonis.

False Unicorn Root, see Helonias.



No.

198—Fennel Seed.

Stimulant, carminative and stomatic. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c.c.)

Fish Berries, see *Cocculus Indicus*.

Foxglove, see *Digitalis*.

205—Frangula, U. S. P. (Buckthorn Bark). The bark of *Rhamnus Frangula* L.

Cathartic. Used in chronic constipation. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

Fringetree Bark, see *Chionanthus*.

209—Galega, N. F. (Goat's Rue). The flowering tops of *Galega officinalis* L.

Galactagogue, tonic and nervine. Used to increase the secretion of milk. Dose—15 mins. to 2 drams (1 to 8 c.c.)

210—Gambir. A dried extract from decoctions of the leaves and twigs of *Ouroparia Gambir* (Hunter) Baillon. (Drug U. S. P.)

Standard—100 c.c. represent 50 Gm. of drug. Strong astringent and mild tonic. Used to check hemorrhages and in dysentery. Dose—10 to 40 mins. (0.6 to 2.6 c.c.)

211—Gambir, Compound.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
20 Gm. Gambir 91 grs.
10 Gm. Saigon Cinnamon 46 grs.

Four fluid ounces (125 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Compound Tincture of Gambir, U. S. P. Aromatic astringent. Employed for the extemporaneous preparation of the Tincture. Used in diarrhea and as a gargle in sore throat. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c.c.)

212—Garden Celandine (Chelidonium). The herb of *Chelidonium majus* L.

Cathartic, diuretic and diaphoretic. Used in gastrointestinal disorders accompanied by hepatic congestion, biliary catarrh or jaundice. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

213—Garlic. The fresh bulbs of *Allium sativum* L. (Drug N. F.)

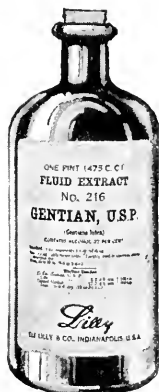
Stimulant, diaphoretic, expectorant and diuretic. Used in dyspepsia, coughs, bronchitis and spasmodic affections. Dose—15 to 30 mins. (1 to 2 c.c.)

214—Gelsemium, U. S. P. (Yellow Jasmine). The rhizomes and roots of *Gelsemium sempervirens* (L.) Aiton filius.

Standard—not less than 0.45 Gm. nor more than 0.55 Gm. of total alkaloids per 100 c.c. POISONOUS. Motor depressant, diaphoretic and antispasmodic. Used in neuralgia, dysmenorrhea, delirium tremens and spasmodic affections. Contraindicated if the heart is weak. Dose—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.3 c.c.)

216—Gentian, U. S. P. The rhizomes and roots of *Gentiana lutea* L.

An agreeable bitter tonic. Used in anorexia, atonic dyspepsia, etc. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c.c.)



No.

217—Gentian, Compound.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
66.67 Gm. Gentian 304 grs.
26.67 Gm. Bitter Orange Peel 122 grs.
6.66 Gm. Cardamom 30 grs.

Two and one-half fluid ounces (75 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) Tincture Gentian, Compound, U. S. P. Bitter tonic and adjuvant. Much used in atonic dyspepsia and as an adjuvant to tonic mixtures in debilitated conditions of the gastrointestinal tract and to improve the appetite during convalescence. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c.c.)

218—Gentian, Detannated.

NOTE: This fluid extract is compatible with iron salts. Bitter tonic. Desirable for use in tonic mixtures containing both gentian and iron. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c.c.)

219—Geranium, N. F. (Cranesbill). The rhizomes of *Geranium maculatum* L.

Powerful astringent. Used in dysentery, diarrhea and hemorrhages; also as a gargle and as a local application to ulcers of the mucous membranes, persistent bleeding from wounds, epistaxis, etc. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c.c.)

220—German Chamomile (Matricaria). The flower heads of *Matricaria Chamomilla* L. (Drug U. S. P.)

Mild tonic and antispasmodic; emetic in large doses. Used in colic, spasms, colds and amenorrhea. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

221—Ginger, U. S. P. (Zingiber). The rhizomes of *Zingiber officinale* Roscoe.

Stimulant, carminative and rubefacient. Used in dyspepsia, flatulency, colic, nausea, cholera morbus and diarrhea. Dose—2 to 30 mins. (0.12 to 2 c.c.) preferably in sweetened water.

222—Ginger, Soluble, for preparing Syrup of Ginger, U. S. P.

One fluid ounce (30 c.c.) makes one pint (500 c.c.) of U. S. P. Syrup. NOTE: This makes clear mixtures with syrup, and is used in the extemporaneous preparation of syrup of ginger and ginger ale. Stimulant and carminative. Dose—2 to 20 mins. (0.12 to 1.3 c.c.)

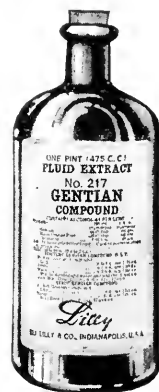
223—Ginseng. The roots of *Panax quinquefolium* L.

Standard—2 c.c. represent 1 Gm. of drug. Mild aromatic tonic and demulcent. Used in nervous dyspepsia. Dose—20 to 60 mins. (1.3 to 4 c.c.)

224—Glycyrrhiza, U. S. P. (Licorice).

The rhizomes and roots of *Glycyrrhiza glabra typica* Regel et Herder, or of *G. glabra glandulifera* Regel et Herder.

Excellent demulcent and adjuvant. Used in colds, catarrhal conditions of mucous surfaces and as a flavor and adjuvant for bitter or unpleasant tasting



No.

drugs. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

Goat's Rue, see Galega.

Golden Seal, see Hydrastis.

225—Golden Seal, Fluid, Non-Alcoholic.

Standard—not less than 1.125 Gm. nor more than 1.375 Gm. of ether-soluble alkaloids per 100 c.c. Two fluid ounces (62.5 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Lotion. Used as a lotion or injection in ulcerative stomatitis, specific urethritis and vaginitis, and in colitis, proctitis and hemorrhoids. Also used internally in all forms of catarrh and as a stimulant of the hepatic and intestinal secretions. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c.c.)

Golden Seal, Colorless, see Liquor Hydrastine, Page 74.



229—Grindelia, U. S. P. The leaves and flowering tops of *Grindelia camporum* Greene, or *G. Cuneifolia* Nutt., or *G. squarrosa* (Pursh.) Dunal.

Antispasmodic and motor depressant. Used in asthma, pertussis, bronchitis, and chronic cystitis. Externally employed as a sedative lotion in ivy poisoning and in itching skin affections. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

231—Grindelia, Soluble.

NOTE: This preparation is readily miscible with aqueous liquids or syrup, but the resinous constituents will precipitate on addition of acids. Action and uses similar to those of *Grindelia*, U. S. P. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

233—Guaiac Resin. The resin of the wood of *Guaiacum officinale* L., or of *G. sanctum* L. (Drug U. S. P.)

Standard—100 c.c. represent 64 Gm. of drug. NOTE: Suitable for preparing Tincture of Guaiac and Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiac, U. S. P. Five fluid ounces (155 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of either. Diaphoretic, emmenagogue and alterative. Used in amenorrhea, rheumatism, tonsillitis, syphilis and gout. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c.c.) diluted.

235—Guarana, U. S. P. A dried paste consisting chiefly of the crushed seeds of *Paullina Cupuna* Kunth.

Standard—not less than 3.6 Gm. nor more than 4.4 Gm. of Caffeine per 100 c.c. Astringent, diuretic and cerebral stimulant. Used in migraine, diarrhea and asthenia. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

238—Hamamelis Leaves, N. F. (Witch Hazel Leaves). The leaves of *Hamamelis virginiana* L.

Tonic, astringent and sedative. Used internally in hemorrhoids, hemorrhages and dysentery; applied externally as a lotion in bruises, sprains, and local inflammations. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

240—Hawthorn Berries (Crataegus). The fruit of *Crataegus Oxyacantha* L.

Employed as a heart tonic. Dose—10 to 15 mins. (0.6 to 1 c.c.)

No.

241—Helonias, N. F. (False Unicorn Root). The rhizomes and roots of *Chamaelirium luteum* (L.) A. Gray.

Tonic, diuretic, and in large doses emetic. Used in anorexia, dyspepsia and menstrual disorders. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c.c.)

Helonias, Compound, see Squaw Vine, Compound.

Hematoxylin, see Logwood.

242—Hemlock Bark. The inner bark of *Tsuga Canadensis* (L.) Carr.

Astringent and tonic. Used as a substitute for tannin, matico and rhatany as an astringent to mucous membranes in dysentery, cholera infantum, etc. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

Hemlock, Colorless, see *Pinus Canadensis*, Compound, Colorless.

Hemp, see Cannabis.

Henbane, see Hyoscyamus.

244—Horehound (Marrubium). The leaves and flowering tops of *Marrubium vulgare* L.

NOTE: Employed in the extemporaneous preparation of cough syrups. Stimulant, expectorant and diuretic. Used chiefly in form of syrup for coughs, colds, catarrh, pulmonary affections, etc. Dose—20 to 60 mins. (1.3 to 4 c.c.)

250—Horse-Nettle Berries (Solanum). The dried ripe fruit of *Solanum carolinense* L.

Anodyne, antispasmodic and diuretic. Used in epilepsy and other spasmodic and nervous affections. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c.c.)

253—Hydrangea, N. F. The rhizomes and roots of *Hydrangea arborescens* L.

Diuretic and antilithic. Used in diseases of the genitourinary organs when there are phosphatic deposits or urinary calculi. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c.c.)

255—Hydrastis, U. S. P. (Golden Seal). The rhizomes and roots of *Hydrastis canadensis* L.

Standard—not less than 1.8 Gm. nor more than 2.2 Gm. of ether-soluble alkaloids per 100 c.c. Bitter tonic and alterative. Used in catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes of the gastrointestinal tract, to increase the secretions and to exert a tonic influence. Particularly indicated in ulcerated conditions of the mouth and throat and in gastric catarrh. Hydrastis, Non-alcoholic, is to be preferred for local use. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c.c.)



Hydrastis, Non-Alcoholic, see Golden Seal, Non-Alcoholic

257—Hyoscyamus, U. S. P. (Henbane). The leaves and flowering or fruiting tops of *Hyoscyamus niger* L.

Standard—not less than 0.055 Gm. nor more than 0.075 Gm. of alkaloids per 100 c.c. NARCOTIC POISON. Anodyne, antispasmodic and hypnotic.

No.

Used to relieve pain, quiet restlessness and induce sleep. Also used in asthma, pertussis, chorea, mania, lead colic and hysteria. Dose—1 to 10 mins. (0.06 to 0.6 c.c.)

259—Ignatia Bean. The ripe seed of *Strychnos Ignatii* Bergius (Drug N. F.)

Standard—not less than 1.5 Gm. nor more than 1.75 Gm. of alkaloids per 100 c.c. **CONVULSIVE POISON.** Digestive stimulant and nerve tonic. Used in general functional atony and relaxation, in neuralgia, asthenia, etc., in the same manner as *Nux Vomica*. Dose—1 to 5 mins. (0.6 to 0.3 c.c.)

Indian Cannabis, see *Cannabis Indica*.

Indian Hemp, see *Cannabis Indica*.

260—Indian Turnip. The corm of *Arisaema triphyllum* (L.) Torr.

Acrid expectorant and diaphoretic. Used in asthma, bronchitis, pertussis and intestinal colic. Dose—15 to 30 mins. (1 to 2 c.c.)

Inula, see *Elecampane*.

261—Ipecac, U. S. P. The roots of *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha* (Brotero) A. Richard or of *C. acuminata* Karsten.

Standard—not less than 1.8 Gm. nor more than 2.2 Gm. of ether-soluble alkaloids per 100 c.c. Expectorant, emetic, diaphoretic and amebicide. Used in coughs, colds, asthma and croup, in combination with laxative drugs and as a specific in amebiasis. Dose—Expectorant, 1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.3 c.c.) Emetic, 15 to 30 mins. (1 to 2 c.c.)

262—Ipecac, Soluble, for preparing Syrup of Ipecac, U. S. P.

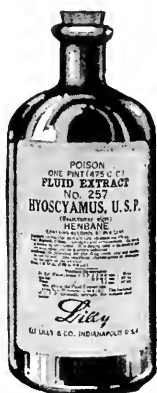
Standard—not less than 1.8 Gm. nor more than 2.2 Gm. of ether-soluble alkaloids per 100 c.c. One and one-eighth fluid ounces (35 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of U. S. P. Syrup. NOTE: This preparation is official in source and strength, but differs in having the resins eliminated, mixing clear with syrup and aqueous liquids. Used principally in making the syrup. Dose—Expectorant, 1 to 5 mins. (0.6 to 0.3 c.c.) Emetic, 15 to 30 mins. (1 to 2 c.c.)

Iris Versicolor, see *Blue Flag*.

Jaborandi, see *Pilocarpus*.

264—Jalap, N. F. The tuberous roots of *Exogonium Purga* (Wenderoth) Benth (Drug U. S. P.)

Standard—not less than 6.5 Gm. nor more than 7.5 Gm. of the total resins of Jalap per 100 c.c. Three and three-fourths fluid ounces (100 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Tincture Jalap, N. F. Hydragogue cathartic. Used in constipation and in dropsy. It is usually combined with modifying drugs. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c.c.)



No.

266—Jamaica Dogwood. The bark of *Ichthyomethia Piscipula* (L.) Kze.

Anodyne and hypnotic. Used in ovarian neuralgia and nervous insomnia. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

267—Jambul Seed. The seed of *Eugenia Jambolana* Linn.

Stomachic, carminative and astringent. Used in diarrhea and as an astringent gargle and lotion. Reputed to reduce the excretion of sugar in glycosuria. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c.c.)

272—Juglans, N. F. (Butternut). The inner bark of the roots of *Juglans cinerea* L.

Mild cathartic. Used in chronic constipation. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

273—Juniper, N. F. (Juniper Berries). The ripe fruit of *Juniperus communis* L.

Genitourinary stimulant and antiseptic. Used in chronic infections of the genitourinary tract and with stronger diuretics in dropsy. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c.c.)

275—Kava, N. F. The rhizomes and roots of *Piper methysticum* Forster.

Tonic, stimulant, diuretic and sudorific. Used in specific urethritis and vaginitis, and in bronchitis, cystitis, gout and rheumatism. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c.c.)

Kino, see Tincture Kino, Page 158.

277—Kola Nut, N. F. (Cola Nut). The cotyledons of *Cola acuminata* (Beauv.) Schott and Endl., *C. vera* Beauv. or other species of *Cola*.

Standard—not less than 0.9 Gm. nor more than 1.1 Gm. of total alkaloids per 100 c.c. Diuretic and cerebral stimulant. Used in diarrhea, nervous headaches, fatigue, etc. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

280—Krameria, N. F. (Rhatany). The roots of *Krameria triandra* Ruiz et Pavon, or *K. Ixina* L. or *K. argentea* Martius.

Tonic and powerful astringent. Used in diarrhea, hemorrhages and excessive mucous secretions. Also employed locally as a styptic. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c.c.)

281—Lactucarium. The dried milk-juice of *Lactuca virosa* L. (Drug U. S. P.)

Six and one-half fluid drams (25 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Syrup Lactucarium, U. S. P. Hypnotic and anodyne. Used in the spasmodic affections of children and to produce sleep. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c.c.)

Ladies' Slipper, see *Cypripedium*.

282—Lappa, N. F. (Burdock Root). The first year roots of *Arectium Lappa* L. or of other species of *Arectium*.

Alterative, diuretic and diaphoretic. Used in chronic rheumatism, gout, syphilis and in chronic skin diseases. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

283—Larkspur Seed. The seed of *Delphinium Consolida* L. or of *D. ajacis* L. (Drug N. F.)

POISONOUS. Parasiticide. Employed externally to destroy vermin. Rarely given internally. Dose—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.3 c.c.)

284—Larkspur Seed, Acetic.

POISONOUS. Parasiticide. Chiefly used as a lotion for destruction of body vermin, lice, etc., for which purpose 1 fluid ounce (30 c.c.) is diluted to 1 pint (500 c.c.) Rarely given internally. Dose—1 to 5 mins. (0.6 to 0.3 c.c.)

No.

285—Lavender, Compound, for preparing Compound Tincture of Lavender, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
 16 Gm. Saigon Cinnamon. 73 grs.
 4 Gm. Cloves. 18 grs.
 8 Gm. Nutmeg. 36 grs.
 8 Gm. Red Saunders. 36 grs.
 6.4 c.c. Oil Lavender Flowers. 30 mins.
 1.6 c.c. Oil Rosemary. 7 mins.

Two fluid ounces (62.5 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Tincture. Carminative, stomachic and anti-emetic. Chiefly employed in preparing the U. S. P. Tincture. Dose—5 to 10 mins. (0.3 to 0.6 c.c.)

289—Lemon, Soluble.

Three fluid drams (12 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Syrup. NOTE: This is a terpenesol extract and is intended for the extemporaneous preparation of syrup lemon and for general pharmaceutical purposes.

290—Leptandra, N. F. (Culver's Root). The dried rhizomes and roots of *Veronica virginica* L.

Laxative and cholagogue. Used in constipation, biliary catarrh, jaundice and hepatic torpor. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c.c.)

Licorice, see Glycyrrhiza.

293—Licorice, for Quinine Mixtures.

NOTE: This preparation contains the sweet principle of Licorice, is miscible with water, syrup or glycerin, and is used chiefly to mask the bitter taste of quinine. Yerbazin, however, is preferable for this purpose. See Page 187.

294—Licorice, for preparing Syrup of Licorice, N. F.

Four fluid ounces (125 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Syrup. NOTE: This preparation is used chiefly for preparing Syrup of Licorice, and for masking the bitterness of quinine. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c.c.)

295—Life Everlasting. The herb of *Gnaphalium obtusifolium* L.

Mild astringent and diaphoretic. Used in fevers and gastrointestinal catarrh. Also used topically for bruises, ulcers, etc. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

Life Root, see Senecio.

Lily of the Valley, see *Convallaria* Root.

298—Liverwort. The herb of *Hepatica triloba* Chaix.

Mild mucilaginous astringent. Used in hepatic disorders and in bronchial catarrh. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c.c.)

300—Lobelia, U. S. P. The leaves and flowering tops of *Lobelia inflata* L.

POISONOUS. Expectoant, relaxant, anti-asthmatic and depressant; in large doses it is emetic, but should not be so used as the effect is persistent and distressing. Used in asthma, pertussis, bronchitis, croup and other spasmodic affections. Dose—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.3 c.c.)



No.

302—Lobelia Seed. The seed of *Lobelia inflata* L. Action and use as noted under Lobelia, U. S. P. Dose—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.3 c.c.)

303—Logwood (Hematoxylon). The heart-wood of *Haematoxylon campechianum* L. that has not undergone fermentation (Drug N. F.)

Mild astringent. Used in cholera infantum, diarrhea and dysentery. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

307—Lupulin, N. F. The glandular trichomes separated from the strobiles of *Humulus Lupulus* L.

Bitter tonic, anaphrodisiac and mild hypnotic. Used in hysteria, delirium tremens, insomnia due to nervousness, and in atonic dyspepsia. Dose—5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c.c.)

311—Male Fern (Aspidium). The rhizomes and stipes of *Dryopteris Filix-mas* (L.) Schott, or of *D. marginalis* (L.) Asa Gray.

Anthelmintic. Used for the expulsion of tapeworm. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 16 c.c.)

312—Manaca. The roots of *Brunfelsia Hopeana* (Hook.) Benth.

Diuretic, diaphoretic and alterative. Used in acute and chronic rheumatism and in syphilis. Dose—5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c.c.)

Mandrake, see *Podophyllum*.

Marigold, see *Calendula* Flowers.

Marrubium, see Horehound.

315—Marshmallow Root (Althaea). The roots of *Althaea officinalis* L. (Drug U. S. P.)

Demulcent. Used as an infusion or syrup in catarrhal affections of the mucous membranes bronchitis, laryngitis, gastritis, cystitis, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

317—Matico, N. F. The leaves of *Piper angustifolium* Ruiz et Pavon.

Stimulant, diuretic, urinary antiseptic and hemostatic. Used in diarrhea, dysentery, genitourinary infections and locally as a hemostatic. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c.c.)

Matricaria, see German Chamomile.

Milkweed, see Silkweed.

321—Mistletoe. The leaves and young twigs of *Phoradendron flavescens* (Pursh.) Nutt.

Narcotic, antispasmodic and oxytocic. Used in uterine inertia, menorrhagia, postpartum hemorrhage and in epilepsy, asthma and other spasmodic affections. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

326—Muirapuama. The stems and roots of *Dulacia ovata* (Miers) Lyons.

Aphrodisiac and nerve stimulant. Used in impotence and debility. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

Mullein Leaves, see *Verbascum*.

Musk Root, see Sumbul.

Myristica, see Nutmeg.

327—Myrrh. A gum-resin from one or more species of *Commiphora*. (Drug U. S. P.)

Three and one-fourth fluid ounces (100 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of U. S. P. Tincture. Stimulant, antiseptic and tonic to mucous surfaces. Used together with iron and aloes in amenorrhea. Applied locally as a protective and mild stimulant, and used in mouth washes and lotions. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c.c.)

- No.
328—Myrrh and Capsicum.
 Two and five-eighths fluid ounces make one pint N. F. Tincture.
 100 c.c. represents One fluid ounce represents
 80 Gm. Myrrh..... 365 grs.
 20 Gm. Capsicum..... 91 grs.

Night-Blooming Cereus, see
Cactus Grandiflorus.

- 329—Nutmeg (Myristica).** The ripe seed of *Myristica fragrans* Houttuyn, deprived of the arilli and seed-coats. (Drug U. S. P.)

Aromatic, stimulant and mild narcotic. Used chiefly as a flavoring agent. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c.c.)

- 330—Nux Vomica, U. S. P.** The ripe seed of *Strychnos Nuxvomica* L.

Standard—not less than 2.37 Gm. nor more than 2.63 Gm. of alkaloids per 100 c.c. **POISONOUS.** Bitter stomachic, stimulant and nerve tonic. Used in anorexia, general debility neurasthenia, collapse, myocarditis, paralysis, incontinence and in combination with cathartics. Dose—1 to 4 mins. (0.06 to 0.26 c.c.)

- 331—Opium, Camphorated**, for preparing Camphorated Tincture of Opium (Paregoric) U. S. P.

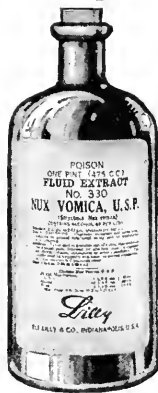
Two fluid ounces (62.5 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of U. S. P. Camphorated Tincture. **POISONOUS.** Standard—not less than 0.34 Gm. of anhydrous morphine per 100 c.c., thus being eight times the strength of Camphorated Tincture of Opium, U. S. P.

- 332—Opium, Concentrated**, for preparing Tincture of Opium (Laudanum) U. S. P.

Four fluid ounces (125 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Tincture Opium, U. S. P. **POISONOUS.** Standard—not less than 3.8 Gm. nor more than 4.2 Gm. of anhydrous morphine per 100 c.c. **NOTE:** This preparation is four times the strength of the U. S. P. Tincture of Opium and is used solely for conveniently producing the weaker preparations of opium, namely the wine, vinegar or tincture.

- 333—Orange, Sweet, Soluble**, for preparing a Syrup of Orange The outer rind of the fresh ripe fruit of *Citrus Aurantium sinensis* Gallezio. (Drug U. S. P.)

One fluid ounce (30 c.c.) makes two pints (1000 c.c.) of Syrup; 1 fluid ounce (30 c.c.) makes one pint (500 c.c.) of simple Elixir of fine flavor. **NOTE:** this product is miscible with syrups, wines, cordials, etc. Designed for extemporaneous use and general pharmaceutical flavoring. To make U. S. P. Syrup of Orange use Tincture Sweet Orange Peel, U. S. P. Aromatic and adjuvant.



- No.
335—Orris Root. The rhizomes of *Iris florentina* L., *I. germanica* L., or *I. pallida* Lamarek (Drug N. F.)
 Mild gastric stimulant and laxative. Used chiefly as a perfume or scent in toilet preparations. Dose—5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c.c.)

Paracoto, N. F., see Coto Bark.

- 337—Pareira, N. F.** The roots of *Chondrodendron tomentosum* Ruiz et Pavon.

Tonic, mild diuretic and urinary antiseptic. Used in chronic infections of the genitourinary tract when there is an excessive mucous secretion. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

Partridge Berry, see Squaw Vine.

- 340—Passion Flower.** The herb of *Passiflora incarnata* L.

Sedative, antispasmodic and soporific. Used in chorea, epilepsy and other spasmodic affections and to induce sleep. Dose—15 to 30 mins. (1 to 2 c.c.)

- 345—Peppermint, Soluble (Mentha Piperita).**

Contains Alcohol 50 percent.

NOTE: This preparation is made from pure crystal white Peppermint oil, alcohol and water. It makes clear mixtures with alcohol of all percentages and with water in the proportion necessary to make Peppermint water of official strength. It is well adapted for a syrup as well as a water, and may be used for general flavoring, pharmaceutical or domestic.

A powerful diffusive stimulant, antispasmodic, carminative and stomachic. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

- 347—Physostigma (Calabar Bean).** The seed of *Physostigma venenosum* Balfour (Drug U. S. P.)

Standard—not less than 0.13 Gm. nor more than 0.17 Gm. of ether-soluble alkaloids per 100 c.c. **POISONOUS.** Sedative, myotic, stimulant to vagus endings. Used in atony or paralysis of bladder or intestines. Used in veterinary practice as an intestinal evacuant. It is an antidote to poisoning by strychnine or atropine. Dose—1 to 3 mins (0.6 to 0.2 c.c.)

- 348—Phytolacca, N. F. (Poke Root).** The roots of *Phytolacca decandra* L.

Alterative, emetic and cathartic. Used in syphilitic and rheumatic affections, chronic skin diseases and obesity. Dose—Alterative, 1 to 10 mins. (0.06 to 0.6 c.c.)

- 349—Phytolacca, from Green Root.** The freshly gathered roots of *Phytolacca decandra* L.

Action and use similar to that of the dried roots. Dose—1 to 10 mins. (0.06 to 0.6 c.c.)

Phytolacca Berries, see Poke Berries.

- 350—Pichi.** The woody branches of *Fabiana imbricata* Ruiz et Pavon.

Tonic and diuretic. Used in chronic cystitis with excessive mucous secretion and vesical irritation due to calculi. Dose—10 to 40 mins. (0.6 to 2.6 c.c.)

- 351—Pilocarpus, U. S. P. (Jaborandi).** The leaflets of *Pilocarpus Jaborandi* Holmes or of *P. microphyllus* Stapf.

Standard—not less than 0.55 Gm. nor more than 0.65 Gm. of alkaloids per 100 c.c. Powerful diaphoretic, sialagogue and myotic. Used in renal dropsy, uremia, gout and arthritis to promote diaphoresis; also used topically in lotions to stimulate the growth of hair. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c.c.)

Pinkroot, see *Spigelia*.

•Narcotic order required.

No.

353—Pinkroot and Senna.

100 c.c. represent	One fluid ounce represents
62.5 Gm... Spigelia.....	285 grs.
37.5 Gm... Senna.....	171 grs.
1.65 Gm... Potassium Carbonate.....	7-1/2 grs.
0.26 c.c.... Oil Anise.....	1-1/4 mins.
0.26 c.c.... Oil Caraway.....	1-1/4 mins.

Anthelmintic and cathartic. Used for the expulsion of round worms. Dose—For children, 30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.) repeated every four hours until it purges.

354—Pinus Canadensis, Compound, Colorless.

100 c. c. represent	One fluid ounce represents
72 Gm... Tsuga Canadensis, volatile constituents.....	328 grs.
2.2 Gm... Zinc Sulphate.....	10 grs.
4.4 Gm... Alum.....	20 grs.
0.08 Gm... Thymol.....	3/8 gr.
0.08 c.c.... Eucalyptol.....	3/8 min.

Astringent. Not used internally. Applied locally to relaxed mucous membranes. Used full strength in hemorrhoids and skin diseases; diluted with seven parts of water for urethral injection and with fifteen parts of water for vaginal douche.

355—Pinus Canadensis, Compound, Dark.

100 c.c. represent	One fluid ounce represents
165 Gm... Tsuga Canadensis.....	753 grs.
0.4 Gm... Thymol.....	1-7/8 grs.

Mildly stimulant, astringent and antiseptic. Used locally diluted with fifteen parts of water as an astringent to mucous membranes either as a gargle, douche or injection.

Pinus, Compound, see White Pine, Compound.

Pipsissewa, see Chimaphila.

Pleurisy Root, see Asclepias.

358—Podophyllum, U. S. P. (Mandrake). The rhizomes and roots of *Podophyllum peltatum* L.

Standard—not less than 3.6 Gm. nor more than 4.4 Gm. of resin per 100 c.c. A slow acting, but powerful cathartic. Generally used in combination with modifying drugs. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c.c.)

359—Poison Oak (Rhus Toxicodendron). The fresh leaflets of *Rhus radicans* L.

POISONOUS. Irritant and narcotic in large doses; in small doses diuretic, diaphoretic and reputed antirheumatic. Used in paralysis, chronic cutaneous diseases and rheumatism. Dose—2 to 10 mins. (0.12 to 0.6 c.c.)

360—Poke Berries, from Fresh Berries. The fresh fruit of *Phytolacca decandra* L.

Deobstruent, somewhat narcotic, emetic alterative and cathartic. Used in syphilis, rheumatism, chronic skin diseases and obesity. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

Poke Root, see *Phytolacca*.

Poke Root, from Green Root, see *Phytolacca*.

Prunus Virginiana, see Wild Cherry.

365—Pulsatilla. The herb of *Anemone Pulsatilla* L., *A. pratensis* L. or *A. Ludoviciana* (Nuttall) Heller (Drug N. F.)

POISONOUS. Alterative, sedative and emmenagogue. Used in chronic catarrhal affections, dysmenorrhea, neuralgia, hysteria and nervous exhaustion due to illness or excesses. Dose—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.3 c.c.)

367—Quassia, N. F. The wood of *Picrasma excelsa* (Swartz) Planchon or of *Quassia amara* L. (Drug U. S. P.)

No.

Simple bitter tonic, febrifuge and anthelmintic. Used in fevers and loss of appetite. The infusion is used as a rectal injection in treatment of thread worms. Dose—5 to 10 mins. (0.3 to 0.6 c.c.)

Quebracho, see *Aspidosperma*.

368—Queen of the Meadow. The root of *Eupatorium purpureum* L.

Astringent, diuretic and sedative to the mucous membranes of the genitourinary tract. Used in genitourinary affections, vesical calculi, dropsy, rheumatism and gout. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

369—Quercus, N. F. (White Oak). The bark of the trunk and branches of *Quercus alba* L., deprived of the periderm.

Tonic and powerful astringent. Used in diarrhea, hemorrhages and relaxed conditions of mucous membranes. May be diluted and used as a gargle in sore throat, or a lotion in ulcers; also as an astringent injection in leucorrhea, prolapsus and hemorrhoids. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c.c.) diluted.

371—Quillaja (Soap-Tree Bark). The bark of *Quillaja Saponaria* Molina. (Drug N. F.)

NOTE: Used chiefly for preparing emulsions and in toilet preparations for cleaning the teeth and hair. A substitute for senega as an expectorant and diuretic. Local irritant, seldom used internally. Dose—2 to 8 mins. (0.12 to 0.48 c.c.)

373—Raspberry Leaves. The leaves of varieties of *Rubus strigosus* Michx. or of *R. Idaeus* L.

Astringent. Used in passive hemorrhages, diarrhea, etc. Dose—20 to 40 mins. (1.3 to 2.6 c.c.)

Red Clover Blossoms, see *Trifolium*.

Red Clover, Compound, see *Trifolium*, Compound.

374—Red Gum. A gummy exudation of *Eucalyptus rostrata* Schlechtendal.

Astringent, antiseptic and styptic. Used in diarrhea, relaxed mucous membranes, hemorrhages, etc. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

Rhamnus Catharticus, see Buckthorn Berries.

Rhamnus Purshiana, see Cascara Sagrada.

Rhatany, see *Krameria*.

Rheum, see *Rhubarb*.

376—Rhubarb, U. S. P. (Rheum). The rhizomes and roots of *Rheum officinale*, Baillon, *R. palmatum* L. and the variety *tanguticum* Max., and probably other species of *Rheum*.

Laxative, purgative, stomachic and astringent. Used in atonic dyspepsia, habitual constipation and as a corrective in diarrhea. Dose—Laxative, 5 to 10 mins. (0.3 to 0.6 c.c.) Cathartic, 15 to 30 mins. (1 to 2 c.c.)

377—Rhubarb, Aromatic, for preparing Aromatic Tincture of Rhubarb and Aromatic Syrup of Rhubarb, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent	One fluid ounce represents
60 Gm..... Rhubarb.....	273 grs.
12 Gm..... Saigon Cinnamon.....	55 grs.
12 Gm..... Cloves.....	55 grs.
6 Gm..... Nutmeg.....	27 grs.

Five and three-eighths fluid ounces (167 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Tincture. Six and one-half fluid drams (25 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Syrup. Used chiefly for the extemporaneous preparation of the Tincture and Syrup. Aromatic, stomachic and laxative. Dose—20 to 60 mins. (1.3 to 4 c.c.)

No.

378—Rhubarb and Potassium, Compound, for preparing Neutralizing Cordial. (Mistura Rhei Alkalina N. F.)

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
 35 Gm. Rhubarb. 160 grs.
 17.5 Gm. Hydrastis. 80 grs.
 17.5 Gm. Saigon Cinnamon. 80 grs.
 0.4 c.c. Oil Peppermint. 2 mins.
 7 Gm. Potassium Carbonate. 30 grs.

Two fluid ounces (62.5 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Neutralizing Cordial. Laxative, antacid and carminative. Used in cholera infantum, diarrhea, hyperacidity, and as a gentle laxative for infants and during pregnancy. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c.c.)

381—Rhus Aromatica. The bark of *Rhus aromatica* Aiton.

Astringent, stimulant and tonic. Used in enuresis, passive hemorrhages of the genitourinary tract and lower bowel and in atonic dysentery. Dose—20 to 30 mins. (1.3 to 2 c.c.)

382—Rhus Glabra, N. F. (Sumac Berries). The ripe fruit of *Rhus glabra* L.

Refrigerant, diuretic and astringent. Used in fevers, diarrhea, dysentery, and as a gargle in stomatitis, tonsillitis, etc. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

Rhus Toxicodendron, see Poison Oak.

384—Rose, Soluble, for preparing Artificial Rose Water.

NOTE: Designed for the extemporaneous preparation of Artificial Rose Water, and for general pharmaceutical flavoring purposes.

386—Rosinweed Root. The root of *Silphium laciniatum* L.

Tonic and expectorant. Used in asthma and chronic bronchitis. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c.c.)

387—Rubus, N. F. (Blackberry Root Bark). The bark of the rhizomes of *Rubus villosus* Aiton, *R. nigro-baccus*, Bailey, or of *R. cuneifolius* Pursh.

Astringent and tonic. Used in diarrhea, cholera infantum and as an astringent gargle in stomatitis, pharyngitis, etc. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

388—Rue. The leaves of *Ruta graveolens* L.

Irritant, antispasmodic and emmenagogue. Used in amenorrhea, uterine inertia, flatulent colic and hysteria. Dose—15 to 30 mins. (1 to 2 c.c.)

389—Rumex, N. F. (Yellow Dock). The roots of *Rumex crispus* L., or of *R. obtusifolius* L.

Alterative, tonic and mild astringent. Used in constipation, chlorosis, anemia and cutaneous affections. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

390—Sabal, U. S. P. (Saw Palmetto Berries). The partially dried ripe fruit of *Serenoa serrulata* (Michaux) Hooker f.

Tonic, expectorant, diuretic and sedative. Used as a tonic to the reproductive organs and as a stimulant to digestion; also employed in cystitis, urethritis, bronchitis, asthma and pertussis. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

No.

Safflower, see American Saffron.

Saffron, see American Saffron.

391—Sage (Salvia). The dried leaves of *Salvia officinalis* L.

Aromatic stimulant, carminative and diaphoretic. Used in flatulency, fevers, dyspepsia, etc. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

Salvia, see Sage.

Sambucus, see Elder Flowers.

392—Sandalwood. The heart-wood of *Santalum album* L. (Drug N. F.)

Diuretic and genitourinary antiseptic. Used in specific urethritis, cystitis, etc., in the subacute or chronic stage. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c.c.)

394—Sanguinaria, N. F. The rhizomes and roots of *Sanguinaria canadensis* L.

Standard—not less than 2.25 Gm. nor more than 2.75 Gm. of total alkaloids per 100 c.c. ACRONARCOTIC POISON. Sialagogue, expectorant and sternutatory. Used in bronchitis to increase the secretion. A frequent addition to cough syrups. Dose—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.3 c.c.)

395—Sarsaparilla, U. S. P. The roots of *Smilax medica* Chamisso and Schlecht., or *S. officinalis* Kunth, or *S. ornata* Hooker filius, or an undetermined species of *S.* known as Honduras Sarsaparilla.

Alterative. Used as a general tonic and as an adjunct to other drugs in the treatment of syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and cutaneous diseases. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

396—Sarsaparilla, Compound, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
 75 Gm. Sarsaparilla. 342 grs.
 12 Gm. Glycyrrhiza. 55 grs.
 10 Gm. Sassafras. 46 grs.
 3 Gm. Mezeureum. 14 grs.

Alterative. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

397—Sarsaparilla, Compound, for preparing Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
 80 Gm. Sarsaparilla. 365 grs.
 6 Gm. Senna. 27 grs.
 6 Gm. Glycyrrhiza. 27 grs.
 0.08 c.c. Oil Anise. 2/5 min.
 0.08 c.c. Oil Sassafras. 2/5 min.
 0.08 c.c. Methyl Salicylate. 2/5 min.

Four fluid ounces (125 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Syrup. Employed solely for preparing Syrup Sarsaparilla Compound.

400—Savin. The fresh tops of *Juniperus sabina* L.

Emmenagogue, diuretic and diaphoretic. Used in amenorrhea and menorrhagia. Local irritant, poisonous in large doses and contraindicated in gastritis. Dose—3 to 8 mins. (0.2 to 0.5 c.c.)

Saw Palmetto Berries, see Sabal.

404—Scoparius, N. F. (Broom Tops). The tops of *Cystiscopus* (L.) Link.

Circulatory stimulant and diuretic. Used in cardiac and renal dropsy. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)



No.

Scullicap, see *Scutellaria*.

- 405—Scutellaria, N. F. (Scullicap).** The plant of *Scutellaria lateriflora* L.

Tonic, nervine and antispasmodic. Used in chorea, convulsions, delirium tremens, neuralgia and other nervous affections. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c.c.)

- 406—Senecio, N. F. (Life Root).** The overground portions of *Senecio aureus* L.

Diuretic, diaphoretic and emmenagogue. Used in amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea and hematuria. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

- 407—Senega, U. S. P.** The roots of *Polygala Senega* L.

Expectorant, diaphoretic and diuretic. Used principally in chronic bronchitis and asthma to stimulate secretion of the bronchial mucous membranes. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c.c.)

- 408—Senna, Deodorized.** The leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia* Delile.

Action and use as in Senna, U. S. P., but is less liable to produce griping as it is freed from the resins. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

- 409—Senna, U. S. P.** The leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia* Delile.

Four fluid ounces (120 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) Syrup Senna, U. S. P. Laxative and purgative. Prescribed usually with correctives, in simple constipation and whenever rapid and effectual emptying of the lower bowel is required. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c.c.)

- 410—Senna, Compound.**

100 c.c. represent	One fluid ounce represents
50 Gm. Senna.	228 grs.
25 Gm. Jalap.	114 grs.
12.5 Gm. Fennel.	57 grs.
12.5 Gm. Coriander.	57 grs.

Laxative and cathartic. Especially indicated in constipation accompanied with flatulence. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

Serenoa Serrulata, see *Sabal*.

- 412—Serpentaria, N. F.** The rhizomes and roots of *Aristolochia Serpentina* L., or of *A. reticulata* Nutt. (Drug U. S. P.)

Stimulant, tonic and diaphoretic. Used in intermittent fevers and in dyspepsia to increase the appetite and aid digestion. Dose—10 to 30 mins (0.6 to 2 c.c.)

- 416—Silkweed (Milkweed).** The roots of *Aselepias syrica* L.

Tonic, diuretic and alterative. Used in catarrh of the respiratory tract, asthma and dropsy. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

- 418—Skunk Cabbage.** The rhizomes and roots of *Spathyema foetida* (L.) Raf.

Stimulant, expectorant and antispasmodic. Used as a sedative in hysteria, pertussis and nervous affections. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

Smartweed, see *Water Pepper*.

Soap-tree Bark, see *Quillaja*.

Solanum, see *Horse-Nettle Berries*.

No.

- 424—Spigelia, U. S. P. (Pinkroot).** The rhizomes and roots of *Spigelia marilandica* L.

Anthelmintic. Used to expel round worms. Should be preceded and followed by a purge. Overdoses produce narcotic effects. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

Spikenard, see *Aralia*.

- 425—Squaw Vine (Partridge Berry).** The herb of *Mitchella repens* L.

Diuretic, emmenagogue and astringent. Used in dropsy, oliguria, menorrhagia and dysmenorrhea. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

- 426—Squaw Vine, Compound (Helonias, Compound).**

100 c.c. represent	One fluid ounce represents
52 Gm. Squaw Vine.	238 grs.
15 Gm. Helonias.	68 grs.
15 Gm. Viburnum Opulus.	68 grs.
15 Gm. Caulophyllum.	68 grs.
3 Gm. Sassafras.	14 grs.

Three fluid ounces (95 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Compound Syrup of Squaw Vine or "Mothers Cordial." Uterine tonic and antispasmodic. Used in amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, menorrhagia and where there is a tendency to miscarriage. Frequently used to allay the pains occurring during the latter months of pregnancy. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c.c.)

- 427—Squill, U. S. P.** The fleshy inner scales of the bulb of the white variety of *Urginea maritima* (L.) Baker.

Physiologically tested, the minimum lethal dose should not be greater than 0.0006 c.c. of fluid extract, or the equivalent in fluid extract of 0.000005 Gm. of ouabain, for each Gm. of body-weight of frog. Expectorant, diaphoretic, diuretic and cardiac stimulant. Used chiefly in cardiac dropsy, bronchitis, asthma and croup. Dose—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.3 c.c.)

- 429—Squill, Compound,** for preparing Compound Syrup of Squill ("Hive Syrup"), U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent	One fluid ounce represents
50 Gm. Squill.	228 grs.
50 Gm. Senega.	228 grs.

Two and one-half fluid ounces (80 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Compound Syrup of Squill. Almost exclusively employed for making the Syrup. Expectorant and diuretic. Dose—2 to 3 mins. (0.12 to 0.2 c.c.)

Star Grass, see *Aletris*.

Sterculia, see *Kola Nut*.

- 432—Stillingia, U. S. P.** The roots of *Stillingia sylvatica* L.

Alterative, and in large doses cathartic and emetic. Used extensively in syphilitic affections and chronic skin diseases. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

- 433—Stillingia, Compound, N. F.** The roots of *Stillingia* Compound Syrup of *Stillingia*, N. F.

100 c.c. represent	One fluid ounce represents
25 Gm. Stillingia.	114 grs.
25 Gm. Corydalis.	114 grs.
12.5 Gm. Blue Flag.	57 grs.
12.5 Gm. Sambucus.	57 grs.
12.5 Gm. Chimaphila.	57 grs.
6.3 Gm. Coriander.	29 grs.
6.2 Gm. Prickly Ash Berries.	28 grs.

No.

Four fluid ounces (125 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Syrup. Alternative. Used in lues, rheumatism and chronic skin diseases. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

434—Stone Root, Green. The rhizomes of fresh undried *Collinsonia canadensis* L.

Stimulant, diuretic, astringent and diaphoretic. Employed in chronic catarrh of mucous surfaces, especially of the genitourinary tract and in vesical calculi. Dose—5 to 20 mins (0.3 to 1.3 c.c.)

435—Stramonium, N. F. The leaves of *Datura Stramonium* L. or of *D. Tatula* L. (Drug U. S. P.)

Standard—not less than 0.22 Gm. nor more than 0.28 Gm. of alkaloids per 100 c.c. NARCOTIC POISON. Anodyne, antispasmodic and mydriatic. Used in asthma, croup, pertussis, enuresis, night-sweats, etc. Dose—1 to 4 mins. (0.06 to 0.26 c.c.)

Strophanthus, see Tincture.

Sumac Berries, see *Rhus Glabra*.

439—Sumbul, U. S. P. (Musk Root). The rhizomes and roots of *Ferula Sumbul* (Kauffman) Hooker filius.

Nerve stimulant and tonic. Used as a sedative in hysteria, delirium from fever, asthma, chorea and other nervous affections. Dose—5 to 60 mins. (0.3 to 4 c.c.)

Sundew, see *Drosera*.

442—Sunflower Seed. The achenes of *Helianthus annuus* L.

Mildly diuretic and expectorant. Employed in respiratory disorders. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c.c.)

Sweet Flag, see *Calamus*.

Sweet Orange, see *Orange*, Sweet, Soluble.

446—Taraxacum, U. S. P. (Dandelion). The rhizomes and roots of *Taraxacum officinale* Weber.

Tonic, diuretic, aperient and alterative. Used in hepatic torpor and associated conditions. Dose—1 to 3 drams (4 to 12 c.c.)

447—Tar, Soluble, for preparing Syrup of Tar.

This is a concentrated solution made from the best quality of washed pine tar and is intended for use in the extemporaneous preparation of Syrup of Tar. Two fluid ounces (62.5 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Syrup.

448—Thuja, N. F. (Arbor Vitae). The leafy young twigs of *Thuja occidentalis* L.

Tonic, stomachic and febrifuge. Used in fevers, rheumatism, etc. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

449—Thyme, N. F. The tops of *Thymus vulgaris* L.

Carminative, diaphoretic and antispasmodic. Used principally in pertussis and bronchitis. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

451—Tolu, Soluble, for making Syrup. A balsam obtained from *Toluifera Balsamum* L. (Drug U. S. P.)

One and one-fourth fluid ounces

No.

(40 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Syrup, similar to the official Syrup of Tolu in every respect, but made by a different method. Used chiefly as a flavor.

452—Tolu, for preparing Tincture of Tolu, U. S. P.

Standard—2 c.c. represent 1 Gm. of drug. Six and one-half fluid ounces (200 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Tincture. Mild stimulant, expectorant and antiseptic. Used exclusively for preparing Tincture Tolu. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c.c.)

454—Tonga. The mixed barks of *Raphidophora vitiensis* Schott and *prema taitensis* Schauer.

Antineuralgic and antirheumatic. Used principally in neuralgia. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

455—Trifolium, N. F. (Clover Tops). The inflorescence of *Trifolium pratense* L.

Alternative and antispasmodic. Used in whooping cough, asthma and in chronic skin diseases; also recommended as an application for ulcers, sores and burns. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

456—Trifolium, Compound, for preparing Compound Syrup of Trifolium.

100 c.c. represent	One fluid ounce represents
28 Gm. Trifolium Blossoms.	128 grs.
14 Gm. Stillingia.	64 grs.
14 Gm. Lappa.	64 grs.
14 Gm. Phytolacca.	64 grs.
14 Gm. Berberis Aquifolium.	64 grs.
7 Gm. Cascara Sagrada.	32 grs.
3.5 Gm. Xanthoxylum.	16 grs.
7 Gm. Potassium Iodide.	32 grs.

Four fluid ounces (125 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Syrup. Alternative. Chiefly employed for making syrup. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

458—Triticum, U. S. P. (Couch Grass). The rhizomes and roots of *Agropyron repens* (L.) Beauvois.

Diuretic and demulcent. Used chiefly in irritation of the bladder and urinary passages. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 16 c.c.)

Turkey Corn, see *Corydalis*.

Turnera, see *Damiana*.

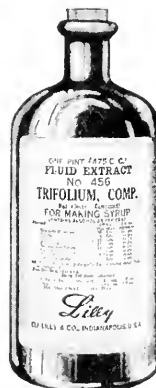
Unicorn Root, see *Aletris*.

465—Uva Ursi, U. S. P. The leaves of *Arctostaphylos Uva ursi* (L.) Sprengel.

Astringent, tonic and diuretic. Used in genitourinary affections such as gravel, chronic nephritis, catarrh or ulceration of the bladder, etc. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

466—Valerian, N. F. The rhizomes and roots of *Valeriana officinalis* L. (Drug U. S. P.)

Sedative and antispasmodic. Used in hysteria, migraine, neuralgia and other nervous disorders. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)



No.

467—Veratrum Viride, U. S. P. (American Hellebore). The rhizomes and roots of *Veratrum viride* Aiton.

Standard—not less than 0.9 Gm. nor more than 1.1 Gm. of alkaloids per 100 c.c. **ACRONARCOTIC POISON.** Cardiac and vasomotor depressant, emetic and diaphoretic. Chiefly used in eclampsia; also in arteriosclerosis, interstitial nephritis and irritable heart. Dose—1 to 3 mins. (0.06 to 0.2 c.c.)

468—Verbascum, N. F. (Mullein Leaves). The leaves of *Verbascum Thapsus* L.

Demulcent and anodyne. Used in coughs, catarrh of the respiratory passages, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

470—Viburnum, Compound.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
20 Gm. *Viburnum Opulus* 91 grs.
10 Gm. *Scutellaria* 46 grs.
10 Gm. *Dioscorea* 46 grs.

Nervine and antispasmodic. Used in dysmenorrhea, threatened abortion, after-pains, hysteria, colic and other spasmodic conditions. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c.c.)

471—Viburnum Opulus, N. F. The bark of *Viburnum Opulus* L. var. *americanum* (Miller) Aiton.

Antispasmodic, uterine tonic and sedative. Used in dysmenorrhea, hysteria, cramps, colic, ovarian neuralgia and in other spasmodic and convulsive disorders. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

472—Viburnum Prunifolium, U. S. P. (Black Haw). The bark of *Viburnum prunifolium* L. or of *V. Lentago* L.

Nervine and antispasmodic. Used as a uterine tonic and sedative in dysmenorrhea, threatened abortion, and the nervous disorders of pregnancy. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

Wahoo, see *Euonymus*.

478—Water Pepper (Smart Weed). *Polygonum punctatum* Elliott.

Stimulant, diuretic, emmenagogue and diaphoretic. Used in amenorrhea and other uterine disorders. Also used locally as a counterirritant. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

White Ash, see *American White Ash* Bark.

479—White Bryony (Bryonia). The roots of *Bryonia alba* L. or of *B. dioica* Jacquin. (Drug N. F.)

Active hydragogue cathartic, similar to Jalap. Used as a purge in dropsical conditions. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c.c.)

White Oak, see *Quercus*.

482—White Pine Bark.

Expectorant. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c.c.)

484—White Pine, Compound, without Morphine, for making Syrup.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
26.3 Gm. *White Pine Bark* 120 grs.
26.3 Gm. *Wild Cherry* 120 grs.
3 Gm. *Sanguinaria* 14 grs.
3.5 Gm. *Balm of Gilead Buds* 16 grs.
3.5 Gm. *Aralia Racemosa* 16 grs.
1.75 Gm. *Sassafras* 8 grs.
Chloroform to be added when making syrup.

No.

Four fluid ounces (125 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of the Syrup. Designed for the extemporaneous preparation of Syrup of White Pine Compound without Morphine.

486—White Pond Lily. The roots of *Castalia odorata* (Dryand.) Woodv. and Wood.

Astringent and demulcent. Used in diarrhea and in catarrh of the bronchial and genitourinary tracts. Employed externally as a lotion for ulcerative and inflammatory conditions. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

490—Wild Cherry, N. F. (Prunus Virginia). The stem bark of *Prunus serotina* Ehrh. (*P. virginiana* Miller) (Drug U. S. P.)

Tonic, sedative and feebly astringent. Used principally in cough syrups for its sedative effect in bronchitis. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

491—Wild Cherry, for preparing Syrup of Wild Cherry.

Four fluid ounces (125 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of Syrup. Tonic and sedative. Used in bronchitis, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

Wild Ginger, see *Canada Snakeroot*.

Wild Indigo, see *Baptisia*.

Wild Yam, see *Dioscorea*.

Witch Hazel Leaves, see *Hamamelis* Leaves.

Wormseed, see *American Wormseed*.

502—Xanthoxylum, U. S. P. (Prickly Ash Bark).

The bark of *Xanthoxylum americanum* Miller or *X. Clava-Herculis* L.

Stimulant, tonic, alterative and sialagogue. Used in syphilis, chronic rheumatism, colic, hepatic disorders and some chronic skin diseases. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.) best given in syrup.

Xanthoxylum Berries, see *Prickly Ash* Berries.

Yellow Dock, see *Rumex*.

Yellow Jasmine, see *Gelsemium*.

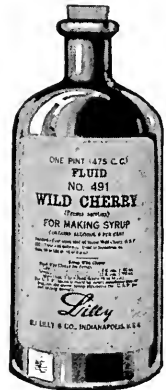
Yerba Santa, see *Eriodictyon*.

510—Yerba Santa, Aromatic, for preparing Aromatic Syrup *Yerba Santa, N. F.*

Four fluid ounces (125 c.c.) make one pint (500 c.c.) of the Syrup. An adjuvant and excellent agent for masking the bitterness of quinine.

Zea, see *Corn Silk*.

Zingiber, see *Ginger*.



All products listed in the *Lilly Hand Book* are of Lilly manufacture and bear the *Lilly Label* in red—a guarantee of high quality and reliability. Your best interests will be safeguarded by specifying "*Lilly*" on all orders for items listed in the *Lilly Hand Book*.

Extracts, Powdered

THE use of vacuum apparatus in the manufacture of these extracts insures a finished product which retains in the highest degree the characteristic properties of the drug.

So far as practicable they are standardized by chemical assay or physiological test, the official standards being carefully observed. Those which are not standardized by assay are finished to represent a definite proportion of drug. For description of the drug used and medical properties see the corresponding fluid extract.

Powdered extracts should be kept in a cool, dry place and in tightly corked bottles. A specially designed bottle with gradually sloping shoulder is used for the one and four-ounce packages, which will be found particularly convenient for removing the contents with a spatula.

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce and pound bottles.

- No. 3—**Aloes, N. F.**
One grain represents 2 grains of drug. Dose—1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.325 Gm.)

- 7—**Belladonna Leaves, U. S. P.**
Standard—1.18 to 1.32 percent alkaloids. Dose—1/8 to 1/2 gr. (0.008 to 0.032 Gm.)

Black Cohosh, see *Cimicifuga*.

Black Haw, see *Viburnum Prunifolium*.

- 13—**Black Hellebore.**

One grain represents 3 grains of drug. Dose—2 to 5 grs. (0.13 to 0.325 Gm.)

- 18—**Blue Cohosh (Caulophyllum).**

One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.325 Gm.)

- 22—**Buchu.**

One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—3 to 10 grs. (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.)

Calabar Bean, see *Physostigma*.

- 27—**Calumba (Columbo).**

One grain represents 6 grains of drug. Dose—1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.325 Gm.)

- 28—**Cannabis.**

Physiologically tested. One grain represents 2 grains of drug. Dose—1/2 to 4 grs. (0.032 to 0.25 Gm.)

- 30—**Cascara Sagrada, U. S. P.**

One grain represents 3 grains of drug. Dose—Laxative, 1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.325 Gm.); cathartic, 8 to 15 grs. (1 to 2 Gm.)

Caulophyllum, see *Blue Cohosh*.

- 34—**Cimicifuga, U. S. P. (Black Cohosh).**

One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.325 Gm.)



- No. 35—**Cinchona.**
Standard—15.2 to 16.8 percent total alkaloids. Dose—3 to 15 grs. (0.2 to 1 Gm.)

- 37—**Colchicum Corm, U. S. P.**
Standard—1.25 to 1.55 percent colchicine. Dose—1/2 to 2 grs. (0.032 to 0.13 Gm.)

- 38—**Colchicum Seed.**
Standard—1.8 to 2.2 percent colchicine. Dose—1/3 to 1 gr. (0.02 to 0.065 Gm.)

- 39—**Colocynth, U. S. P.**
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—1/2 to 3 grs. (0.032 to 0.2 Gm.)

- 40—**Colocynth, Compound, U. S. P.**
One grain contains: P. E. Colocynth, 0.16 Gm.; Aloes, 0.5 Gm.; Cardamom Seed, 0.05 Gm.; Resin Scammony, 0.14 Gm., and Powdered Soap, 0.15 Gm. Dose—3 to 15 grs. (0.2 to 1 Gm.)

Columbo, see *Calumba*.

- 45—**Cotton Root Bark.**
One grain represents 5 grains of drug. Dose—5 to 15 grs. (0.325 to 1 Gm.)

Couch Grass, see *Triticum*.

- 46—**Cramp Bark (Viburnum Opulus).**
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—5 to 10 grs. (0.325 to 0.65 Gm.)

Culver's Root, see *Leptandra*.

- 48—**Damiana (Turnera).**
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—5 to 15 grs. (0.325 to 1 Gm.)

Dandelion, see *Taraxacum*.

- 49—**Digitalis.**
Physiologically tested. One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—1/8 to 1/4 gr. (0.008 to 0.016 Gm.)

Dioscorea, see *Wild Yam*.

No.

52—Ergot.

Physiologically tested. One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—2 to 15 grs. (0.13 to 1 Gm.)

54—Euonymus, N. F. (Wahoo).

One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—1 to 8 grs. (0.065 to 0.5 Gm.)

Foxglove, see *Digitalis*.

58—Gelsemium, U. S. P.

Standard—1.8 to 2.2 percent total alkaloids. Dose—1/6 to 1/2 gr. (0.01 to 0.03 Gm.)

59—Gentian.

One grain represents 2 grains of drug. Dose—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.)

60—Glycyrrhiza (Licorice).

Dose—5 to 30 grs. (0.325 to 2 Gm.)

Golden Seal, see *Hydrastis*.

Hamamelis, see *Witch Hazel*.

Henbane, see *Hyoscyamus*.

No.

73—Jalap.

Standard—30 to 34 percent total resin. Dose—1 to 8 grs. (0.065 to 0.5 Gm.)

74—Kava Kava.

One grain represents 5 grains of drug. Dose—2 to 8 grs. (0.13 to 0.5 Gm.)



75—Kola Nut.

Standard—4.5 to 5.5 percent total alkaloids. Dose—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.)

76—Krameria, N. F. (Rhatany).

One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—2 to 8 grs. (0.13 to 0.5 Gm.)

78—Leptandra, N. F. (Culver's Root).

One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.)

Licorice, see *Glycyrrhiza*.

80—Lobelia Herb.

One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—1/4 to 1 gr. (0.016 to 0.065 Gm.)

81—Mandrake (Podophyllum).

Standard—16 to 18 percent resin. Dose—1/2 to 3 grs. (0.032 to 0.2 Gm.)

83—Musk Root (Sumbul).

One grain represents 3 grains of drug. Dose—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.)

85—Nux Vomica, U. S. P.

Standard—15.2 to 16.8 percent alkaloids. Dose—1/8 to 1/2 gr. (0.008 to 0.032 Gm.)

86—Opium, U. S. P. (Aqueous).

Standard—19.5 to 20.5 percent anhydrous morphine. Dose—1/4 to 1 gr. (0.016 to 0.065 Gm.)

Ox Gall, U. S. P., see Page 181.

89—Physostigma, U. S. P. (Calabar Bean).

Standard—1.7 to 2.3 percent alkaloids. Dose—1/12 to 1/4 gr. (0.005 to 0.016 Gm.)

90—Phytolacca (Poke Root).

One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—1/2 to 2 grs. (0.032 to 0.13 Gm.)

Podophyllum, see *Mandrake*.

Poke Root, see *Phytolacca*.

94—Quassia, N. F.

One grain represents 10 grains of drug. Dose—1/2 to 2 grs. (0.032 to 0.13 Gm.)



62—Hydrastis, U. S. P. (Golden Seal).

Standard—9 to 11 percent ether-soluble alkaloids. Dose—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.)

69—Hyoscyamus (Henbane).

Standard—0.22 to 0.28 percent alkaloids. Dose—1/2 to 2 grs. (0.032 to 0.13 Gm.)

Indian Cannabis, see *Cannabis*.

71—Ipecac.

Standard—7.2 to 8.8 percent ether-soluble alkaloids. Dose—Expectorant, 1/8 to 1 gr. (0.008 to 0.065 Gm.); emetic, 4 to 8 grs. (0.25 to 0.5 Gm.)

•Narcotic order required.



- No. **Rhatany**, see *Krameria*.
- 97—Rhubarb, U. S. P.**
One grain represents 2 grains of drug. Dose—
Laxative, 1 to 3 grs. (0.065 to 0.2 Gm.); cathartic,
5 to 10 grs. (0.325 to 0.65 Gm.)
- 107—Squill.**
One grain represents 2 grains of drug. Dose—1/4
to 1 gr. (0.016 to 0.065 Gm.)
- 109—Stone Root.**
One grain represents 16 grains of drug. Dose—
1/2 to 2 grs. (0.032 to 0.13 Gm.)
- 110—Stramonium Leaves, U. S. P.**
Standard—0.9 to 1.1 percent alkaloids. Dose—
1/8 to 1/2 gr. (0.008 to 0.032 Gm.)
- Sumbul**, see *Musk Root*.
- 112—Taraxacum (Dandelion).**
One grain represents 3 grains of drug. Dose—10
to 30 grs. (0.65 to 2 Gm.)
- 113—Triticum (Couch Grass).**
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—10
to 30 grs. (0.65 to 2 Gm.)
- No. **115—Uva Ursi.**
One grain represents 3 grains of drug. Dose—5
to 15 grs. (0.325 to 1 Gm.)
- 116—Valerian.**
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—3
to 10 grs. (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.)
- 118—Viburnum Prunifolium, U. S. P. (Black Haw).**
One grain represents 5 grains of drug. Dose—3
to 10 grs. (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.)
- Wahoo**, see *Euonymus*.
- 119—Warburg's Tincture.**
One grain represents 24 minims of Warburg's
Tincture, N. F. Dose—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65
Gm.)
- 120—Warburg's Tincture, without Aloes.**
One grain represents 24 minims of Warburg's
Tincture, without Aloes, N. F. Dose—2 to 10 grs.
(0.13 to 0.65 Gm.)
- 123—Wild Yam (Dioscorea).**
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—3
to 10 grs. (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.)
- 124—Witch Hazel Leaves (Hamamelis).**
One grain represents 4 grains of drug. Dose—5
to 10 grs. (0.325 to 0.65 Gm.)

Therapeutic statements concerning Lilly Products are based on laboratory tests and on clinical observations and experiences. In ordering, your best interests will be served by specifying "Lilly."

Extracts, Solid

THE processes and forms of apparatus used in the manufacture of this line of products are such as to permit concentration at a low temperature, thus retaining to the greatest degree the volatile principles of the drugs, and largely avoiding the changes which ordinarily occur in heating vegetable extracts.

So far as practicable the extracts are standardized by chemical assay or physiological test, the official standards being carefully observed. For description of the drug used and medical properties see the corresponding fluid extract.

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce and pound glass jars.

No.

6—Belladonna Leaves, U. S. P.

Standard—1.18 to 1.32 percent alkaloids. Dose—1/8 to 1/2 gr. (0.008 to 0.032 Gm.)

8—Belladonna Root.

Standard—1.8 to 2.2 percent alkaloids. Dose—1/8 to 1/2 gr. (0.008 to 0.032 Gm.)

22—Cannabis, U. S. P.

Physiologically tested, it produces incoördination when administered to dogs in a dose of not more than 0.004 Gm. of extract per kilogram of body weight. This extract is ether-soluble and is, therefore, suitable for addition to collodion and other preparations containing ether. Dose—1/8 to 1 gr. (0.008 to 0.065 Gm.)

23—Cannabis Indica.

Physiologically tested. Strength properties and dose the same as Cannabis, U. S. P.

24—Cascara Sagrada.

Dose—As a laxative, 1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.325 Gm.); as a cathartic, 8 to 15 grs. (0.5 to 1 Gm.)

28—Cinchona, N. F.

Standard—22 to 26 percent combined alkaloids. Dose—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.)

Colocynth, see Powdered Extract, Page 65.

Colocynth, Compound, U. S. P., see Powdered Extract, Page 65.

Dandelion, U. S. P., see Taraxacum.

Digitalis, see Powdered Extract, Page 65.

42—Ergot, U. S. P.

Physiologically tested. Dose—2 to 15 grs. (0.13 to 1 Gm.)

47—Gentian, U. S. P.

Dose—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.)

48—Glycyrrhiza, Pure, U. S. P. (Licorice).

Dose—5 to 30 grs. (0.325 to 2 Gm.)

Glycyrrhiza, Special, see Licorice Special.

Golden Seal, see Powdered Extract Hydrastis, Page 65.

Hamamelis, see Witch Hazel Leaves.

Henbane, see Hyoscyamus.



No.

Hydrastis, see Powdered Extract, Page 65.

54—Hyoscyamus, U. S. P. (Henbane).

Standard—0.22 to 0.28 percent alkaloids. Dose—1/2 to 2 grs. (0.032 to 0.13 Gm.)

Indian Cannabis, see Cannabis Indica.

60—Krameria (Rhatany).

Dose—2 to 8 grs. (0.13 to 0.5 Gm.)

Licorice, see Glycyrrhiza, U. S. P.

63—Licorice, Special.

Designed for use in preparing elixirs and syrups. It is completely soluble in water and much more convenient for this purpose than the ordinary extract.

Musk Root, see Sumbul.

67—Nux Vomica.

Standard—15.2 to 16.8 percent alkaloids. Dose—1/8 to 1/2 gr. (0.008 to 0.032 Gm.)

Opium, see Powdered Extract, Page 65.

Rhamnus Purshiana, see Cascara Sagrada.

Rhatany, see Krameria.

74—Rhubarb.

Dose—Laxative, 1 to 3 grs. (0.065 to 0.2 Gm.); cathartic, 5 to 10 grs. (0.325 to 0.65 Gm.)

83—Stramonium Leaves, U. S. P.

Standard—0.9 to 1.1 percent alkaloids. Dose—1/6 to 1/2 gr. (0.011 to 0.032 Gm.)

85—Sumbul, U. S. P. (Musk Root).

Dose—1 to 8 grs. (0.065 to 0.5 Gm.)

86—Taraxacum, U. S. P. (Dandelion).

Dose—10 to 30 grs. (0.65 to 2 Gm.)

90—Valerian.

Dose—3 to 10 grs. (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.)

Warburg's Tincture, see Powdered Extract, Page 65.

94—Witch Hazel Leaves.

Dose—5 to 10 grs. (0.32 to 0.65 Gm.)



Globules

UNDER this title are listed a number of preparations which are usually nauseous, irritating, or unpleasant to the taste. A shell of pure gelatin encases the medicament, and permits ready administration without the objectionable features which usually obtain in exhibiting this class of therapeutic agents.

Globules are supplied in bottles of 50, 100, 500 and 1000 unless otherwise noted.

No.

6—Cod Liver Oil and Creosote.

Creosote, U. S. P.....1 min.
Cod Liver Oil.....4 mins.

Antiseptic and stimulant expectorant. An excellent means of exhibiting creosote for use in pulmonary tuberculosis and chronic bronchitis. Dose—1 to 5 globules after meals.

8—Colchicine and Methyl Salicylate.

Colchicine.....1/250 gr.
Methyl Salicylate.....3 mins.

Antirheumatic, antipodagrie, antineuralgic and antiseptic. Used extensively in the treatment of chronic and inflammatory articular rheumatism, gout, gonorrhea, sciatica, etc. Dose—1 to 3 globules after meals.

10—Copaiba, 5 mins. (oval).**11—Copaiba, 10 mins. (round).**

Diuretic and stimulant to the genitourinary and bronchial mucous membranes. Used chiefly in gonorrhea, cystitis, chronic bronchitis, etc. Dose—1 to 3 globules after meals.

14—Creosote Carbonate, 5 grs.

Stimulant expectorant and antiseptic. Used for the same conditions for which creosote is indicated. Dose—1 or 2 globules.

Supplied in bottles of 50, 100 and 500 globules.

16—Ether, 5 mins.

Stimulant and antispasmodic. Used in hysteria, nausea, flatulence and gastralgia. Dose—1 or 2 globules every three hours.

Supplied in bottles of 50, 100 and 500 globules.

18—Ethyl Salicylate, 5 mins.**19—Ethyl Salicylate, 10 mins.**

Antirheumatic, antineuralgic and antiseptic. Indicated in the treatment of the various disorders in which methyl salicylate has proven of value. It is said to be less prone to produce disagreeable effects. Dose—1 or 2 globules.

21—Gonorrhea.

Oil Santal.....2 mins.
Oleoresin Cubeb.....1 min.
Salol.....2 grs.
Gum Turpentine.....2 grs.
Oil Copaiba.....3 mins.

No.

An efficient combination for internal administration in the treatment of gonorrhea. Dose—1 to 3 globules.

23—Methylene Blue, Compound, Horwitz.

Methylene Blue.....1 gr.
Copaiba.....1-1/2 mins.
Oil Santal.....1-1/2 mins.
Oil Cinnamon.....1/2 min.

This is the original formula of Dr. Horwitz. It is useful in gonorrhea, as it tends to shorten the course and severity of the disease. Dose—1 or 2 globules after meals.

24—Methylene Blue, Compound, No. 2.

Methylene Blue.....1 gr.
Oil Santal.....1-1/2 mins.
Copaiba.....1-1/2 mins.
Haarlem Oil.....1-1/4 mins.
Oil Cinnamon.....1/2 min.

Used in the treatment of gonorrhea. Dose—1 or 2 globules after meals.

26—Santal Oil, East Indian, 3 mins.**27—Santal Oil, East Indian, 5 mins.****28—Santal Oil, East Indian, 10 mins.****29—Santal Oil, East Indian, red.****35—Santal Oil, East Indian, red.**

Antiseptic and stimulant expectorant. Of value in the treatment of gonorrhea, gleet, inflamed mucous membranes, bronchitis, etc. Dose—1 to 3 globules (3 to 15 mins.) after meals.

The 5 and 10 min. sizes are supplied in red globules when specified.

30—Santal Oil, Compound.

Oil Santal.....2 mins.
Copaiba.....2 mins.
Haarlem Oil.....1/2 min.
Oil Cinnamon.....1/2 min.

Antiseptic and diuretic. Used in the treatment of genitourinary infections and irritations. Dose—1 or 2 globules after meals.

34—Turpentine Oil, Rectified, 5 mins.

For internal use. Stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic and anthelmintic. Dose—1 or 2 globules.



Glycerites

No.

3—Boroglycerine, U. S. P.

Non-poisonous and non-irritating antiseptic. Used principally on vaginal tampons, in chronic cervical and corporeal endometritis, subinvolution and pelvic inflammations.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Glycero-Tonic, Compound, see Page 174.

Hydrastis with Bismuth, see Liquor Hydrastine with Bismuth.

15—Pepsin, Concentrated.

Ten minims will digest 3000 grs. coagulated egg albumin. Used in making the various liquid preparations of Pepsin. Where it is desired to make a preparation of the same strength as Elixir Pepsin, N. F., use 2 fl. ozs. (5-1/2 drs.) of the glycerole to each pint.

Supplied in half and one pint and gallon bottles.

No.

18—Pepsin, N. F.

100 c.c. contain One fluid ounce contains
8.5 Gm. Pepsin, U. S. P. 38.75 grs.

Proteolytic digestant. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c.c.)

Supplied in pint bottles.

20—Tannic Acid, U. S. P.

100 Gm. contain One troy ounce contains
20 Gm. Tannic Acid 96 grs.

Astringent and styptic. Used internally in treatment of diarrhea, dysentery and diseases of the serous membranes. Also used as an antidote in poisoning by alkaloidal and metallic salts. Applied on tampons as an astringent and to check local hemorrhages. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c.c.)

Supplied in pint bottles.

It is highly essential in ordering biological agents to specify correctly what is wanted and this can only be done when there is a clear definition of the terms "serums" and "vacines" in mind. Order by number and specify "Lilly." It will avoid confusion.

Inhalants

This group of therapeutic agents affords a ready means for the treatment of inflamed or catarrhal conditions of the nasal passages and throat. The base of Lilly Inhalants consists of a bland liquid hydrocarbon oil, neutral in reaction, colorless, tasteless and non-irritating. To this is added various anodyne, antiseptic, emollient and healing medicaments, the resulting products forming clear and stable solutions. Inhalants may be applied to the irritated surfaces directly, or by means of an oil atomizer or nebulizer. The various formulas listed enable the practitioner to select the inhalant best suited to the individual case.

The quantities of ingredients given are for one fluid ounce unless otherwise stated.

No.

1—Inhalant.

Eucalyptol.....	15 mins.
Thymol.....	5 grs.
Menthol.....	5 grs.
Camphor.....	15 grs.
Hydrocarbon Oil.....	q. s.

Employed in the treatment of coryza, rhinitis, pharyngitis, laryngitis and acute bronchitis.

Supplied in 4-ounce bottles only.

2—Inhalant.

Eucalyptol.....	15 mins.
Thymol.....	5 grs.
Menthol.....	5 grs.
Camphor.....	15 grs.
Beechwood Creosote.....	15 mins.
Hydrocarbon Oil.....	q. s.

Employed in the treatment of chronic bronchitis, asthma, bronchiectasis and the bronchitis accompanying tuberculosis.

Supplied in 4-ounce bottles only.

6—Acetoform, Compound, Kyle.

Acetoform (Chlorbutanol).....	2-1/2 grs.
Thymol Iodide.....	45 grs.
Camphor.....	5 grs.
Menthol.....	5 grs.
Eucalyptol.....	3 mins.
Hydrocarbon Oil, Olive Oil.....	q. s.

Antiseptic, anodyne and emollient.

Supplied in 1, 2 and 4-ounce bottles.

No.

8—Acetoform, Compound, Masters.

Acetoform (Chlorbutanol).....	2-1/2 grs.
Camphor.....	5 grs.
Menthol.....	5 grs.
Eucalyptol.....	3 mins.
Hydrocarbon Oil.....	q. s.

Antiseptic, anodyne and emollient.

Supplied in 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pint bottles.

12—Basic.

A pure, non-irritating, neutral Hydrocarbon Oil suitable as a base for inhalants.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

15—Campholyptol.

Camphor.....	16 grs.
Menthol.....	16 grs.
Thymol.....	4 grs.
Eucalyptol.....	8 mins.
Oil Wintergreen.....	16 mins.
Oil Cassia.....	2 mins.
Hydrocarbon Oil.....	q. s.

Anodyne, antiseptic and emollient. Especially adapted for nose and throat work. This preparation may be applied by means of an atomizer specially designed for oily liquids or it may be applied directly by means of a swab or pledget of cotton.

Supplied in 4-ounce and pint bottles.



Liniments

No.

3—Camphor, U. S. P. (Camphorated Oil).

Contains 20 percent of Camphor dissolved in Cottonseed Oil. It should not be employed for hypodermic administration of camphor. For a preparation for hypodermic use, see Ampoules Camphor. Used as an anodyne embrocation.

Supplied in pint bottles only.

6—Chloroform, U. S. P.

Contains Chloroform, 30 percent, and Soap Liniment, U. S. P., 70 percent by volume. A powerful anodyne. Useful in neuralgia and in lumbago and gout to relieve soreness and stiffness of the muscles.

Supplied in pint bottles only.

Chloroform and Camphor, Compound, see Rubefacient.

7—Embrolin.

Contains Oil of Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Petroleum, Oil Wintergreen, Oil Sassafras, Oil Red Thyme and Oil of Tar. A general purpose liniment useful as an anodyne in treating deep-seated pain and soreness of muscles and joints, and as a counterirritant in bronchitis, pleuritis, neuralgia, etc.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

9—Rubefacient.

One fluid ounce contains Chloroform, 2-1/2 mins.; with Camphor, Turpentine, Oil hemlock, Gum Thus and Castile Soap. A valuable rubefacient and anodyne.

Supplied in pint, 5-pint and gallon bottles.

No.

12—Soap, U. S. P. (Liquid Opodeldoc).

100 c.c.	1 fluid ounce
contain	contains
6 Gm. Soap.....	28 grs.
4.5 Gm. Camphor..	21 grs.
1 c.c. Oil Rose-	
mary.....	4.8 mins.
Alcohol and	
Water....	q. s.

Employed as a mild anodyne and rubefacient. It is an ingredient in certain official liniments and is also used in the extemporaneous preparation of other liniments.

Supplied in pint bottles only.

Soft Soap, U. S. P., see Tincture Green Soap, Page 160.

15—White, Camphorated.

Contains Oil Turpentine, Camphor, Oil Red Thyme and Ammonia Water, with a suitable saponaceous base. It is a valuable counterirritant and mild local anesthetic, useful in rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

No concern spends as much, proportionately, on scientific supervision; no producer makes greater effort to keep abreast with the latest developments in science than does Eli Lilly and Company. To be certain of obtaining the high quality and great purity that are associated with products bearing the Lilly Label always specify when ordering.



Liquids

(See also Liquors, Page 74, and Solutions, Page 101)

The proportion of ingredients given is for one fluid ounce unless otherwise stated.

No.
3—Acid Phosphate, see Page 185.

6—Alkaline, Antiseptic.

An aromatic, alkaline, antiseptic solution, containing Potassium Bicarbonate, Sodium Borate, Sodium Salicylate, Sodium Benzoate, Thymol, Eucalyptol, Menthol and Oil Pinus Pumilio.

An effective antiseptic and deodorant.

When diluted as directed, it has practically the alkalinity of blood serum and may be applied to raw or inflamed surfaces without causing irritation. Used in the treatment of diseases of the mucous membranes, and as an antifermentative. It is extensively used as a cleansing douche in nasal and other catarrhal conditions, and as a gargle and spray in tonsillitis, laryngitis, etc. Directions—For a nasal douche or spray, dilute with 3 to 6 parts of warm water; for a mouth wash or gargle, dilute with 2 to 3 parts of water. Used locally in other conditions, either full-strength or diluted as may be required. Internally the average dose is 1 dram (4 c.c.) diluted with a tablespoonful of water.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Antisepticus Alkalinus, N. F., see Liquors.

9—Anodyne.

Acetanilid.....	20 grs.
Caffeine, Citrated.....	4 grs.
Salol.....	8 grs.
Sodium Salicylate.....	16 grs.

Antipyretic, analgesic and anodyne. This preparation is indicated in acute febrile diseases, in migraine, acute articular rheumatism, neuralgia, and in many forms of cerebral disturbance. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c.c.)

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

12—Antiseptic, Magnesia.

Magnesium Hydroxide, about.....	46 grs.
Thymol.....	1/16 gr.
Eucalyptol.....	1/4 min.
Oil Wintergreen.....	1/2 min.
Cinnamic Aldehyde.....	1/8 min.
Sodium Benzoate.....	1/4 gr.
Saccharin.....	1/32 gr.

No.

This preparation affords an antiseptic alkaline mouth wash that will cleanse the teeth and neutralize the acidity of the mouth. Administered internally, it is a valuable carminative, antacid, mild laxative and intestinal antiseptic. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.) diluted with water.

Supplied in 4-ounce, 12-ounce and gallon bottles.

15—Bismuth, Compound.

Milk of Bismuth.....	1 fl. oz.
Zinc Sulphocarbolate.....	8 grs.
Eucalyptol.....	1/2 min.
Oil Wintergreen.....	1/2 min.

Antacid, astringent and intestinal antiseptic. Employed in a variety of gastrointestinal affections to furnish a protective coating to the inflamed or irritated mucous surfaces. Particularly adapted to the treatment of gastritis, gastralgia, pyrosis, dysentery and diarrhea. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.)

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Blaud and Combinations, see Page 98.

Diastase, Compound, see Enzymatic Cordial, Page 31.

Eucalyptus, Compound, see E. and T. Antiseptic, Page 174.

19—Galactagogue.

Ext. Galega.....	30 grs.
Malt Extract.....	2 fl. drs.
Aromatics.....	

A nutritive tonic, used to stimulate the quantity and improve the nutritive value of milk in nursing women. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c.c.)

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

21—Pancreatin, 20 grs.

A digestant containing the amylolytic and proteolytic enzymes of the pancreas. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

25—Peptones, with Creosote.

Represents the nutritive elements of Beef, Milk and Gluten of Wheat, combined with Creosote, U. S. P. and Guaiacol. One fluid ounce contains Guaiacol, 1-1/2 minims and Potassium Creosote Sulphonate to represent Creosote, U. S. P., 4 minims. Nutritive and antiseptic; used particularly in tuberculosis. Dose—1/2 to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c.c.)

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.



No.

30—Rennet.

For preparing junket, whey, etc. One teaspoonful will curd one pint of warm milk in a few minutes.

Supplied in 4-ounce, pint and gallon bottles.

Rheumalgine, Lilly (Liquid Salicylate and Colchicine Compound).

One average teaspoonful (96 mins.) contains Strontium Salicylate, 5 grs.; Hexamethylenamine, 2 grs.; Colchicine, 1/200 gr.

Antirheumatic, antipyretic, urinary antiseptic and uric acid eliminant. Rheumalgine, Lilly may be used in all cases where the salicylates are indicated. It is



No.

superior to preparations containing sodium salicylate, in that it rarely causes nausea, or disturbs the digestion. It has proven of decided value in acute articular and chronic rheumatism, muscular pains, lumbago, sciatica, migraine of the rheumatic, gout, and in nervous irritability of the gouty or lithemic. Dose—2 to 4 teaspoonfuls followed by a copious draught of milk or water, every three or four hours until physiological symptoms appear. In chronic cases 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls given between meals with copious draughts of milk or water.

Supplied in 12-ounce and gallon bottles.

Soap, see Page 185.

In ordering products listed in the Lilly Hand Book it is advisable—always—to specify "Lilly." It is your insurance against preparations of similar formula or name that may be of inferior therapeutic activity.

Liquors

(See also Liquids, Page 73, and Solutions, Page 101)

No.

Alkaline Antiseptic, N. F., see Liquids.

52—Antisepticus Alkalinus, N. F. (Alkaline Antiseptic Solution).

This preparation contains Potassium Bicarbonate, Sodium Borate, Sodium Benzoate, Thymol, Eucalyptol, Methyl Salicylate and Oil of Peppermint. An alkaline antiseptic wash or spray for the treatment of catarrhal conditions of the nose and throat. A delightful mouth wash and gargle.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

54—Antisepticus, N. F. (Antiseptic Solution).

This preparation contains Boric Acid, Sodium Salicylate, Sodium Benzoate, Thymol, Eucalyptol, Menthol, Methyl Salicylate and Oil of Thyme. A generally popular antiseptic, useful in catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes. May be used as a gargle, spray or mouth wash, either full-strength or diluted as conditions may require. Dose—Internally, 1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c.c.)

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

56—Bismuth, N. F. (Bismuth Solution).

An intestinal sedative and astringent; effective in the treatment of diseases of the stomach and intestines, such as subacute and chronic gastritis, indi-

No.

gestion, gastralgia, gastric ulcer and diarrhea. Average dose—1 dram (4 c.c.)

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Cresolis Compositus, see Solutions.

60—Hydrastine.

One fluid ounce contains 1-1/4 grs. Hydrastine alkaloid or 0.274 Gm. per 100 c.c. This preparation, frequently designated as "Colorless Hydrastis," contains the colorless medicinal principles of hydrastis. It is non-alcoholic and non-irritating and mixes freely with alcohol, wine, syrup, glycerin or water without precipitation. It is used to correct deranged conditions of the mucous surfaces.

Supplied in 4 and 8-ounce, pint and gallon bottles.

62—Hydrastine, with Bismuth.

This combination of Hydrastine with Bismuth is used in the treatment of irritations, inflammations and ulcerations of the mucous membranes. As a urethral injection in Neisser infections it should be diluted with four parts of distilled water. A similar dilution may also be used in treating conjunctivitis. For use in the nose and throat the undiluted solution may be applied directly. For gastroenteritis give 10 to 30 mins., diluted with water, every three or four hours.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Lozenges

With the exception of the Chloroform Throat formula, all Lozenges in this list are made by compression. This process yields a permanent and attractive Lozenge accurately divided and uniform in size and weight.

PACKAGES

Lozenges are packed in pound, glass-stoppered bottles, also in tins containing one pound, when requested. The tins are supplied at a lower price and serve very well for shipment. The contents are intended to be placed in glass-stoppered containers on arrival, for display purposes. Certain lozenges are supplied in other convenient packages, these being noted in the text.

No.

4—Ammonium Chloride and Licorice.

Ammonium Chloride.....2 grs.
Ext. Glycyrrhiza.....8 grs.

Demulcent and saline expectorant. Used in coughs, bronchitis, and catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract where the secretion is thick and tenacious. Dose—1 lozenge allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth repeated as often as necessary.

9—Bronchial, Improved.

Ext. Glycyrrhiza.....2 grs.
Ext. Coltsfoot.....1/4 gr.
Ext. Cubeb.....1/50 gr.
Tr. Tolu.....1/6 min.
Fl. Ext. Capsicum.....1/120 min.
Oil Anise.....q. s.
Oil Peppermint.....q. s.

Also supplied in boxes containing 36 lozenges. Expectorant and bronchial sedative. Used in coughs, colds and sore throat. Dose—Allow to dissolve slowly in the mouth, repeat as often as necessary.

10—Bronchial, Improved, Mentholated.

Ext. Glycyrrhiza.....2 grs.
Ext. Coltsfoot.....1/4 gr.
Ext. Cubeb.....1/50 gr.
Tr. Tolu.....1/6 min.
Fl. Ext. Capsicum.....1/120 min.
Oil Anise.....q. s.
Oil Peppermint.....q. s.
Menthol.....q. s.

Also supplied in boxes containing 36 lozenges. Expectorant and bronchial sedative. Used in coughs, colds and sore throat. Dose—Allow to dissolve slowly in the mouth, repeat as often as necessary.

11—•Brown Mixture.

Ext. Glycyrrhiza.....3 grs.
Opium, Powdered.....1/20 gr.
Benzoic Acid.....1/20 gr.
Camphor.....1/20 gr.
Tartar Emetic.....1/40 gr.
Oil Anise.....1/20 gr.

Also supplied in screw-capped bottles of 36 lozenges. Demulcent, expectorant and bronchial sedative. Used in coughs and colds. Dose—1 lozenge as required.

*Narcotic order required.

No.

12—Brown Mixture, Modified.

Formula same as above, omitting the powdered opium. Dose—1 lozenge as required. Also supplied in screw-capped bottles of 36 lozenges.



13—•Brown Mixture and Ammonium Chloride.

Brown Mixture.....85 mins.
Ammonium Chloride.....3 grs.

Demulcent, saline expectorant and bronchial sedative. Used in coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc. Dose—1 lozenge as required.

Supplied in pound and screw capped bottles of 36 lozenges only.

14—Brown Mixture and Ammonium Chloride, Modified (Without Opium).

Brown Mixture from which the Opium is omitted.....85 mins.
Ammonium Chloride.....3 grs.

Supplied in pound and screw-capped bottles of 36 lozenges only. Stimulating expectorant. Dose—1 lozenge as required.

15—Charcoal, 5 grs.

16—Charcoal, 10 grs.

Also supplied in boxes containing 30 lozenges. Absorbent and deodorant. Used in dyspepsia, acid

No. stomach, foul breath, flatulency, etc. Dose—1 lozenge as required.

19—Chloroform Throat.

Supplied in screw-capped bottles of 60 lozenges and in 1 and 5-pound glass jars. These lozenges are pleasant and effective troches, containing chloroform, cubeb, capsicum, linseed, anise and peppermint. Used in sore throat, bronchial affections, colds, coughs, hoarseness, etc. Dose—1 or 2 lozenges as required.

Lilly's Throat Trochets, see Page 170.

Chocolate, Worm, see Santonin and Calomel, Chocolate.

23—Elm.

Elm Bark.....5 grs.

Also supplied in boxes containing 36 lozenges. Demulcent. Used chiefly for its mucilaginous properties in acute pharyngitis and also in dysentery and intestinal inflammation. Dose—May be used freely, as desired.

28—Guaiaic.

Resin Guaiaic.....2 grs.

Alterative and antirheumatic. Used in acute tonsillitis, acute and chronic arthritis and in gout. Dose—1 lozenge every two or three hours, allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth.

35—Mentholated Cough.

Menthol.....1/24 gr.
Benzoic Acid.....1/12 gr.
Eucalyptol.....1/16 gr.
Oil Anise.....1/60 min.
Oil Rose.....1/60 min.

Dose—1 or 2 lozenges dissolved slowly in the mouth, as required.

Mint, see Confects, Page 170.

Peppermints, see Confects Mint, Page 170.

38—Pepsin, Bismuth and Charcoal.

Pepsin, Saccharated.....2 grs.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....3 grs.
Charcoal.....3 grs.

Digestant, sedative and absorbent. Used for indigestion. Dose—1 or 2 lozenges as required.

39—Pepsin, Bismuth, Charcoal and Ginger.

Pepsin, Saccharated.....2 grs.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....2 grs.
Charcoal.....3 grs.
Ginger.....1 gr.

Digestant, sedative and stomachic. Used for indigestion. Dose—1 or 2 lozenges as required.

40—Pepsin, Bismuth and Ginger.

Pepsin, Saccharated.....2 grs.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....3 grs.
Ginger.....1 gr.

Digestant, sedative and stomachic. Used for indigestion. Dose—1 or 2 lozenges as required.



No.

41—Pepsin, Bismuth, Magnesia and Ginger.

Pepsin, Saccharated.....2 grs.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....3 grs.
Magnesia.....2 grs.
Ginger.....1 gr.

Digestant, antacid and stomachic. Used in acid dyspepsia. Dose—1 or 2 lozenges as required.

42—Pepsin and Charcoal.

Pepsin, Saccharated.....5 grs.
Charcoal.....5 grs.

Digestant and absorbent. Used in dyspepsia with nausea or pyrosis. Dose—1 or 2 lozenges.

43—Pepsin, Charcoal, Magnesia and Ginger.

Pepsin, Saccharated.....2 grs.
Charcoal.....3 grs.
Magnesia.....2 grs.
Ginger.....1 gr.

Digestant, antacid and stomachic. Used in dyspepsia with heartburn. Dose—1 or 3 lozenges after meals.

44—Pepsin, Charcoal and Soda.

Pepsin, 1:3000.....1 gr.
Charcoal.....3 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....3 grs.

Digestant and antacid. Used in gastric hyperacidity and indigestion. Dose—2 to 4 lozenges after meals.

52—Red Gum.

Astringent, styptic and antiseptic. Used in tonsillitis and pharyngitis. Dose—1 or 2 lozenges as required.

55—Santonin, 1/2 gr., white

56—Santonin, 1/2 gr., pink

Also supplied in boxes containing 20 lozenges

57—Santonin and Calomel, white

Santonin.....1/2 gr.
Calomel.....1/2 gr.

58—Santonin and Calomel, pink

Santonin.....1/2 gr.
Calomel.....1/2 gr.

Also supplied in boxes containing 20 lozenges. Anthelmintic. Used chiefly for the expulsion of round worms. Dose—1 or 2 lozenges

59—Santonin and Calomel, Chocolate.

Santonin.....1/2 gr.
Calomel.....1/2 gr.
Sweet Chocolate.....19 grs.

Also supplied in boxes containing 20 lozenges. Dose—1 or 2 lozenges

Sassafras, see Confects, Page 170

Slippery Elm, see Elm

Spearmint, see Confects, Page 170.

63—Sulphur and Cream Tartar.

Sulphur.....5 grs.
Potassium Bitartrate.....2 grs.

Also supplied in boxes containing 36 lozenges. Alterative, laxative and diaphoretic. Used as an alterative in certain skin diseases, such as acne, eczema and prurigo; and widely used for its laxative effect. Dose—As a laxative for adults, 3 to 6 lozenges; for children above four years, 1 to 3 lozenges; for smaller children, 1/2 to 1 lozenge.

Wintergreen, see Confects, Page 170.

Worm, see Santonin and Calomel.

Ointments

ALL ointments are supplied in ounce tubes and pound containers unless otherwise stated.

No.

3—Alcresta, Nasal, see Page 163.

5—Alum, Compound.

Contains Compound Alum Powder (composed of Exsiccated Alum, Phenol and Camphor), Zinc Oxide and Oil Red Thyme, with a petrolatum base.

Ointment Alum, Compound, is an excellent first-aid dressing for burns and scalds. It alleviates the pain promptly, inhibits pus formation and brings about healing with minimum scar formation. It is also a suitable dressing for abrasions, blisters, and the treatment of ulcers and wounds in which healing is slow. Ointment Alum, Compound, can be used to advantage in hemorrhoids and anal fissure. A pile pipe is supplied with each tube.

Supplied also in 5-pound containers.



7—Ammoniated Mercury, 5 percent.

8—Ammoniated Mercury, U. S. P., 10 percent.

Parasiticide, antiseptic and stimulant. Used extensively in parasitic skin diseases, such as contagious impetigo, tinea and pediculosis, also in subacute and chronic eczemas.

Analgesic Balm, see Page 164.

Azudine, see Page 165.

10—Belladonna, U. S. P. Strength.

This ointment contains the official amount of alkaloids (0.118 to 0.132 percent), but is made with a base of petrolatum and yellow wax, instead of lard and will not become rancid. It acts as a local sedative to nerve, muscular and glandular tissues, and affords prompt relief in all local spasmodic affections which are the result of peripheral irritation. It is a soothing application in orchitis, epididymitis, mastitis, glandular inflammations, neuralgia, lumbago and myalgia.

12—Blue Ointment, U. S. P.

Contains not less than 29 nor more than 31 percent of Metallic Mercury.

Alterative, antisymphilitic and parasiticide. Used chiefly as a local application for the destruction of pediculi, and for systemic effects in the treatment of

No.

syphilis by inunction; also used locally in venereal sores, glandular swelling and certain skin diseases.

Supplied also in 2-dram tubes and in 5-pound containers.



14—Boric Acid, U. S. P.

Contains 10 percent of Boric Acid.

Valuable as an antiseptic, healing and protective ointment in the treatment of skin diseases. Especially applicable to the numerous skin irritations of infancy and childhood, tender skins and various forms of acute dermatitis, eczema, etc., in adults. May be used as a base for incorporating other medicaments.

15—Boric Acid, Compound.

One troy ounce contains

Boric Acid.....	.60 grs.
Zinc Oxide.....	.60 grs.
Eucalyptol.....	10 mins.
Phenol.....	5 grs.

Antiseptic, healing and protective. Indicated in acute and subacute eczema, erythemas from various causes, burns, and as a soothing antiseptic dressing where an ointment application is desired.

18—Calomel, 5 percent.

A useful antiseptic, antipruritic and healing ointment useful in many cutaneous disorders such as pruritus vulvae, and pruritus ani from hemorrhoids, pediculosis and for dressing wounds and slow-healing ulcers, especially those of venereal origin.

20—Calomel, 30 percent.

In dram collapsible tubes only.

22—Calomel, 50 percent.

May be used as an inunction in place of the Mercurial Ointment in the treatment of syphilis. Calomel inunctions appear to be as effective as inunctions of blue ointment, are cleaner and preferred by many physicians.

24—Camphor and Menthol.

Contains Camphor 5 percent and Menthol 1 percent.

No.

This formula represents a modified camphor ice, made with a base which is suitable for use in collapsible tubes. It is a pleasant emollient and may be applied freely in slight burns, bruises, cold sores, chapped lips and hands, and after shaving. Prevents sunburn if applied before exposure and relieves if after exposure. A small portion worked well up into the nostrils will frequently benefit a cold in the head.

Capsicum, Compound, see Capsentum Page 78.

Cold Cream, see Page 170.

28—Diachylon, U. S. P.

100 Gm. contain
Lead Plaster.....50 Gm.
Oil Lavender.....1 Gm.

An antiseptic and astringent ointment, widely used in the treatment of indolent ulcers and improperly granulating sores.

30—Hemorrhoidal.

One troy ounce represents

Camphor.....20 grs.
Tannic Acid.....15 grs.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....5 grs.
Ext. Stramonium Leaves.....15 grs.
Witch Hazel Leaves.....240 grs.

Anodyne, astringent, hemostatic and antipruritic. An ideal application for relieving the distress of hemorrhoids. A pile pipe is supplied with each tube.



32—Ichthyol, 10 percent.

33—Ichthyol, 20 percent.

Antiseptic, anodyne and antipruritic. In the treatment of certain skin diseases and lesions Ichthyol probably has no superior. It is readily absorbed through the unbroken skin, and may be used with excellent results in glandular and deep-seated inflammatory processes. Indicated in subacute and chronic eczemas, psoriasis, erysipelas, furunculosis, contagious impetigo, burns, frost-bites, sprains and rheumatic inflammations. It is used to relieve the itching and dermatitis of eruptive fevers and prevent pitting of smallpox.

Iogen, see Page 176.

Mercurial, Diluted, U. S. P. (30 percent), see Blue Ointment.

35—Mercurial, U. S. P., 50 percent, Metallic Mercury.

Antisyphilitic, parasiticide and alterative. This ointment is largely used in the treatment of syphilis by inunction, also locally in venereal sores, glandular swellings and certain skin diseases. Used as a local application for the destruction of pediculi.

Supplied also in 5-pound containers.

Mercurial, U. S. P., 50 percent, Metallic Mercury. In Elastic Capsules.

This method of dispensing Mercurial Ointment affords a ready and convenient means of application. By perforating one end of the capsule the ointment may be squeezed out and is ready to apply.

Supplied in boxes of twelve containing 60 grs. each, in boxes of six containing 120 grs. each and in boxes of twelve containing 120 grs. each.

No.

36—Mercuric Oxide, Yellow, U. S. P.

Used in various diseases of the eye, and as applications to syphilitic sores, condylomata and chancre. This ointment is 5 to 10 times stronger than usually used for ophthalmic purposes.

Mustard Compound, see Sinapsolin.

Nasal, see Aleresta, Page 163.

Ointment Base, see Page 180.

37—Phenol (Carbolic Acid).

This ointment contains the official proportion, 2.25 percent, of Phenol, but is made with a petrolatum base that will not become rancid.

Antiseptic, antipruritic and topical anesthetic. The value of Phenol for dressing wounds, and for treating sores, ulcers, skin affections and inflammations, is a matter of common knowledge. This ointment will be found applicable whenever a Phenol dressing is indicated.

39—Resorcinol, Compound, N. F.

100 Gm. contain

Resorcinol.....6 Gm.
Zinc Oxide.....6 Gm.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....6 Gm.
Rectified Oil of Birch Tar.....6 Gm.
Yellow Wax.....10 Gm.
Petrolatum.....25 Gm.
Hydrous Wool Fat.....28 Gm.
Glycerin.....13 Gm.

Medical properties and uses the same as Ointment Resorcinol, Compound, Formula A.

Supplied also in 5-pound containers.

40—Resorcinol, Compound, Formula A.

One troy ounce contains

Resorcinol.....10 grs.
Carbolic Acid.....10 grs.
Oil Cade.....15 grs.
Bismuth Subcarbonate.....30 grs.
Zinc Oxide.....60 grs.

Antiseptic, vulnerary and mild astringent. Used in the treatment of a variety of diseases and lesions of the skin, such as chronic psoriasis and eczema, particularly where there is considerable induration. Relieves itching and stimulates the tissues. It is indicated in dermatitis, excoriations, burns, sores, ulcers, etc.

Supplied also in 5-pound containers.



42—Scarlet Red, 5 percent.

43—Scarlet Red, 10 percent.

Ointment Scarlet Red is employed in the treatment of denuded areas, such as burns, which are slow in

No.

healing. It is particularly useful in the treatment of ulcers whether specific, varicose, or traumatic in which epithelial proliferation is slow.

Supplied also in 1/2-pound containers.

Sinapsolin.

Contains Oil Mustard and Oleoresin Capsicum, each, 2 percent, with Camphor and Menthol in a suitable base.

A counterirritant and anodyne ointment for use in treating acute catarrhal conditions of the throat and lungs, and for the relief of painful affections of the muscles and joints. Its field of usefulness is analogous to that of the old-fashioned mustard plaster.



45—Stramonium, U. S. P. Strength.

This ointment is of the strength required by the U. S. P., but is made with a petrolatum base that will not become rancid.

Sedative, antispasmodic and anodyne. Affords relief in local spasmodic affections, ulcers, hemorrhoids, skin diseases, poison oak eruptions and rheumatic conditions.

No.

47—Tar, U. S. P., 50 percent.

Used as an antiseptic in skin diseases.

50—Zinc Oxide, U. S. P. Strength.

This ointment contains the official proportion, 20 percent, of Zinc Oxide, but is made with a petrolatum base that will not become rancid.



Extensively used as a local application on account of its soothing, astringent action. Especially adapted to skin irritations and lesions incident to infancy and childhood. Indicated in chronic ulcers, acute dermatitis, sores, burns, eczema, etc.

Supplied also in 2-1/2-ounce tubes and in 5-pound containers.

No pharmaceutical or biological manufacturer uses greater care in the selection of crude materials than do Eli Lilly and Company. When ordering products listed in the Lilly Hand Book, always specify "Lilly"; it is your safeguard, your assurance of highest quality and purity.

Ointments, Ophthalmic

LILLY Ophthalmic Ointments are accurately made and are particularly convenient to use. The quantity required can be readily obtained by squeezing the amount from the pin-point tube. Labels are "tipped" on in such a manner as to permit easy removal and replacement by a prescription label.

Supplied in dram, pin-point tubes only.

No.

3—Ammoniated Mercury, 3 percent.

Ammoniated Mercury or white precipitate is especially serviceable in chronic catarrhal conjunctivitis, trachomatous conjunctivitis, conjunctivitis ezeematosa, eczema of the lids and blepharitis. In the treatment of conjunctivitis, the ointment is placed directly in the eye. In the treatment of eczema of the lids, it is spread thickly on pledgets of linen or cotton, which are laid on the closed lids and retained by a bandage.

6—Atropine Sulphate, 1 percent.

Atropine is the most important remedy in iritis and is indispensable, not only in this disease, but in a number of others in which rest of the eye must be secured. It relaxes the spasm of the sphincter muscle of the pupil and if used early may be depended upon to prevent or break up adhesions to the lens capsule.



9—Boric Acid, 5 percent.

Especially recommended in the milder forms of conjunctivitis and corneal ulcerations, and in conditions where a cleansing and protective antiseptic is desirable. It is equally serviceable as a surgical dressing after injuries or operations. It is mildly antiseptic and stimulant, and exerts a soothing effect upon the mucous membrane of the eye.

12—Copper Citrate, 5 percent.

13—Copper Citrate, 10 percent.

Useful in the treatment of chronic conjunctivitis following acute ophthalmia, also in chronic trachoma and other forms of granular conjunctivitis. The ointment is applied directly to the conjunctiva.

15—Holocaine Hydrochloride, 2 percent.

This is a useful anesthetic, acting in fifteen seconds to one minute. It does not enlarge the pupil nor increase the intraocular tension. It may be applied directly to ulcers.

No.

17—Iodoform, 2 percent.

Iodoform is effective in the treatment of ulcers infected with pyogenic microorganisms, and in ulcers of the cornea that progress from bad to worse. It may be used to prevent infection in the treatment of recent wounds of the cornea.

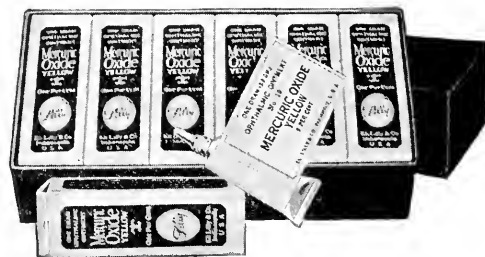
18—Lunargen, 5 percent.

Lunargen, a combination of silver with a vegetable protein is germicidal, mildly astringent and non-irritating. Useful in inflammatory conditions of the eye, such as infective conjunctivitis, granular lids and corneal ulcerations.

19—Mercuric Oxide, Yellow, 1 percent.

20—Mercuric Oxide, Yellow, 2 percent.

Yellow Mercuric Oxide is very extensively used in the treatment of various forms of conjunctivitis. It is particularly valuable as a stimulating ointment in the treatment of corneal opacities and blepharitis marginalis. In trachomatous conjunctivitis it acts more energetically than white precipitate. In the treatment of ulcers of the cornea the ointment should be inserted into the conjunctival sac and rubbed with the upper lid.



22—Mercuric Oxide and Atropine, No. 1.

Mercuric Oxide, Yellow, 1 percent; Atropine Sulphate, 1 percent.

23—Mercuric Oxide and Atropine, No. 2.

Mercuric Oxide, Yellow, 2 percent; Atropine Sulphate, 1 percent.

This ointment combines the stimulating and curative effects of the Yellow Mercuric Oxide with the mydriatic action of Atropine.

25—Mercury Bichloride, 1/3000.

An excellent antiseptic dressing following injuries to the eye.

Petrolatum, Sterile, see Page 181.

Oleates

CERTAIN of the alkaloids and metals can be employed to advantage in combination with oleic acid as oleates. These penetrate the skin readily and may be used as inunctions, either directly or in combination with various ointment bases. The oleates here described are prepared from carefully selected materials, and will be found eminently satisfactory for the purposes for which they are indicated.

Supplied in ounce bottles unless otherwise noted.

No.

3—Copper.

Antiseptic. Applied locally in chronic or indolent ulcers, sores, unhealthy granulations, etc.

4—Mercury, U. S. P.

Contains 25 percent of Mercuric Oxide.

Antiseptic, antiparasitic, antisyphilitic and alterative. Employed in skin diseases, pediculosis and in those diseases where Mercury as an inunction is indicated.

Supplied in ounce jars.

No.

6—Zinc.

Antiseptic and astringent. Used as a dusting powder in various cutaneous diseases and as a vehicle for other remedies for insufflation; also applied locally in the form of an ointment.

Lilly distribution provides for quick service, Lilly quality for pleased customers; to insure both specify "Lilly" on all orders for pharmaceutical and biological products.

Oleoresins

ONLY the official drugs of carefully selected quality are used in the manufacture of these products.

Supplied in ounce bottles.

No.

2—Aspidium, U. S. P. (Oleoresin of Male Fern).

Taeniocide. Best given in capsules. Dose—1/4 to 1 fl. dram (1 to 4 c.c.) taken after fasting and to be followed two hours later by a full dose of Epsom salt.

4—Capsicum, U. S. P.

Internally—carminative and gastric stimulant; externally—rubefacient. Dose—1/10 to 1 min. (0.006 to 0.06 c.c.) highly diluted, once or twice daily.

No.

6—Cubeb, U. S. P.

Expectorant, diuretic, stimulant and antilemnorrhoeic. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c.c.) three or four times a day, usually given in pills or capsules.

8—Ginger, U. S. P.

Stimulant and carminative. Dose—1/4 to 1 gr. (0.016 to 0.06 Gm.) diluted.

Male Fern, see Aspidium.

Penetroles

THE name "Penetroles" has been applied to a line of preparations that are readily absorbed by the skin and, therefore, particularly suited for inunction.

Penetroles offer great advantages to the physician as a means for the administration of such remedies as menthol, methyl salicylate, camphor, guaiacol, ichthyol and iodine by inunction. Repeated applications can be made daily for protracted periods without untoward local effects.

Literature will be sent on request.

Supplied in 2-ounce, 1/2-pint and pint bottles.

No.

1—Analgesic.

Menthol, 10 percent; Methyl Salicylate, 10 percent.

Analgesic and mild anesthetic. Indicated in the treatment of acute rheumatic affections, neuralgia, sprains, etc. Used also for chilblains, frost-bites, stings of insects, etc.

3—Guaiacol, 20 percent.

Analgesic and antipyretic. Valuable as an analgesic in the treatment of arthritis, acute articular and muscular rheumatism, superficial neuralgias and in deep-seated pains, as in sciatica, orchitis and others of inflammatory origin. As an antipyretic it may be employed in erysipelas, pneumonia, bronchitis and tuberculosis.



No.

4—Ichthyol, 10 percent.

Alterative, antiseptic and astringent. Used in the treatment of inflamed areas in acute articular rheumatism, frost bites, chilblains, erysipelas, itching eczema and in forms of chronic skin diseases. In gynecological practice it may be employed in acute and chronic pelvic inflammations with the aid of tampons.

5—Iodine, 5 percent.

6—Iodine, 10 percent.

In cases where the topical action of Iodine is desired, Penetrole Iodine, Lilly, is very serviceable, as it presents Iodine in a preparation that is readily absorbed. It is of special value for the reduction of swellings of lymph glands, syphilitic nodules, simple hypertrophy of the thyroid gland and as a topical application in lupus, synovitis, chilblains, erysipelas, otitis, otalgia and in diseases of the respiratory system, as pharyngitis, pleurisy and pneumonia.



In ordering products listed in the Lilly Hand Book it is advisable—always—to specify "Lilly." It is your insurance against preparations of similar formula or name that may be of inferior therapeutic activity.

Products made cheaply can be sold cheaply. It is expensive to standardize preparations and to make successive lots of uniform strength. Eli Lilly and Company believe that quality is the first consideration, cost a secondary one.

Pills

IN THE arrangement of this list of Lilly Pills, the convenient plan is followed of including under each formula all shapes, kinds and coatings supplied. Certain abbreviations are employed to designate these various forms. *The absence of such notation indicates that the pill is made gelatin coated, oval only.* All Soft Mass Pills are oval in shape and chocolate coated. The meanings of abbreviations are as follows:

g.c.—gelatin coated	s.c.—sugar coated	r.—round
c.c.—chocolate coated	o.—oval	s.m.—soft mass

If the coating desired is not specified upon orders, gelatin-coated oval pills are supplied when so made; if not so made, the coating most widely used is sent.

PACKAGES

Pills are stocked in bottles of 100 and 500. Other packages will be noted in connection with certain pills in larger demand. When orders fail to specify size of package, bottles of 100 will be sent.

DOSES

It should be understood that the doses suggested are those considered proper by our best authorities and that they are intended as a guide only. Physicians will adjust doses to the nature of the drug, the condition of the patient and the effect desired.

STANDARDS AND METHODS

In the manufacture of Lilly Pills, all drugs used that are amenable to chemical assay, or to physiological test are standardized by the most improved methods. All ingredients are examined for purity.

The formulas for pills that are official have their ingredients stated in both metric and apothecaries' systems; the latter amounts are approximate.

Physicians may rely upon all pills from the Lilly Laboratories being true to formula, rapidly soluble or disintegrating and efficient in action. Proof of their reliability is found in their continued extensive use by the medical profession for more than forty years. Time has shown that no one rule or method can be followed in the manufacture of pills where the variety of substances employed covers such a wide range of physical properties. In the manufacture of Lilly Pills each substance and formula is carefully studied, and such methods employed as are best calculated to secure and retain the full medicinal properties.

No.

Acetphenetidín, see Phenacetin.

1—Aloes, 2 grs.

3—Aloes, 5 grs.

Cathartic, stomachic and indirectly emmenagogue. Aloes acts principally on the large intestine, stimulating peristalsis and causing evacuation in eight to ten hours. It causes congestion of the pelvic viscera and should be used with caution during pregnancy and when hemorrhoids are present. Habitual use of aloes does not lessen its action. Dose—2 to 6 grs.

No.

4—Aloes, U. S. P.

Aloes.....	0.13 Gm.	2 grs.
Soap.....	0.13 Gm.	2 grs.

Cathartic, stomachic and indirectly emmenagogue.

Dose—1 to 3 pills.

5—Aloes and Asafetida, N. F.

Aloes.....	0.09 Gm.	1-2/5 grs.
Asafetida.....	0.09 Gm.	1-2/5 grs.
Soap.....	0.09 Gm.	1-2/5 grs.

Cathartic and stomachic. Dose—1 to 4 pills.

No.

6—Aloes and Iron, N. F., g.c., o.

Aloes.....	0.07 Gm.	1 gr.
Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated.....	0.07 Gm.	1 gr.
Aromatic Powder.....	0.07 Gm.	1 gr.
Confection Rose.....	q. s.	

Cathartic, stomachic and chalybeate tonic. Dose—1 or 2 pills after each meal.

8—Aloes and Mastic, N.F.**9—Aloes and Mastic, N.F., g.c., r.****10—Aloes and Mastic, N.F., s.c., white.**
(Lady Webster's Dinner Pills.)

Aloes.....	0.13 Gm.	2 grs.
Mastic.....	0.04 Gm.	3/5 gr.
Red Rose.....	0.03 Gm.	1/2 gr.

Laxative. Used in dyspepsia with habitual constipation. Dose—1 or 2 pills after dinner or 1 to 3 pills at bedtime.

Aloes, Mercury and Podophyllum, N. F., see Pill Triplex, N. F.

11—Aloes and Myrrh, N. F.

Aloes.....	0.13 Gm.	2 grs.
Myrrh.....	0.06 Gm.	1 gr.
Arom. Powder.....	0.04 Gm.	3/5 gr.

Cathartic and emmenagogue. Used in amenorrhea and habitual constipation. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

15—Aloes, Nux Vomica and Belladonna.

Aloes.....	1-1/2 grs.	
Ext. Nux Vomica.....	1/2 gr.	
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1/8 gr.	

Cathartic and intestinal stimulant. Nux Vomica increases the cathartic action of aloes and belladonna lessens the tendency of aloes to produce griping. Dose—1 pill.

Aloes and Podophyllum, Compound, N. F., see Podophyllum, Compound, Janeway.

Aloetic, see Aloes, U. S. P.

17—Aloin, 1/4 gr.**19—Aloin, 1/2 gr.****20—Aloin, 1 gr.**

Cathartic. Dose—1/2 to 2 grs.

23—Aloin Compound, N. F.

Aloin.....	0.0325 Gm.	1/2 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	0.016 Gm.	1/4 gr.
Podophyllum.....	0.008 Gm.	1/8 gr.

Laxative and cholagogue. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Aloin, Compound and Strychnine, See Anticonstipation Special.

27—Aloin, Podophyllum and Nux Vomica.

Aloin.....	1/8 gr.	
Podophyllum.....	1/8 gr.	
Ext. Nux Vomica.....	1/8 gr.	

Laxative. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

29—Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna, No. 1.**30—Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna, No. 1, g.c., r.**

In bulk, 1000 and 5000.

Aloin.....	1/5 gr.	
Strychnine.....	1/60 gr.	
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1/8 gr.	

No.

Laxative. Used in habitual constipation associated with hepatic torpor. Does not cause griping nor lose its effectiveness by continued use. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

34—Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna, No. 2.

In bulk, 1000 and 5000.

Aloin.....	1/10 gr.	
Strychnine.....	1/50 gr.	
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1/6 gr.	

Laxative. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

36—Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna, N. F.

In bulk, 1000 and 5000.

Aloin.....	0.013 Gm.	1/5 gr.
Strychnine.....	0.0005 Gm.	1/120 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	0.008 Gm.	1/8 gr.

Laxative. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

38—Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna, Compound, N. F.**39—Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna, Compound, N. F. g.c., r.**

In bulk, 1000 and 5000.

Aloin.....	0.013 Gm.	1/5 gr.
Strychnine.....	0.0005 Gm.	1/120 gr.
Ext. Bella. Lvs.....	0.008 Gm.	1/8 gr.
Ext. Cas. Sag.....	0.0325 Gm.	1/2 gr.

Cathartic. This is a favorite pill for use in chronic constipation. It is a tonic laxative, which does not lose its effectiveness by continued use but tends to restore the normal functioning of the intestinal tract. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

43—A. S. B. and I., Lilly.**45—A. S. B. and I., g.c., r.**

In bulk, 1000 and 5000.

Aloin.....	1/4 gr.	
Strychnine.....	1/60 gr.	
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1/8 gr.	
Ipecac.....	1/16 gr.	

A valuable laxative and hepatic stimulant in chronic constipation, colds, etc., where there is congestion of the abdominal viscera. It stimulates the entire intestinal tract and causes thorough evacuation of the bowels. Dose—1 to 3 pills at bedtime.

A. S. B. and I., with Calomel, see Pill Asbie.

50—Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Podophyllum.

Aloin.....	1/5 gr.	
Strychnine.....	1/60 gr.	
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1/8 gr.	
Podophyllum.....	1/8 gr.	

Laxative. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

52—Antibilious.

Ext. Colocynth, Compound.....	2-1/2 grs.	
Podophyllum.....	1/4 gr.	

Hepatic stimulant, laxative and cathartic. Used in stomachic disturbances associated with constipation, and to increase the flow of bile. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

55—Anticonstipation, Special, in bulk, 1000 and 5000.

Aloin.....	1/8 gr.	
Podophyllum.....	1/8 gr.	
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1/8 gr.	
Strychnine.....	1/80 gr.	
Capsicum.....	1/10 gr.	

Laxative and cathartic. Dose—1 to 3 pills.



No.

58—Antidyspeptic, N. F.

Strychnine.....	0.0016 Gm.	1/40 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	0.0065 Gm.	1/10 gr.
Ipecac.....	0.0065 Gm.	1/10 gr.
Blue Mass.....	0.13 Gm.	2 grs.
Ext. Colocynth, Comp.....	0.13 Gm.	2 grs.

Laxative and cholagogue. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Antimalarial, Bonner, see Tablets, Page 112.**59—Antimalarial, Maddin, No. 1, Milder.**

Strychnine.....	1/40 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....	1/24 gr.
Reduced Iron.....	1 gr.
Quinine Sulphate.....	1 gr.
Aloes.....	1/6 gr.

Antiperiodic, laxative, alterative and tonic. Indicated in malarial and other fevers, influenza, colds, etc. Dose—1 pill.

61—Antimalarial, Maddin, No. 3, Stronger.

Strychnine.....	3/100 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....	1/20 gr.
Reduced Iron.....	1-1/5 grs.
Quinine Sulphate.....	1-1/5 grs.
Aloes.....	1/5 gr.

Antiperiodic, laxative, alterative and tonic. Dose—1 pill.

62—Antimalarial, Maddin, No. 4, Stronger, without Aloes.

Strychnine.....	3/100 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....	1/20 gr.
Reduced Iron.....	1-1/5 grs.
Quinine Sulphate.....	1-1/5 grs.

Antiperiodic, alterative and tonic. Dose—1 pill.

Antineuralgic, Brown-Sequard, see Neuralgic, Brown-Sequard.**Antineuralgic, Gross, see Neuralgic, Gross.****Antiperiodic, see Pill Warburg's Tincture.****69—Aperient, Drysdale.**

Rhubarb.....	1-1/4 grs.
Ipecac.....	5/12 gr.
Aloes.....	1-1/4 grs.
Nux Vomica.....	1/2 gr.

Cathartic, antidysenteric and hepatic stimulant. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

70—Aphrodisiaca, s.c., o., pink; supplied only in bottles of 100.

Ext. Damiana.....	2 grs.
Phosphorus.....	1/100 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....	1/8 gr.

Aphrodisiac, tonic and nerve stimulant. An effective remedy in sexual exhaustion, impotence, melancholia, nervous and general debility. Literature on request. Dose—1 to 3 pills after meals.

71—Apocynin, Compound.

Apocynin.....	1/4 gr.
Leptandrin.....	1/4 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/8 gr.
Ampelopsin.....	1/16 gr.
Oleoresin Capsicum.....	1/16 gr.

Diuretic, cathartic and alterative. Indicated in chronic nephritis, dropsical affections and cardiac disturbances. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Arsenic Trioxide, see Arsenous Acid.

No.

77—Arsenous Acid, 1/60 gr.**79—Arsenous Acid, 1/40 gr.****80—Arsenous Acid, 1/30 gr.**

Antiperiodic, alterative and tonic. Employed in malarial and other intermittent fevers, skin diseases, chronic syphilis, chorea, epilepsy, neuralgia, etc. Dose—1/60 to 1/30 gr.

Arsenous Acid and Black Pepper, see Asiatic.**82—Asafetida, 1 gr.****83—Asafetida, 2 grs.****87—Asafetida, 3 grs.****90—Asafetida, 3 grs., c.c., soft mass.****91—Asafetida, 4 grs.****95—Asafetida, 5 grs.****96—Asafetida, 5 grs., g.c., r.****98—Asafetida, 5 grs., c.c., soft mass.**

Nervine, antispasmodic, carminative and sedative. Employed in hysteria, spasms and other functional nervous disorders, bronchial affections, whooping cough, flatulency, etc. Dose—1 to 20 grs.

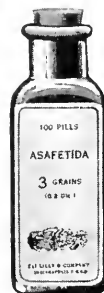
101—Asafetida and Nux Vomica.

Asafetida.....	3 grs.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....	1/4 gr.

Nervine, stimulant and tonic. Of value in nervousness, hysteria, intestinal fermentation, flatulency, etc. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

102—Asbic, Lilly, supplied in bottles of 100, 500 and 1000 pills.

Aloin.....	1/4 gr.
Strychnine.....	1/60 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1/8 gr.
Ipecac.....	1/16 gr.
Calomel.....	1/5 gr.



Laxative, cholagogue, intestinal stimulant and tonic. Pill Asbic is justly a very popular formula in the treatment of constipation, sick headaches,

No.

biliousness, colds, etc. Its formula is rational and well balanced. Aloin is a mild peristaltic stimulant acting principally upon the lower bowel, while ipecac and calomel act principally in the upper intestine. Calomel is not only a laxative and cholagogue but is also an intestinal antiseptic. Ipecac is a stimulant to the intestinal glands including the liver. Strychnine gives tone to the intestinal musculature while the belladonna depresses the motor nerve endings and by its antispasmodic action prevents undue peristalsis and griping and relieves spastic constipation. Dose—1 pill.

103—Asiatic, No. 1.

Arsenous Acid.....1/16 gr.
Black Pepper.....1/2 gr.
Antiperiodic and alterative. Dose—1 pill.

104—Asiatic, No. 2.

Arsenous Acid.....1/32 gr.
Black Pepper.....1/4 gr.
Antiperiodic and alterative. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

105—Asiatic, No. 3.

Arsenous Acid.....1/64 gr.
Black Pepper.....1/8 gr.
Dose—1 to 4 pills.

106—Asparagus, Compound, s.c., o., pink.

Digitalis.....1 gr.
Potassium Nitrate.....1 gr.
Ext. Asparagus.....1/2 gr.
Oil Juniper.....1/5 min.
Ext. Buchu.....1/4 gr.
Ext. Scoparius.....1/2 gr.
Caffeine.....1/8 gr.

Diuretic, aperient and cardiac stimulant. Widely used as a diuretic in disordered conditions of the kidneys and cardiac affections, especially when accompanied by dropsy. Dose—1 pill.

108—Asparagus, Compound, with Methylene Blue, s.c., o., pink.

Digitalis.....1 gr.
Potassium Nitrate.....1 gr.
Ext. Asparagus.....1/2 gr.
Oil Juniper.....1/5 min.
Ext. Buchu.....1/4 gr.
Ext. Scoparius.....1/2 gr.
Methylene Blue.....1/4 gr.
Caffeine.....1/8 gr.

Diuretic, alterative and cardiac stimulant. Methylene Blue is added to this formula for its antiseptic action in the urinary tract. Dose—1 pill.

Blanchard, see Iron Iodide, U. S. P.

113—Blaud, 1 gr.**114—Blaud, 2 grs.****116—Blaud, 3 grs.****121—Blaud, 3 grs., c.e., soft mass. In bulk, 1000 and 5000.****123—Blaud, 5 grs., U. S. P.****124—Blaud, 5 grs., g.c., r.****125—Blaud, 5 grs., s.c., white.****126—Blaud, 5 grs., s.c., pink.****127—Blaud, 5 grs., uncoated, round.****128—Blaud, 5 grs., c.e., soft mass.****129—Blaud, 5 grs., uncoated, soft.**

In bulk, 1000 and 5000.

130—Blaud, with Arsenic and Strychnine.

No.

133—Blaud, with Arsenic and Strychnine, c.e., soft mass.

Blaud's Mass.....5 grs.
Arsenous Acid.....1/40 gr.
Strychnine.....1/60 gr.

Tonic, alterative and stimulant. Dose—1 pill.

134—Blaud and Cascara.

Blaud's Mass.....3 grs.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada.....1 gr.

Tonic, alterative and laxative. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

135—Blaud, Cascara and Nux Vomica.

Blaud's Mass.....5 grs.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada.....1 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....1/4 gr.

Tonic, alterative and laxative. Used in anemia, and chlorosis when there is constipation. Dose—1 pill.

136—Blaud, Compound, No. 1.

Blaud's Mass.....2 grs.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....1/6 gr.

Tonic and stimulant. Used largely in anemia and chlorosis. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

141—Blaud, Compound, No. 4, s.c., pink.

Blaud's Mass.....2-1/2 grs.
Manganese Dioxide.....1/4 gr.
Ext. Damiana.....1/4 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....1/20 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....1/100 gr.
Aloin.....1/20 gr.

Tonic, nerve stimulant and alterative. Used in anemia, debility and menstrual disorders. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

142—Blaud, Compound, with Arsenic.**143—Blaud, Compound, with Arsenic, g.c., r.****145—Blaud, Compound, with Arsenic, c.e., soft mass.**

Blaud's Mass.....5 grs.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....1/10 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....1/50 gr.

Tonic, alterative and antiperiodic. Dose—1 pill.

147—Blaud, Compound, with Cascara.**148—Blaud, Compound, with Cascara, g.c., r.****149—Blaud, Compound, with Cascara, c.e., soft mass.**

Blaud's Mass.....5 grs.
Arsenous Acid.....1/50 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....1/8 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada.....1 gr.

Tonic and laxative. Dose—1 pill.

150—Blaud, Improved.

Blaud's Mass.....3 grs.
Arsenous Acid.....1/60 gr.

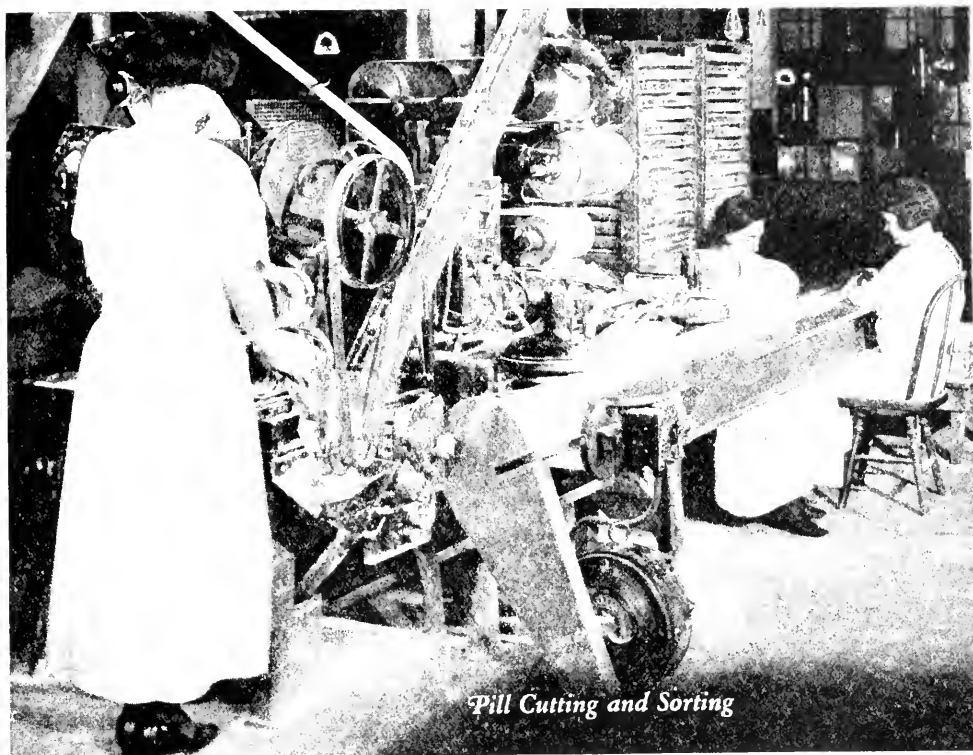
Chalybeate tonic and alterative. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

156—Blaud, Modified, No. 1.**158—Blaud, Modified, No. 1, c.e., soft mass. In bulk, 1000 and 5000.**

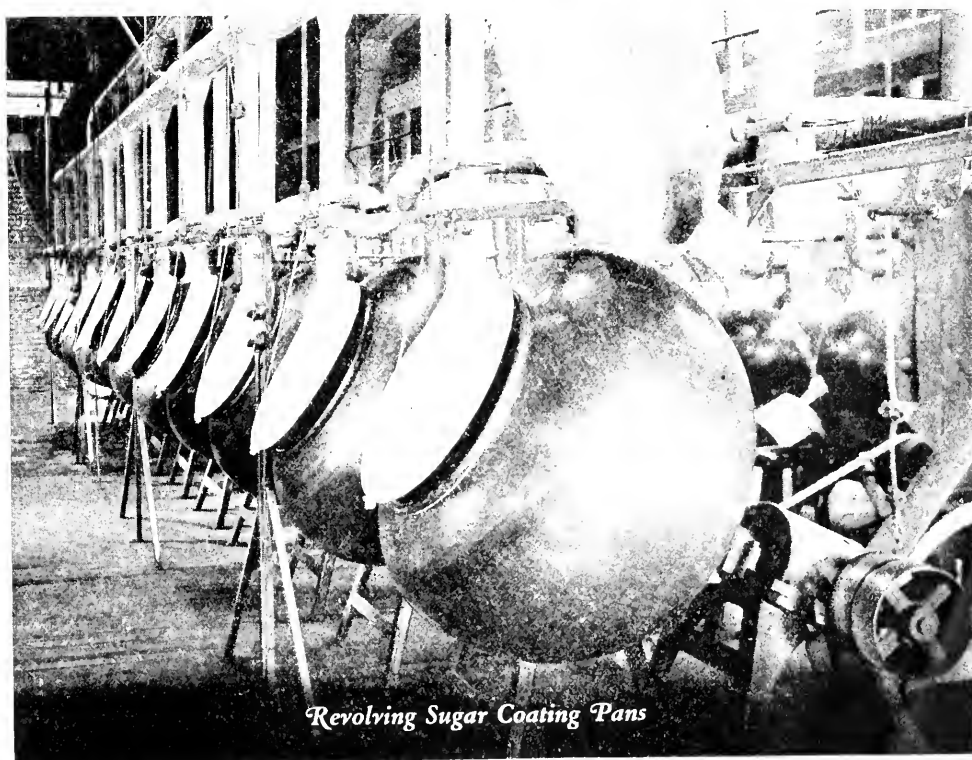
Blaud's Mass.....3 grs.
Arsenous Acid.....1/40 gr.

Chalybeate tonic and alterative. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

159—Blaud, Modified, No. 2.



Pill Cutting and Sorting



Revolving Sugar Coating Pans

No.

162—Blaud, Modified, No. 2, c.c., soft mass. In bulk, 1000 and 5000.

Blaud's Mass. 5 grs.
 Arsenous Acid. 1/40 gr.
 Chalybeate tonic and alterative. Dose—1 pill.

Blaud, with Nux Vomica, see Blaud, Compound, No. 1.

163—Blaud and Strychnine.

Blaud's Mass. 5 grs.
 Strychnine Sulphate. 1/60 gr.
 Tonic. Dose—1 pill.

164—Blaud and Strychnine, Compound, soft mass, c.c.

Blaud's Mass. 5 grs.
 Strychnine Sulphate. 1/60 gr.
 Corrosive Sublimate. 1/80 gr.
 Arsenous Acid. 1/50 gr.
 Capsicum. 1/64 gr.
 Podophyllin. 1/12 gr.
 Ext. Gentian. 1/8 gr.

Tonic, alterative and antiperiodic. Widely used in the treatment of malarial cachexia and in other anemic conditions. Dose—1 pill.

165—Blaud and Sumbul, Compound.

Blaud's Mass. 3 grs.
 Ext. Sumbul. 1 gr.
 Arsenous Acid. 1/60 gr.
 Strychnine Sulphate. 1/60 gr.

Tonic, nerve and alterative. Used in anæmia associated with nervous manifestations. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Brown-Sequard, see Neuralgie, Brown-Sequard.

167—Blaud Tonic, Laxative, soft mass, c.c.

Blaud's Mass. 3 grs.
 Quinine Sulphate. 1/2 gr.
 Ext. Nux Vomica. 1/10 gr.
 Aloin. 1/8 gr.

Chalybeate tonic, laxative and antiperiodic. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

171—Blue Mass, 3 grs., in bulk, 1000 and 5000.

172—Blue Mass, 5 grs.

Cathartic and alterative. Dose—1 to 5 grs.

175—Blue Mass, Compound, McGuire. In bulk, 1000 and 5000.

Blue Mass. 1 gr.
 Ext. Colocynth, Compound. 1 gr.
 Rhubarb. 1 gr.
 Aloes. 1 gr.

Cathartic, alterative and cholagogue. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

176—Cactus, Compound (Heart Tonic).

Cactus Grandiflorus. 1/2 gr.
 Sparteine Sulphate. 1/40 gr.
 Digitalin. 1/125 gr.
 Strychnine Sulphate. 1/500 gr.
 Strophanthin, Amorphous. 1/5000 gr.

Cardiac stimulant and diuretic. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

179—Calcium Sulphide, 1/6 gr.

180—Calcium Sulphide, 1/4 gr.

183—Calcium Sulphide, 1/2 gr.

185—Calcium Sulphide, 1 gr.

188—Calcium Sulphide, 2 grs.

Employed in the treatment of acne, boils and other purulent infections. Dose—1/10 to 3 grs.



No.

Calomel, see Tablets Page 112.

196—Calomel, Digitalis and Squill, No. 2.

Calomel. 1 gr.
 Digitalis. 1 gr.
 Squill. 1 gr.

Cathartic, diuretic and cardiac stimulant. Dose—1 pill.

200—Camphor, Hyoscyamus and Valerian.

Camphor. 1 gr.
 Ext. Hyoscyamus. 1 gr.
 Ext. Valerian. 1/2 gr.

Anodyne and sedative. Indicated in nervous diarrhea, vesical irritation, headache, insomnia, hysteria, etc. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Camphor and Opium, see Opium and Camphor, N. F.

Camphor, Valerian and Hyoscyamus, see Camphor, Hyoscyamus and Valerian.

206—Cascara Sagrada, Extract, 2 grs.

207—Cascara Sagrada, Extract, 3 grs.

209—Cascara Sagrada, Extract, 5 grs.

Cathartic. Used in habitual constipation. Dose—1 to 10 grs.

212—Cascara, Compound, Hinkle.

214—Cascara, Compound, Hinkle, s.c. pink.

217—Cascara, Compound, Hinkle, c.c., soft mass. In bulk, 1000 and 5000.

Cascarin. 1/4 gr.
 Aloin. 1/2 gr.
 Podophyllin. 1/6 gr.
 Ext. Belladonna Leaves. 1/8 gr.
 Strychnine. 1/60 gr.
 Oleoresin Ginger. 1/16 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. One of the most frequently used cathartics in biliousness and chronic constipation. It stimulates the intestinal secretions and increases peristalsis without causing griping. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

219—Cascara, Compound, Hinkle, Half Strength, s.c. pink.

Formula one-half strength of preceding. Dose—1 to 4 pills.

220—Cascara, Compound, Hinkle, Special, s.c., pink only. In bulk, 1000 and 5000.

Cascarin. 1/4 gr.
 Aloin. 1/4 gr.
 Podophyllin. 1/6 gr.
 Ext. Belladonna Leaves. 1/8 gr.
 Strychnine. 1/120 gr.
 Oleoresin Ginger. 1/16 gr.

221—Cascara, Compound, Hinkle, without Strychnine, s.c., pink; also supplied in bottles of 25 pills.

Formula same as Cascara, Compound, No. 3, omitting strychnine. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

224—Cathartic, Compound, Active.

226—Cathartic, Compound, Active, s.c., white.

Aloes. 1-18 grs.
 Gamboge. 3/16 gr.
 Podophyllin. 1/8 gr.
 Capsicum. 1/2 gr.
 Croton Oil. 1/50 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

No.

229—Cathartic, Compound, Modified.

Ext. Colocynth, Compound.....	1 gr.
Ext. Jalap.....	3/4 gr.
Calomel.....	3/4 gr.
Gamboge.....	1/6 gr.
Rhubarb.....	1/2 gr.
Ginger.....	1/4 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

230—Cathartic, Compound, Physio-Medical, Hasty.

Gamboge.....	1/2 gr.
Podophyllum.....	1/2 gr.
Sanguinaria.....	1/2 gr.
Aloes.....	1/2 gr.
Lobelia Seed.....	1/4 gr.
Capsicum.....	1/8 gr.
Oil Peppermint.....	1/32 gr.
Ext. Juglans.....	1/4 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

231—Cathartic, Compound, U. S. P.**232—Cathartic, Compound, U. S. P., g.e., r.****233—Cathartic, Compound, U. S. P., g.e., o., black.****234—Cathartic, Compound, U. S. P., g.e., r., black.****235—Cathartic, Compound, U. S. P., g.e., o., brown.****236—Cathartic, Compound, U. S. P., g.e., r., brown.****237—Cathartic, Compound, U. S. P., s.e., o., white.****238—Cathartic, Compound, U. S. P., s.e., r., white.****240—Cathartic, Compound, U. S. P., s.e., r., pink.****241—Cathartic, Compound, U. S. P., uncoated.****243—Cathartic, Compound, U. S. P., e.e., soft mass.**

Unless otherwise specified, we send s.e., white, round; g.e., oval, natural color. In addition to the usual packages of 100 and 500 these pills are supplied in bottles containing one pound of pills, s.e. (approximately 1050 pills); g.e. or uncoated (approximately 1500 pills): No. 238 is also supplied in turned wood boxes or glass bottles containing 25 pills. Nos. 231, 235 are supplied in bottles of 25. In bulk, 1000, 5000 and 10,000.

Ext. Colocynth, Comp. .008 Gm.	1-1/4 grs.
Resin Jalap.....0.02 Gm.	1/3 gr.
Calomel.....0.06 Gm.	1 gr.
Gamboge.....0.015 Gm.	1/4 gr.

An excellent cathartic and cholagogue. Of value in acute constipation, colds and as an aid in the expulsion of worms. Dose—1 to 4 pills.

244—Cathartic, Compound, Vegetable.**245—Cathartic, Compound, Vegetable, g.e., r.****246—Cathartic, Compound, Vegetable, s.e. white.**

Ext. Colocynth.....	1/3 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/4 gr.
Resin Scammony.....	1/3 gr.
Aloes.....	1-1/4 grs.
Cardamom.....	1/8 gr.
Soap.....	1/8 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

247—Cathartic, Compound, Vegetable, Granules.

Also supplied in bulk, 1000, 5000, 10,000, 15,000 and 25,000.

Jalapin.....	1/16 gr.
Aloin.....	1/8 gr.

No.

Podophyllin.....	1/4 gr.
Leptandrin.....	1/16 gr.
Gamboge.....	1/22 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus.....	1/8 gr.
Soap.....	1/16 gr.
Capsicum.....	1/84 gr.
Oil Peppermint.....	1/128 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Dose—1 to 3 granules.

250—Cathartic, Granules.**251—Cathartic, Granules, g.e., r.****252—Cathartic, Granules, s.e., white.****253—Cathartic, Granules, s.e., pink.**

Nos. 250, 251 and 253 supplied in glass bottles of 40; in bulk, 1000, 5000, 10,000 and 25,000.

Aloin.....	1/10 gr.
Jalapin.....	1/10 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/5 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus.....	1/20 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....	1/20 gr.
Capsicum.....	1/20 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Indicated in chronic constipation and derangements of the liver function. Dose—1 to 4 granules.

254—Cathartic, Granules, L. D., No. 1, g.e., o.**256—Cathartic, Granules, L. D., No. 1, s.e., white.****257—Cathartic, Granules, L. D., No. 1, s.e., pink.**

Supplied in bulk, 1000, 5000, 10,000, 15,000 and 25,000.

Leptandrin.....	1/32 gr.
Aloin.....	1/16 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/6 gr.
Gamboge.....	1/64 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus.....	1/16 gr.
Oleoresin Capsicum.....	1/128 gr.
Oil Peppermint.....	q. s.

Cathartic and hepatic stimulant. Dose—1 to 3 granules.

258—Cathartic Granules, L. D., No. 2, g. e., o.**260—Cathartic Granules, L. D., No. 2, s.e., white.****261—Cathartic Granules, L. D., No. 2, s.e., pink.**

Supplied in bulk, 1000, 5000, 10,000, 15,000 and 25,000.

Aloin.....	1/10 gr.
Ext. Colocynth, Compound.....	1/10 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....	1/10 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/5 gr.
Croton Oil.....	1/15 gr.
Oleoresin Capsicum.....	1/128 gr.

Cathartic and hepatic stimulant. Dose—1 to 3 granules.

264—Cathartic, Improved, g.e., o., black.**265—Cathartic, Improved, g.e., r. black.****266—Cathartic, Improved, g.e., o., brown.****267—Cathartic, Improved, s.e., r., white.****271—Cathartic, Improved, e.e., soft mass.**

Unless otherwise specified, we send s.e., white, round; g.e., oval, black. In addition to the usual packages of 100 and 500 these pills are supplied in bottles containing one pound, s.e. (approximately 1200 pills); g.e., or uncoated (approximately 1720 pills). No. 267 also in turned wood boxes and glass bottles containing 25 pills. No. 264 is supplied in bottles of 25.

G.e., s.e., or e.e., in bulk, 1000, 5000 and 10,000.



No.

Ext. Colocynth, Comp.....	1 gr.
Ext. Jalap.....	1/2 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/4 gr.
Leptandrin.....	1/4 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus.....	1/4 gr.
Ext. Gentian.....	q. s.
Oil Peppermint.....	q. s.

Cathartic and hepatic stimulant. These pills contain only vegetable cathartics and are preferred by many physicians to the Pills Cathartic, Compound, U. S. P. Dose—1 to 4 pills.

Cathartic Pellets, see Cathartic Granules, L. D., Nos. 1 and 2.



272—Cathartic, Vegetable, No. 1.

Ext. Colocynth, Compound.....	1-1/2 grs.
Podophyllin.....	3/8 gr.
Leptandrin.....	1/8 gr.
Jalap.....	1/8 gr.
Aloes.....	1/2 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus.....	1/4 gr.
Oil Peppermint.....	q. s.

Cathartic and hepatic stimulant. Dose—1 to 4 pills.

274—Cathartic, Vegetable, N. F.

275—Cathartic, Vegetable, N. F., g.c., r.

Ext. Colocynth.....	0.06 Gm.	1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus.....	0.03 Gm.	1/2 gr.
Resin Jalap.....	0.02 Gm.	1/3 gr.
Ext. Leptandrin.....	0.015 Gm.	1/4 gr.
Podophyllin.....	0.015 Gm.	1/4 gr.
Oil Peppermint.....	0.008 c.c.	1/8 min.

Cathartic and hepatic stimulant. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Chalybeate, see Blaud.

Chalybeate, Compound, see Blaud, Compound.

Coles, see Laxative, Cole.

279—Colocynth, Compound, Extract, and Blue Mass, 5 grs.

Ext. Colocynth, Compound.....	2-1/2 grs.
Blue Mass.....	2-1/2 grs.

Active purgative, especially indicated in chronic constipation and torpidity of the liver. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

281—Cook's, supplied in bottles of 25.

Aloes.....	1 gr.
Rhubarb.....	1 gr.
Calomel.....	1/2 gr.
Soap.....	1/2 gr.

Cathartic and hepatic stimulant. Dose—1 to 4 pills.

285—Creosote, U. S. P., 1 gr., enteric coated.

286—Creosote, U. S. P., 2 grs., enteric coated.

Enteric coated only.

Antiseptic. Used in tuberculosis, chronic bronchitis and as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose—1 to 5 grs.

Damiana, Compound, see Aphrodisiaca.

292—Digitalis, Compound.

Digitalis.....	1 gr.
Squill.....	1 gr.
Potassium Nitrate.....	2 grs.

Cardiac tonic, stimulant and diuretic. Indicated in various forms of heart disease, dropsy, pulmonary edema, etc. Dose—1 pill two or three times a day.

No.

293—See Methylene Blue, Compound.

Dinner, Lady Webster, see Aloes and Mastic.

Dipsomania, see Strychnine Nitrate.

Drysdale, see Aperient, Drysdale.

295—Elaterium, Clutterbuck, 1/10 gr.

297—Elaterium, Clutterbuck, 1/8 gr.

Drastic purgative. Dose—1 pill.

300—Emmenagogue, with Extract Cotton Root, No. 4. In bulk, 1000 and 5000.

Ergotin, Bonjean.....	1 gr.
Aloes.....	1 gr.
Ext. Cotton Root.....	1 gr.
Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated.....	1 gr.
Oil Tansy.....	1/4 min.

Dose—1 to 3 pills.

302—Emmenagogue, Improved.

303—Emmenagogue, Improved, g.c., r.

305—Emmenagogue, Improved, s.c., pink.

In bulk, 1000 and 5000.

Ergotin, Bonjean.....	1 gr.
Ext. Black Hellebore.....	1 gr.
Aloes.....	1 gr.
Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated.....	1 gr.
Oil Tansy.....	1/4 min.

Dose—1 to 3 pills.

307—Emmenagogue, Mutter.

Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated.....	1-1/2 grs.
Aloes.....	1/2 gr.
Gum Turpentine.....	1-1/2 grs.

Dose—1 to 3 pills.

310—Ergotin, Bonjean, 1 gr.

312—Ergotin, Bonjean, 2 grs.

314—Ergotin, Bonjean, 3 grs.

316—Ergotin, Bonjean, 5 grs.

Physiologically tested. Emmenagogue, oxytocic and hemostatic. Used in menorrhagia, subinvolution, uterine inertia, etc. Dose—1/2 to 5 grs.

Female, Hooper, see Hooper's Female.

Ferri Carbonatis, U. S. P., see Blaud, 5 grs.

Ferruginous, Blaud, see Blaud.

Ferrous Carbonate, see Blaud.

Ferrous Iodide, see Iron Iodide, U. S. P.

322—Gonorrhea, 5 grs., s.c., o., black.

Cubeb.....	2 grs.
Mass Copaiba.....	1 gr.
Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated.....	1/2 gr.
Gum Turpentine.....	1-1/2 grs.

Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Goodell, see Sumbul, Compound, Goodell.

Gross, see Neuralgic, Gross.

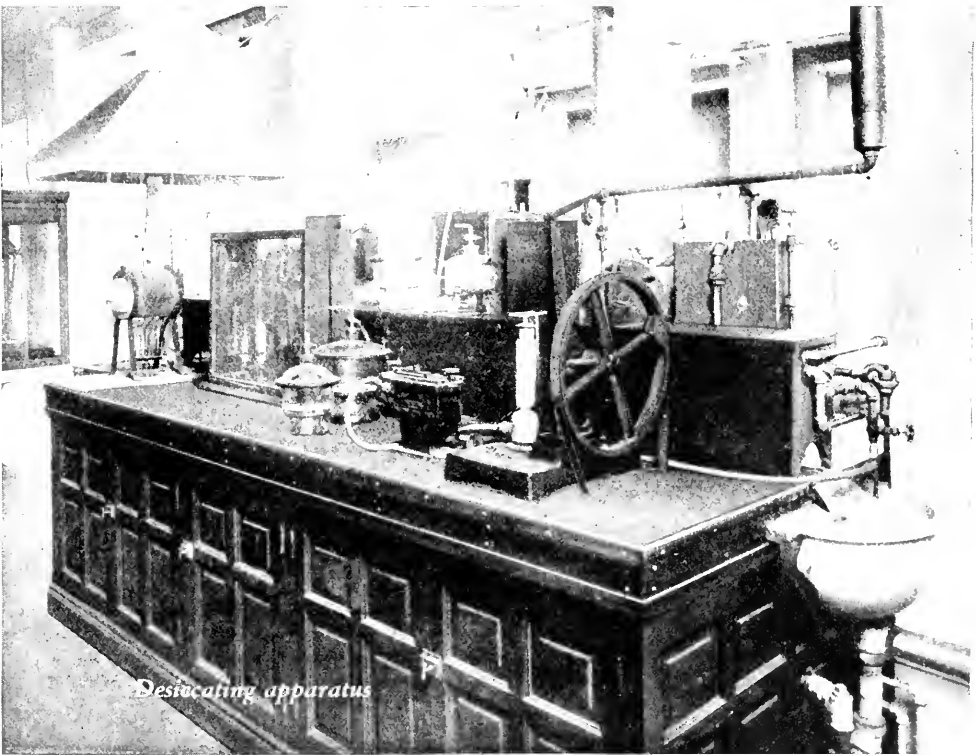
Heart Tonic, see Cactus, Compound.

Heart Tonic, Hale, see Tablets.

325—Hepatic.

Blue Mass.....	3 grs.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1/4 gr.
Ext. Colocynth, Compound.....	2 grs.

Cholagogue, cathartic and alterative. Of value in chronic constipation and hepatic torpor. Dose—1 or 2 pills.



No.

331—Hooper's Female.

Aloes.....	1 gr.
Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated.....	1/2 gr.
Ginger.....	1/8 gr.
Myrrh.....	1/4 gr.
Ext. Black Hellebore.....	1/4 gr.
Soap.....	1/8 gr.
Canella.....	1/8 gr.

Emmenagogue and tonic. Used in amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea and chlorosis. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

332—Hypophosphites, Compound, s.c., r.

Calcium Hypophosphite.....	1/4 gr.
Potassium Hypophosphite.....	3/8 gr.
Manganese Hypophosphite.....	1/4 gr.
Quinine Hypophosphite.....	1/8 gr.
Iron Hypophosphite.....	3/8 gr.
Strychnine Hypophosphite.....	1/64 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....	1/50 gr.
Cascarin.....	1/8 gr.

Tonic, reconstructive. Dose—1 to 4 pills.

333—Ichthyol, 5 grs.

Alterative and antiseptic. Used internally in rheumatism, glandular enlargements, leprosy, skin diseases, scrofula, etc. Dose—1 pill.

334—Incontinence.

Ergotin Bonjean, P. T.....	1/2 gr.
Strychnine.....	1/200 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1/64 gr.

Nerve tonic and sedative. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Iron Carbonate, U. S. P., see Blaud, 5 grs.

336—Iron Iodide, U. S. P., 1 gr.**337—Iron Iodide, U. S. P., 1 gr., g.c., r.**

Round supplied unless specified oval.
Chalybeate tonic and alterative. Dose—1 to 4 pills.

Iron, Arsenic and Strychnine, see Iron, Strychnine and Arsenic.

339—Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.**340—Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, g.c., r.****341—Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, s.c., white.****342—Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, c.c., soft mass.**

In bulk, 1000 and 5000.

Quinine Sulphate.....	1 gr.
Iron Carbonate, Vallet.....	2 grs.
Strychnine.....	1/60 gr.

Tonic. Used as a general tonic and hematinic in anemia and debility. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

343—Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Citrates.

Iron and Quinine Citrate.....	2 grs.
Strychnine Citrate.....	1/60 gr.

Tonic. Dose—1 or 2 pills

344—Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates.

Iron Phosphate.....	2 grs.
Quinine Phosphate.....	1 gr.
Strychnine Phosphate.....	1/60 gr.

Tonic. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

No.

346—Iron, Strychnine and Arsenic.

Reduced Iron.....	1 gr.
Strychnine.....	1/60 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....	1/100 gr.

Tonic and alterative. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Lady Webster, see Aloes and Mastie.

348—Laxative, Cole.

Podophyllin.....	1/10 gr.
Calomel.....	1 gr.
Ext. Colocynth, Compound.....	3 grs.

Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Laxative Post Partum, see Laxative, Special, Fordyce Barker.

350—Laxative, Special, Fordyce Barker.

Ext. Colocynth, Compound.....	1-2/3 grs.
Ext. Hyoscyamus.....	1-1/4 grs.
Aloes.....	5/6 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....	5/12 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/12 gr.
Ipecac.....	1/12 gr.

Dose—1 pill.

Lime, Sulphurated, see Calcium, Sulphide.

Little Devils, see Cathartic Granules, L. D., Nos. 1 and 2.

Liver Granules, see Cathartic Granules.

353—Liver, Improved, Vegetable.

Supplied in bottles of 25.

354—Liver, Improved, Vegetable, s.c., white.

In wood turned boxes and bottles of 25.

Aloes.....	1 gr.
Jalap.....	1 gr.
Gamboge.....	1/8 gr.
Leptandrin.....	1/8 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/8 gr.
Oleoresin Capsicum.....	1/48 gr.
Fl. Ext. Veratrum Viride.....	1/8 min.

Cathartic, hepatic stimulant and cholagogue. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

356—Lobelia, Compound.

Lobelia Seed.....	1 gr.
Capsicum.....	1 gr.
Cypripedium.....	1 gr.
Ext. Eupatorium.....	q. s.

Antispasmodic, expectorant and nervine. Used in asthma, whooping cough, croup, colds, bronchitis and pneumonia. Dose—1 pill.

McGuire, see Blue Mass, Compound, McGuire.

Maddin, see Antimalarial, Maddin.

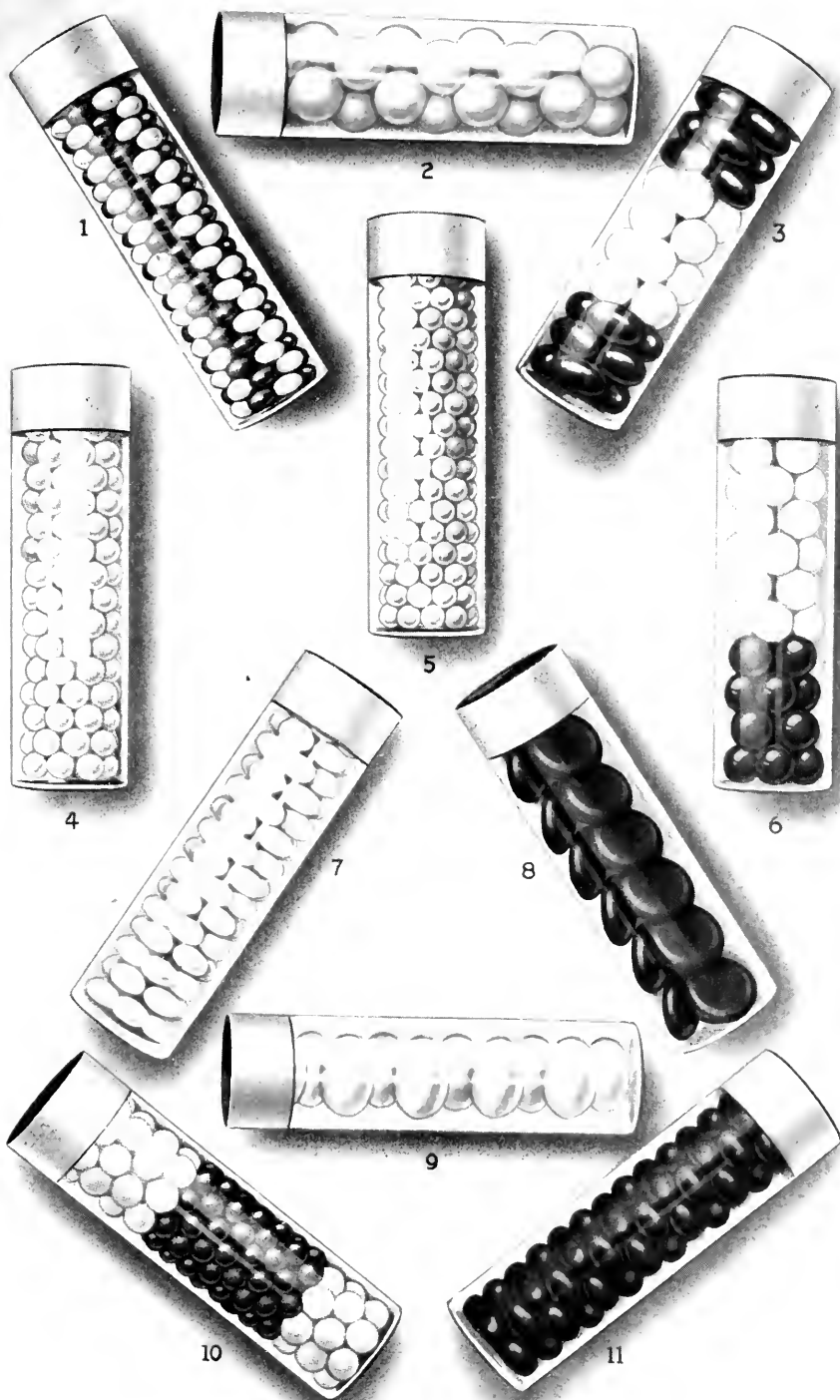
358—Manganese Binocide, 2 grs.

Tonic, alterative and emmenagogue. Employed in skin diseases, syphilis, chlorosis, amenorrhea, etc. Dose—1 to 10 grs.

363—Mercuric Iodide, Red (Mercury Biniodide), 1/20 gr.**364—Mercuric Iodide, Red (Mercury Biniodide), 1/16 gr.****366—Mercuric Iodide, Red (Mercury Biniodide), 1/10 gr.****367—Mercuric Iodide, Red (Mercury Biniodide), 1/8 gr.****370—Mercuric Iodide, Red (Mercury Biniodide), 1/4 gr.**

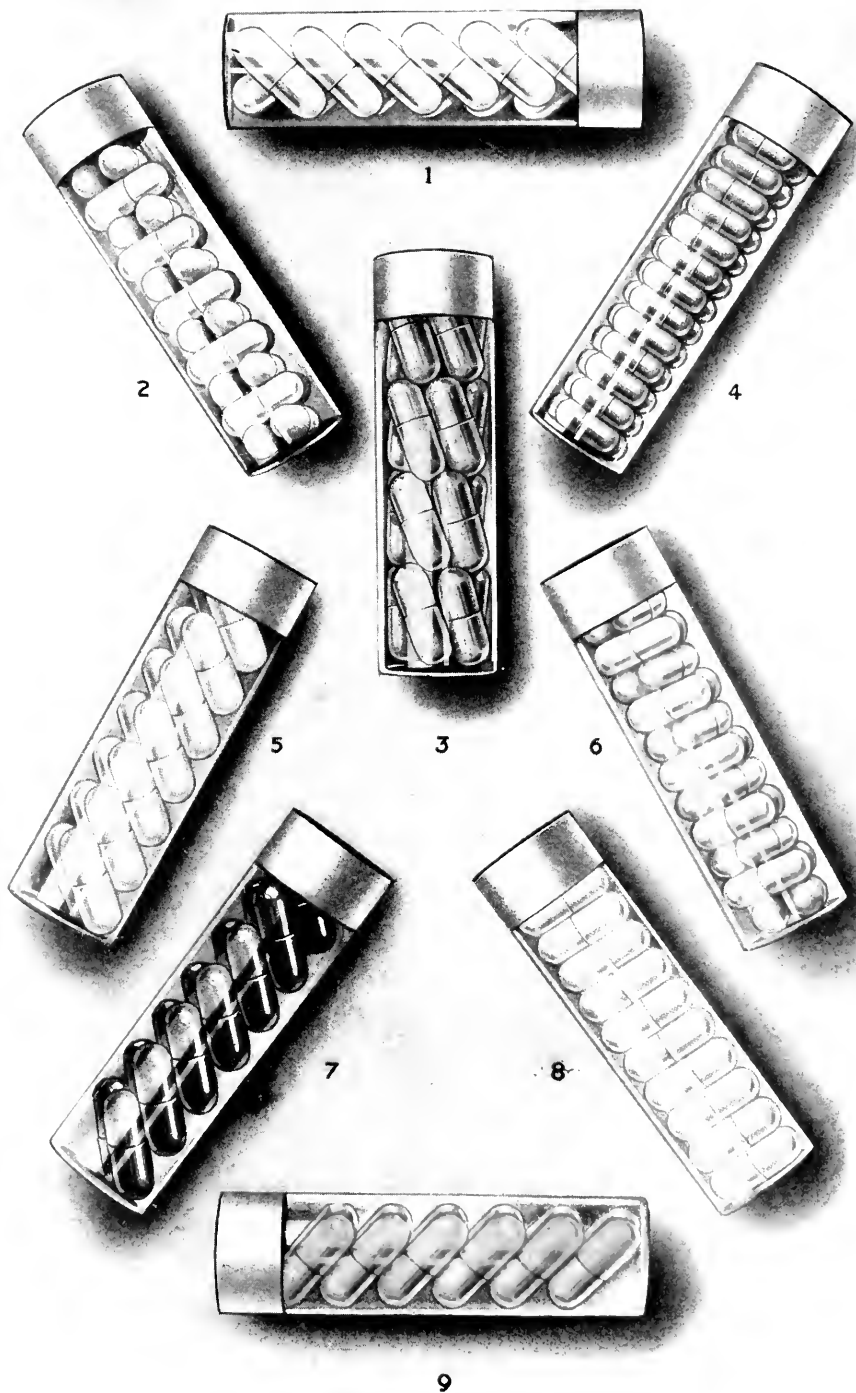
Antisyphilitic, alterative and antiseptic. Employed in arthritis, anemia, syphilis, glandular disorders, skin diseases, etc. Dose—1/30 to 1/4 gr.





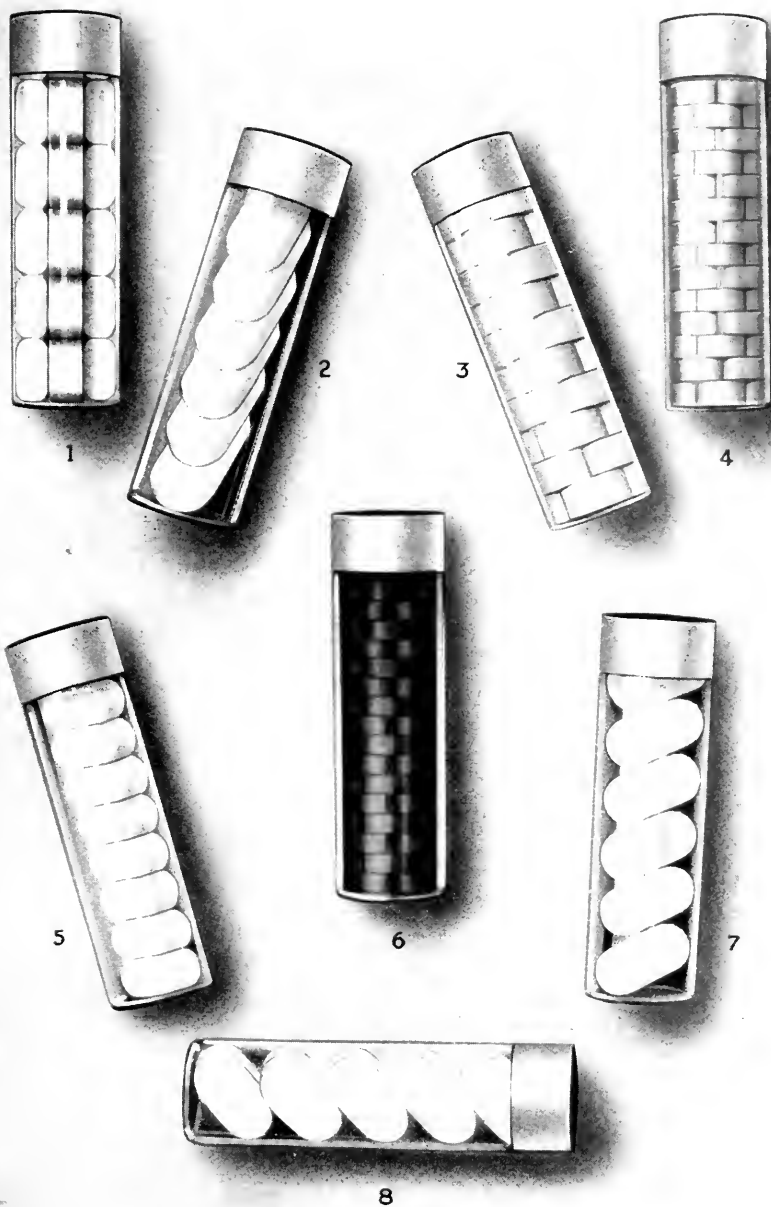
DISPLAY SAMPLES ONLY, LILLY PILLS, SHOWING REPRESENTATIVE SHAPES, SIZES AND COATINGS

1—Cathartic Granules, L. D., No. 2, and Pills Arsenous Acid. 2—Sumbul Compound, Goodell. 3—Cathartic Compound, U. S. P. 4—Cathartic Granules. 5—Pills Strychnine Sulphate and Pills Mercury Protodide. 6—Pills Quinine Sulphate, Pills Cascara Compound, Lilly, and Pills I. Q. & S. Phosphates. 7—Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Ipecac. 8—Methylene Blue Compound. 9—Enteric Creosote Beechwood. 10—Anticonstipation, Special. 11—Asaletida.



DISPLAY SAMPLES ONLY, LILLY POLYVULES, SHOWING REPRESENTATIVE SIZES AND COLORS

1—Quinine Sulphate, 5 grs. 2—Thyroid Gland, Desiccated, U. S. P., 1 gr. 3—Blauß, Nux Vomica and Arsenic. 4—Cascara Compound. 5—Hexamethylenamine, 5 grs. 6—Coryza. 7—Lunargen Capsules. 8—Acetanilid Compound. 9—Calomel, Rhubarb and Colocynthis Compound.



DISPLAY SAMPLES ONLY, LILLY SOLVENTS FOR SOLUTIONS

1—Astringent Wash. 2—Tablets Sodium Bicarbonate, 32½ grs. 3—Sodium Citrate, 5 grs. 4—Copper Sulphate, 1 gr. 5—Boric Acid, 5 grs. 6—Potassium Permanganate, 5 grs. 7—Uterine Astringent and Antiseptic. 8—Antiseptic Alkaline.



DISPLAY SAMPLES ONLY, LILLY, TABLETS, SHOWING REPRESENTATIVE SHAPES AND SIZES

1—Quinine Sulphate, 2 grs. 2—I. Q. & S. Phosphates, No. 1. 3—Cystitis, No. 1. 4—Strychnine Sulphate, 1-60 gr. 5—Akrestia Tablets of Ipecac. 6—Quinine Sulphate, 2 grs. 7—Vaginal Tablets. 8—Acetamid Compound, Special. 9—Cascara Compound. 10—Tablets A. S. B., No. 1 and Tablets Mercury Bismuthide, 4 gr. 11—Worm Lozenges. 12—Tablets A. S. A., 5 grs. and Tablets Migraine, No. 1. 13—Colono Land Bismuth Powder, 1 gr. 14—Potassium Chlorate, 5 grs.

No.

373—Mercurous Iodide, Yellow (Mercury Protiodide), 1/16 gr.

376—Mercurous Iodide, Yellow (Mercury Protiodide), 1/8 gr.

377—Mercurous Iodide, Yellow (Mercury Protiodide), 1/8 gr., g.c., r.

379—Mercurous Iodide, Yellow (Mercury Protiodide), 1/6 gr.

380—Mercurous Iodide, Yellow (Mercury Protiodide), 1/6 gr. g.c., r.

384—Mercurous Iodide, Yellow (Mercury Protiodide), 1/4 gr.

385—Mercurous Iodide, Yellow (Mercury Protiodide), 1/4 gr., g.c., r.

386—Mercurous Iodide, Yellow (Mercury Protiodide), 1/4 gr., s.c., white.

389—Mercurous Iodide, Yellow (Mercury Protiodide), 1/2 gr.

390—Mercurous Iodide, Yellow (Mercury Protiodide), 1 gr.

Antisyphilitic and alterative. Used in syphilis, skin diseases, etc. Should not be given or combined with potassium iodide or other soluble iodides. Dose—1/20 to 1 gr. daily.

393—Methylene Blue, Compound, s.c., r., Blue.

Methylene Blue and Combinations, see Tablets, Page 112.

395—Mixed Treatment, s.c., black.

Potassium Iodide..... 5 grs.

Mercury, Red Iodide..... 1/20 gr.

Antisyphilitic and alterative. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

400—•Morphine Sulphate, 1/8 gr.

401—•Morphine Sulphate, 1/4 gr.

Also supplied in bottles of 1000 and 5000.

Hypnotic, antispasmodic and anodyne. Used to relieve pain and in coughs and spasmodic attacks. Dose—1/8 to 1/2 gr., with caution.

Mutter, see Emmenagogue, Mutter.

402—•Neuralgic, Brown-Sequard.

Ext. Hyoscyamus..... 2/3 gr.

Ext. Conium Fruit..... 2/3 gr.

Ext. Ignatia..... 1/2 gr.

Ext. Opium..... 1/2 gr.

Ext. Aconite Leaves..... 1/3 gr.

Ext. Cannabis..... 1/4 gr.

Ext. Stramonium..... 1/5 gr.

Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/6 gr.

Antineuralgic, sedative, anodyne and somnifacient.

Dose—1 pill.

403—Neuralgic, Brown-Sequard, Modified.

Ext. Hyoscyamus..... 2/3 gr.

Ext. Conium Fruit..... 2/3 gr.

Ext. Ignatia..... 1/2 gr.

Ext. Aconite Leaves..... 1/3 gr.

Ext. Cannabis..... 1/4 gr.

Ext. Stramonium..... 1/5 gr.

Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/6 gr.

Antineuralgic, sedative, anodyne and somnifacient.

Contains no opium. Dose—1 pill.

404—Neuralgic, Brown-Sequard, Modified, Half Strength.

Formula one-half strength of preceding. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

405—•Neuralgic, Gross.

Quinine Sulphate..... 2 grs.

Morphine Sulphate..... 1/20 gr.

•Narcotic order required.



No.

Strychnine..... 1/30 gr.

Arsenous Acid..... 1/20 gr.

Ext. Aconite Leaves..... 1/2 gr.

Antineuralgic, sedative, anodyne and somnifacient. Dose—1 pill.

406—Neuralgic, Gross, without Morphine.

Quinine Sulphate..... 2 grs.

Strychnine..... 1/30 gr.

Arsenous Acid..... 1/20 gr.

Ext. Aconite Leaves..... 1/2 gr.

This preparation is free from morphine or other habit-forming drugs. Dose—1 pill.

410—Nitroglycerin, 1/100 gr.

412—Nitroglycerin, 1/50 gr.

Vaso-dilator. One of the best known agents in angina pectoris and arterial hypertension. Dose—Up to 1/20 gr.

414—Nux Vomica, Extract, 1/4 gr

Nerve stimulant. Employed in atonic dyspepsia, paralysis, neurasthenia, constipation, etc. Dose—1/8 to 1/2 gr.

415—•Opium and Camphor, N. F.

Opium, Powdered..... 0.065 Gm. | 1 gr.

Camphor..... 0.13 Gm. | 2 grs.

Antispasmodic and anodyne. Used in diarrhea with cramps and to relieve pain in spasmodic attacks. Dose—1 pill.

416—•Opium and Lead Acetate, N. F.

Opium, Powdered..... 0.065 Gm. | 1 gr.

Lead Acetate..... 0.065 Gm. | 1 gr.

Antidiarrheal. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

417—Ox Gall Extract, 2 grs., enteric coated.

Cholagogue used in distinct cases due to insufficient hepatic secretions.

418—Ox Gall and Pancreatin, enteric coated only.

Ext. Ox Gall..... 2 grs.

Pancreatin..... 2 grs.

Digestant, laxative and cholagogue. Used in treatment of indigestion, jaundice and disturbances due to insufficient hepatic secretion. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

420—Phenacetin, Salol and Quinine Salicylate, g.c., r.

Phenacetin..... 2 grs.

Salol..... 2 grs.

Quinine Salicylate..... 1 gr.

Analgesic, antiperiodic and antirheumatic. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Phenasbic, see Tablets, Page 112.

Phenolphthalein, see Tablets, Page 112.

422—Phenolphthalein, Compound, No. 2, c.c., soft mass.

Phenolphthalein..... 1/2 gr.

Aloin..... 1/4 gr.

Strychnine..... 1/100 gr.

Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/16 gr.

Ipecac..... 1/16 gr.

Dose—1 to 3 pills.

426—Phosphorus, 1/100 gr.

428—Phosphorus, 1/50 gr.

Nerve stimulant and tonic. Employed in mania, melancholia, impotency, neuralgia, cerebral affections, certain skin diseases, etc. Dose—1/200 to 1/25 gr.

No.

Phosphorus, Nux Vomica and Damiana, see
Aphrodisiaca.

433—Pichi Compound, c.e., soft mass.

435—Podophyllin, 1/8 gr.

437—Podophyllin, 1/4 gr.

440—Podophyllin, 1/2 gr.

Purgative, hydragogue cathartic and cholagogue. One of the best drugs for hepatic congestion, constipation, etc. Dose—1/10 to 1 gr.

443—Podophyllin, Compound.

Podophyllin..... 1/2 gr.

Ext. Hyoscyamus..... 1/8 gr.

Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/16 gr.

Laxative. Used in alleviation of constipation, biliousness, sick headaches, etc. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

444—Podophyllin, Compound, Janeway.

Podophyllin..... 1/2 gr.

Aloes..... 1 gr.

Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/4 gr.

Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/4 gr.

Laxative. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

447—Post Partum, Fordyce Barker.

Ext. Colocynth, Compound..... 1-1/2 grs.

Calomel..... 1-1/2 grs.

Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/6 gr.

Aloes..... 1/6 gr.

Ipecac..... 1/6 gr.

Ext. Hyoscyamus..... 1/3 gr.

Purgative. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

448—Potassium Permanganate, 1 gr., s.e., white.

Disinfectant, antiseptic and deodorant. Used internally in amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea and as antidote to morphine and other alkaloidal poisoning, etc. Dose—1 to 5 grs.

452—Quinine Bisulphate, 2 grs.

Antipyretic and antiperiodic. Dose—1 to 10 grs.

463—Quinine Sulphate, 1 gr.

465—Quinine Sulphate, 1 gr., s.e., white.

576—Quinine Sulphate, 2 grs., g.c., r.

468—Quinine Sulphate, 2 grs., s.e., white.

470—Quinine Sulphate, 2 grs., c.e., soft mass.

471—Quinine Sulphate, 3 grs.

472—Quinine Sulphate, 3 grs., g.c., r.

473—Quinine Sulphate, 3 grs., s.e., white.

476—Quinine Sulphate, 5 grs.

477—Quinine Sulphate, 5 grs., g.c., r.

479—Quinine Sulphate, 5 grs., s.e., white.

481—Quinine Sulphate, 1 gram.

482—Quinine Sulphate, 0.1 gram, s.e., white.

Antipyretic, antiperiodic, emmenagogue and tonic. Employed in treatment of fevers, malaria, influenza, neuralgia, whooping cough, etc. Dose—1/2 to 5 grs. repeated at frequent intervals, though much larger doses may be employed.

484—Quinine and Capsicum, No. 2.

Quinine..... 2 grs.

Capsicum..... 1/4 gr.

Quinine, Iron and Strychnine Phosphates,
see Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates.



No.

486—Quinine, Iron and Zinc Valerates.

487—Quinine, Iron and Zinc Valerates, g.c., r.

Quinine Valerate..... 1 gr.

Iron Valerate..... 1 gr.

Zinc Valerate..... 1 gr.

Tonic, nerve sedative and antispasmodic. Used in spasmodic affections, chorea, hysteria, etc. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Quinine, Iron and Zinc Valerates, with Sumbul,
see Three Valerates and Sumbul, Manton.

576—Quinine Sulphate, 2 grs., g.c., r.

Rhinitis, see Tablets, Page 112.

490—Rhubarb, N. F.

Rhubarb..... 0.2 Gm. | 3 grs.

Soap..... 0.06 Gm. | 1 gr.

Cathartic, astringent and stomachic. A valuable remedy in habitual constipation, hepatic affections, dyspepsia, etc. Dose—1 to 4 pills.

495—Rhubarb, Compound, U. S. P.

496—Rhubarb, Compound, U. S. P., g.c., r., black.

498—Rhubarb, Compound, U. S. P., s.e., white.

Rhubarb..... 0.13 Gm. | 2 grs.

Aloes..... 0.1 Gm. | 1-1/2 grs.

Myrrh..... 0.06 Gm. | 1 gr.

Oil Peppermint..... 0.005 c.c. | 1/13 min.

An effective cathartic and stomachic. Dose—1 to 4 pills.

503—Salol, 5 grs.

Valuable intestinal antiseptic, antirheumatic and febrifuge. Used in dysentery, typhoid, cholera and other gastrointestinal disorders; and in rheumatism and genito-urinary infections. Dose—2 to 15 grs.

577—Sedative, Baer, c.e., soft mass, see Tablets, Page 112.

506—Silver Nitrate, 1/4 gr.

509—Silver Nitrate, 1/4 gr., enteric coated.

Enteric coated will be supplied when so specified. Alterative and astringent. Employed internally in gastritis, dysentery, etc. Dose—1/8 to 1/2 gr.

512—Sodium Cacodylate, 3/4 gr., c.e.

Alterative and hematinic. Used to replace the arsenates as it is much less toxic. Indicated in tuberculosis, syphilis, malaria, chorea, general anemia, chlorosis, etc. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

521—Strychnine Nitrate, 1/60 gr.

523—Strychnine Nitrate, 1/40 gr.

524—Strychnine Nitrate, 1/30 gr.

Action and dose same as for strychnine.

527—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/100 gr.

528—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/60 gr.

529—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/60 gr., g.c., r.

530—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/60 gr., s.e., white.

531—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/60 gr., s.e., red.

532—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/50 gr.

533—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/50 gr., g.c., r.

535—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/40 gr.

536—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/40 gr., g.c., r.

537—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/40 gr., s.e., white.

1/40 gr., s.e., red, see Tablets.

539—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/30 gr.

540—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/30 gr., g.c., r.

No.

541—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/30 gr., s.c., white.
1/30 gr., s.c., red, see Tablets.

542—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/20 gr.

Action and dose same as for strychnine.

545—Sumbul, Compound, Goodell.

547—Sumbul, Compound, Goodell, s.c., white.

Ext. Sumbul.....	1 gr.
Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated.....	1 gr.
Asafetida.....	2 grs.
Arsenous Acid.....	1/40 gr.

Antispasmodic, tonic and nerve sedative. Used in hysteria and nervous affections associated with anemia; also in flatulent dyspepsia. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

Three Valerates, see Quinine, Iron and Zinc Valerates.

551—Three Valerates and Sumbul, Manton.

Zinc Valerate.....	1 gr.
Quinine Valerate.....	1/2 gr.
Iron Valerate.....	1/2 gr.
Ext. Sumbul.....	2 grs.

Antispasmodic and nerve tonic. Used in hysteria and nervous affections. Dose—1 or 2 pills.

552—Tonic, Aiken, N. F.

In bulk, 1000 and 5000.

Quinine Sulphate.....	0.065 Gm.	1 gr.
Reduced Iron.....	0.044 Gm.	2/3 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....	0.0013 Gm.	1/50 gr.
Strychnine.....	0.0013 Gm.	1/50 gr.

Tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 pill.

No.

554—Triplex, N. F.

Aloes.....	0.13 Gm.	2 grs.
Blue Mass.....	0.065 Gm.	1 gr.
Podophyllin.....	0.016 Gm.	1/4 gr.

Cathartic and hepatic stimulant. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

557—Triplex (Guy's Hospital), g.c., o.

Vegetable Cathartic, see Cathartic, Vegetable.

563—Warburg's Tincture, 1 dram.

Alterative, antiperiodic and laxative. Warburg's Tincture is often effective in chronic malaria when other remedies fail. The pills represent the full potency of the formula in a convenient form for administration.

Each pill represents 1 fluid dram Warburg's Tincture, N. F. Dose—1 or 2 pills three or four times daily after meals.

566—Warburg's Tincture, without Aloes, 1 dram.

Each pill represents 1 fluid dram Warburg's Tincture, without Aloes, N. F. To be used where the administration of Pills Warburg's Tincture causes too free catharsis. Dose—1 or 2 pills three or four times daily after meals.

571—Zinc Phosphide and Nux Vomica.

Zinc Phosphide.....	1/10 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....	1/4 gr.

Nerve stimulant, tonic and sedative. Used in impotence, nervous exhaustion, etc. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Chemists, botanists, bacteriologists and pharmacologists devote their entire time to original research work and to supervision and control of the extensive routine operations in the Lilly Laboratories. Your protection against inferior products is the Lilly Label. Always specify in ordering.

Powders

No.

6—Acetanilid, Compound, Special.

Acetanilid, 6 parts; Sodium Bicarbonate, 2 parts; Potassium Chloride, 1 part; Caffeine, 1/2 part; Milk Sugar, 1/2 part. Antipyretic and analgesic. Dose—5 to 10 grs. (0.325 to 0.65 Gm.)

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pound bottles.

Aleresta Ipecac, see Page 163.

12—Acid, Boric, U. S. P. (Impalpable Powder).

Mildly antiseptic. Used as a dusting powder. Sometimes given internally in cystitis and gastrointestinal fermentation. Dose—5 to 15 grs. (0.325 to 1 Gm.)

Supplied in pound bottles only.

Aleresta Powder of Ipecac, see Page 163.

14—Alum, Compound.

Composed of Exsiccated Alum, Camphor and Carbolic Acid. A reliable astringent, absorbent and antiseptic dressing for wounds and abrasions. Used as a dusting powder.

Supplied in 4-ounce sprinkler-top cans; also 4-ounce and pound bottles.

16—Antiseptic, Soluble, N. F.

One hundred parts contain Boric Acid, 80 parts; Zinc Phenolsulphonate, 16 parts; Salicylic Acid, 1 part with Phenol, Thymol, Menthol and Eucalyptol. Astringent and antiseptic. May be used locally either as a dusting powder or in solution in water.

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce and pound bottles.

Baby Powder, see Borozin.

18—Blaud's Mass, Powdered.

This supplies the equivalent of Blaud's Mass in powder or granular form convenient for dispensing in capsules or powders. Hematinic. Dose—3 to 5 grs. (0.2 to 0.325 Gm.)

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pound bottles.

21—Blue Mass (U. S. P. Mercury Strength), in powder form.

Contains not less than 32 nor more than 34 per cent of metallic mercury, corresponding to Mass of Mercury, U. S. P. Antisyphilitic, antiseptic and cathartic. Dose—3 to 10 grs. (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.)

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pound bottles.

•Narcotic order required.

No.

Borozin, see Page 166.

Compound Licorice Powder, see No. 25.

23—Digestive, Special.

Contains the enzymes or active principles of the digestive fluids. Dose—10 to 20 grs. (0.65 to 1.3 Gm.); children in proportion to age.

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pound bottles.

Dover's, see Ipecac and Opium.

25—Glycyrrhiza, Compound, U. S. P. (Compound Licorice Powder).

100 Gm. contain	1 av. ounce contains
18 Gm. Senna	78.75 grs.
23.6 Gm. Glycyrrhiza	103.25 grs.
8 Gm. Washed Sulphur	35 grs.
0.4 Gm. Oil Fennel	1.75 grs.
Sugar	q. s.

A mild laxative causing a soft-formed stool. Useful in pregnancy and in rectal diseases where the formation of hard fecal masses should be prevented. Dose—30 to 60 grs. (2 to 4 Gm.)

Supplied in pound bottles only.

Ipecac Alkaloid, see Aleresta Ipecac, Page 163.

27—•Ipecac and Opium, U. S. P. (Dover's Powder).

100 Gm. contain	1 av. ounce contains
10 Gm. Ipecac	43.75 grs.
10 Gm. Powdered Opium	43.75 grs.
Sugar of Milk	q. s.

Expectorant, diaphoretic and anodyne. Dose—5 to 15 grs. (0.325 to 1 Gm.)

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pound bottles.

30—Jalap, Compound U. S. P.

100 Gm. contain	1 av. ounce contains
35 Gm. Jalap	153 grs.
65 Gm. Potassium Bitartrate	284.5 grs.

Hydragogue cathartic. Dose—15 to 30 grs. (1 to 2 Gm.)

Supplied in 4-ounce and pound bottles.

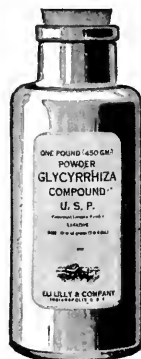
Licorice Compound, Powder, see No. 25.

Pepsin, Compound, see Pepsin, Lactated, Page 181.

Zinc Stearate, U. S. P., Powdered, see Page 187.

Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid, see Page 187.

Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid, Perfumed, see Borozin, Page 166.



Pulvules

(FILLED CAPSULES)

THERE appears to be a growing conviction among careful observers that the best method of exhibiting medicines of a dry nature is to enclose them in thin-walled, quickly soluble, gelatin capsules. The development of the new Lilly Capsule has given fresh impetus to this idea, as the automatic machines employed in manufacturing, from a specially prepared gelatin, makes possible filled capsules possessing advantages not heretofore available. The distinctive title Pulvules has been given to this line of Lilly Products.

In the manufacture of pills and tablets, certain manipulations, such as massing or granulating, are unavoidable. These are not required in making Lilly Pulvules, as the dry powders, after proper trituration, are filled directly into the capsules, thus minimizing exposure to deleterious influences.

The Lilly Line of Pulvules is established to meet and encourage the demand for this form of medication. Newly designed mechanical devices are largely used in filling these capsules and every care is exercised to secure accuracy in the amount of each ingredient. Each Pulvule is given a number in order to facilitate ordering and prescribing.

Supplied in packages of 100 and 1000 each.

No.

5—Acetanilid, Compound.

Acetanilid..... 3 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate..... 1 gr.
Caffeine..... 1/4 gr.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Dose—1 or 2 Pulvules.

8—Acetanilid and Sodium, Compound.

Acetanilid..... 3-1/2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate..... 9/10 gr.
Sodium Bromide..... 1/10 gr.
Caffeine..... 1/4 gr.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Dose—1 or 2 Pulvules.

14—Acetoform (Chlorbutanol), 3 grs.**15—Acetoform (Chlorbutanol), 5 grs.**

Hypnotic, sedative, analgesic and antipsetic. Dose—3 to 20 grs. For further description of Acetoform, see Page 163.

17—Acetoform, Compound.

Acetoform (Chlorbutanol)... 3 grs.
Caffeine..... 3/4 gr.

Useful in sea and train sickness. Dose—1 Pulvule repeated every two to four hours until 4 or 5 are taken.

Acetphenetidin, see Phenacetin.

Acetylsalicylic Acid, see A. S. A.

Acridavine, see Page 163.

26—Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna.

Aloin..... 1/5 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/60 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/8 gr.
Laxative. Dose—1 to 3 Pulvules.



No.

30—Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Cascara.

Aloin..... 1/5 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/120 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves... 1/8 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada.... 1/2 gr.

Useful in habitual constipation, torpid liver and colds. Dose—1 to 3 Pulvules.

34—Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Ipecac.

Aloin..... 1/4 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/60 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/8 gr.
Ipecac..... 1/16 gr.
Laxative and cathartic. Dose—1 to 3 Pulvules.

35—Alpha-Betamin.**36—A. S. A. (Acetylsalicylic Acid), 5 grs.****37—A. S. A. (Acetylsalicylic Acid), 5 grs., Pink.**

Anodyne, antiseptic, antipyretic and antirheumatic. Dose—1 to 3 Pulvules.

Supplied in pink capsules when so specified.

38—A. S. A. Compound.

Acetylsalicylic Acid..... 3-1/2 grs.
Caffeine..... 1/2 gr.
Phenacetin..... 2-1/2 grs.

Anodyne and antipyretic. Dose—1 Pulvule.

201—A. S. A., Compound, Pink.**40—Bismuth Subnitrate, 5 grs.**

Mildly astringent and protective to mucous membranes. Dose—1 or 2 Pulvules.



No.

46—Blaud's Mass, 3 grs.

48—Blaud's Mass, 5 grs.

Chalybeate tonic. Used in anemia and chlorosis. Dose—1 or 2 Pulvules.

50—Blaud, with Arsenic and Strychnine.

Blaud's Mass..... 5 grs.

Arsenous Acid..... 1/40 gr.

Strychnine..... 1/60 gr.

This popular formula is an alterative, tonic and stimulant; used in anemia, chlorosis and convalescence from debilitating diseases. Dose—1 Pulvule.

53—Blaud's Mass, Modified, 5 grs.

Blaud's Mass..... 5 grs.

Arsenous Acid..... 1/40 gr.

Chalybeate tonic and alterative. Dose—1 Pulvule.

56—Blaud and Manganese, Compound.

Blaud's Mass..... 4 grs.

Manganese Dioxide..... 1 gr.

Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/8 gr.

Arsenous Acid..... 1/50 gr.

Chalybeate tonic, alterative and stimulant. Dose—1 Pulvule.

59—Blaud and Nux Vomica.

Blaud's Mass..... 5 grs.

Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/6 gr.

Chalybeate tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 or 2 Pulvules.

61—Blaud, Nux Vomica and Arsenic.

Blaud's Mass..... 5 grs.

Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/6 gr.

Arsenous Acid..... 1/50 gr.

Chalybeate tonic, stimulant and alterative. Dose—1 Pulvule.

63—Blaud, Nux Vomica and Cascara.

Blaud's Mass..... 3 grs.

Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/10 gr.

Ext. Cascara Sagrada..... 1 gr.

Tonic, stimulant and laxative. Dose—1 Pulvule.

65—Blue Mass and Colocynth, Compound, Dr. W. C. Robinson.

Powd. Blue Mass..... 3 grs.

Pancreatin..... 3 grs.

Powd. Ext. Colocynth, Comp..... 1 gr.

Atoin..... 1 gr.

Podophyllin..... 1/6 gr.

This is a favorite prescription of one of the most successful physicians of the South, where it has been widely used as an hepatic stimulant and cathartic. Its action is positive yet free from unpleasant effects. Dose—1 Pulvule on retiring.

74—Calcium Glycerophosphate and Strychnine.

Calcium Glycerophosphate..... 3 grs.

Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/100 gr.

75—Calcium Lactate, 5 grs.

Antispasmodic and hemostatic. Used in the treatment of catarrh, coryza, hay fever, asthma, hives and serum rashes, also as a prophylactic against hemorrhage following operations and in persistent hemorrhages. Dose—1 to 6 Pulvules.

76—Calomel, Rhubarb and Colocynth, Compound (C. R. and C.), Pink.

*Narcotic order required.



No.

77—Calomel, Rhubarb and Colocynth, Compound (C. R. and C.), Clear.

Calomel..... 2 grs.

Pil. Rhubarb, Comp., U.S.P..... 2 grs.

Pil. Colocynth, Comp., N.F..... 2 grs.

Hydragogue cathartic and diuretic. Used where a thorough evacuation of the bowels is desired and in removing dropsical effusions. Dose—1 Pulvule.

78—Calomel and Soda, 1/4 gr.

Calomel..... 1/4 gr.

Sodium Bicarbonate..... 1 gr.

79—Calomel and Soda, 1/2 gr.

Calomel..... 1/2 gr.

Sodium Bicarbonate..... 1 gr.

80—Calomel and Soda, 1 gr.

Calomel..... 1 gr.

Sodium Bicarbonate..... 1 gr.

The addition of sodium bicarbonate to calomel is said to increase the cathartic effect.

86—Cascara Sagrada, Extract, 5 grs.

Laxative and intestinal tonic. Dose—1 to 3 Pulvules, preferably at night.

90—Cascarin, 3 grs.

Laxative and intestinal tonic. Dose—1 or 2 Pulvules.

92—Cascara, Compound.

Cascara..... 1/4 gr.

Aloin..... 1/2 gr.

Podophyllin..... 1/6 gr.

Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/8 gr.

Strychnine..... 1/120 gr.

Oleoresin Ginger..... 1/16 gr.

Laxative, cholagogue and intestinal tonic. Dose—1 to 3 Pulvules.

98—Cathartic, Compound, U. S. P. Pill Formula.

0.08 Gm. Ext. Colocynth, Comp... 1-1/4 grs.

0.02 Gm. Resin Jalap..... 1-3 grs.

0.06 Gm. Calomel..... 1 gr.

0.015 Gm. Gamboge..... 1/4 gr.

Each Pulvule is the equivalent of one Compound Cathartic Pill, U. S. P. Dose—As a mild purgative, 1 Pulvule; as a cathartic, 2 or 3 Pulvules.

99—Cathartic, Improved.

Ext. Colocynth, Compound..... 1 gr.

Ext. Jalap..... 1/2 gr.

Podophyllin..... 1/4 gr.

Leptandrin..... 1/4 gr.

Ext. Hyoscyamus..... 1/4 gr.

Ext. Gentian..... q. s.

Oil Peppermint..... q. s.

An effective combination of vegetable cathartics.

Dose—1 to 3 Pulvules.

100—*Cold, Preferred.

Acetanilid..... 1-1/2 grs.

Dover's Powder..... 1-1/2 grs.

Quinine Sulphate..... 1/2 gr.

Camphor..... 1/4 gr.

Caffeine, Citrated..... 1/4 gr.

Ext. Cascara Sagrada..... 1/2 gr.

Tr. Belladonna Leaves... 3/10 min.

Analgesic, antipyretic and anodyne.

Dose—1 to 3 Pulvules.



- No.
101—Cold, Special.
 Cinchonine..... 1 gr.
 Ipecac..... 1/16 gr.
 Podophyllin..... 1/20 gr.
 Fl. Ext. Aconite Root..... 1/8 min.
 Ext. Belladonna Root..... 1/15 gr.
 Antipyretic, sedative and mildly laxative. Dose—
 —1 or 2 Pulvules every two hours.

103—Corpus Luteum, 2 grs., see Page 188.

104—Corpus Luteum, 5 grs., see Page 188.

106—Coryza.

- Quinine Sulphate..... 1/2 gr.
 Ammonium Chloride..... 1/2 gr.
 Camphor..... 1/2 gr.
 Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/20 gr.
 Ext. Aconite Root..... 1/10 gr.
 Antipyretic and sedative. Used in acute rhinitis,
 influenza and acute pharyngeal affections. Dose—
 1 to 3 Pulvules.

108—Digestive.

- Papain..... 1 gr.
 Pepsin (1:3000)..... 1 gr.
 Sodium Bicarbonate..... 2 grs.
 Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/16 gr.
 Ginger..... 1/2 gr.
 Digestant and antacid. Dose—1 or 2 Pulvules
 after meals.

120—Glycerophosphates, Compound.

- Calcium Glycerophosphate..... 1 gr.
 Sodium Glycerophosphate..... 2 grs.
 Iron Glycerophosphate..... 3/16 gr.
 Manganese Glycerophosphate..... 1/8 gr.
 Quinine Glycerophosphate..... 1/16 gr.
 Strychnine Glycerophosphate..... 1/128 gr.

The same formula as Elixir Glycerophosphates,
 Compound, No. 1. A general nerve tonic and stimu-
 lant. Used in neurasthenia, mental depression,
 muscular weakness due to functional nervous dis-
 orders, anemia, chlorosis and the exhaustion and
 lowered vitality of chronic or wasting diseases. Dose
 —1 or 2 Pulvules.

126—Hexamethylene-tetramine, 5 grs.

Urinary antiseptic. Used in in-
 fections of the bladder and urinary
 passages and as a prophylactic pre-
 ceding surgical operation on the geni-
 to-urinary tract. The urine should be
 rendered acid in order to liberate for-
 maldehyde from the hexamethylen-
 amine. Dose—1 to 3 Pulvules given
 with a large glass of water every four
 hours.



131—Ipecac, Compound.

- 0.65 Gm. *Ipecac..... 10 grs.
 0.13 Gm. Bismuth Subnitrate..... 2 grs.
 0.065 Gm. Salol..... 1 gr.
 0.004 Gm. Oleoresin Ginger..... 1/16 gr.

*Represented in Alcresta Powder of Ipecac. In-
 testinal antiseptic. Dose—1 to 2 Pulvules.

132—Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.

- Reduced Iron..... 1/2 gr.
 Quinine Sulphate..... 1/2 gr.
 Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/120 gr.

Chalybeate tonic and stimulant. Used in debility,
 anorexia, anemia and chlorosis. Dose—1 to 3
 Pulvules.

Lunargen, 6 grs., see Page 178.

No.

135—Mammary Substance, 5 grs., see
 Page 188.

141—Migraine.

- Acetanilid..... 2 grs.
 Camphor, Monobromated..... 1/2 gr.
 Caffeine..... 1/4 gr.

Analgesic and antipyretic. Used in
 headache, neuralgia and spasmodic
 pains. Dose—1 to 3 Pulvules.

143—Ovarian Residue, 5 grs., see
 Page 188.

144—Ovarian Substance, 5 grs., see
 Page 188.

146—Ox Gall, Extract, 5 grs.

Cholagogue and intestinal antiseptic. Used in
 jaundice, intestinal indigestion and catarrhal con-
 ditions of the biliary tract associated with constipa-
 tion and flatulence. Dose—1 or 2 Pulvules.

148—Oxyl-Iodide, Compound, see Page 199.

153—Phenacetin, 5 grs.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Dose—1 to 3 Pulvules.

155—Placenta, Desiccated, 5 grs.

157—Quinine Bisulphate, 2 grs.

158—Quinine Bisulphate, 3 grs.

159—Quinine Bisulphate, 4 grs.

160—Quinine Bisulphate, 5 grs.

162—Quinine Hydrobromide, 5 grs.

164—Quinine Sulphate, 1 gr.

165—Quinine Sulphate, 2 grs.

202—Quinine Sulphate, 2 grs., pink.

166—Quinine Sulphate, 3 grs.

203—Quinine Sulphate, 3 grs., pink.

167—Quinine Sulphate, 4 grs.

168—Quinine Sulphate, 5 grs.

205—Quinine Sulphate, 5 grs., pink.

The various salts of quinine supplied in Pulvules
 differ somewhat in solubility but possess the same
 therapeutic properties. They are antipyretic, anti-
 periodic and tonic; specific in malarial fevers; used
 in other fevers and as a tonic. Dose—1 to 10 grs.



172—Rhinitis.

- Camphor..... 1/2 gr.
 Fl. Ext. Belladonna Root..... 1/4 min.
 Quinine Sulphate..... 1/2 gr.

Used to check the nasal secretions
 and to allay the discomfort of acute
 rhinitis or coryza. Dose—1 or 2
 Pulvules.

175—Salol, 5 grs.

Intestinal antiseptic, antipyretic and
 antirheumatic. Used in rheumatism,
 fevers, colds, diarrhea, cholera, ty-
 phoid and urinary infections. Dose—
 1 to 3 Pulvules.

Sodium Carbonate (For Urinary Test), see
 Page 187.

180—Sodium Salicylate, 5 grs.

Antipyretic, antirheumatic, antiseptic and uric
 acid eliminant. Used in rheumatism, gout, neuralgia,



No.
sciatica, migraine, tonsillitis and fevers. Dose—1
to 3 Pulvules.

185—Suprarenal, 2 grs., see Page 188.

190—Thymol, 5 grs.

Antiseptic and disinfectant. Thymol has been employed as an intestinal antiseptic in typhoid fever, and used with success in the treatment of hookworm disease, but has been to a great extent superseded by oil of chenopodium for this purpose. It is usually given in three doses of 2 or 3 Pulvules, each taken one hour apart. The administration should be preceded and followed by a saline cathartic. Avoid castor oil.

No.

192—Thymus, 2 grs., see Page 188.

Thyroid, U. S. P., 1 gr., see Page 188.

194—Thyroid Glands, Desiccated, U. S. P., see
Page 188.

200—Tonic, Aiken.

Quinine Sulphate.....	1 gr.
Reduced Iron.....	2/3 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....	1/50 gr.
Strychnine.....	1/50 gr.

Tonic and alterative. Used in anemia, convalescence and debility. Dose—1 Pulvule three times a day.

No concern spends as much, proportionately, on scientific supervision; no producer makes greater effort to keep abreast with the latest developments in science than do Eli Lilly and Company. To be certain of obtaining the high quality and great purity that are associated with products bearing the Lilly Label always specify when ordering.

Solutions

(See also Liquids, Page 73 and Liquors, Page 74)

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles unless otherwise noted.

No.

1—Acid Hydriodic, 16 percent. (In ampoules.)

For the extemporaneous preparation of Syrup Hydriodic Acid.

Each ampoule contains one-half avoirdupois ounce of acid, and will make 5-1/2 fluid ounces of Syrup Hydriodic Acid, U. S. P.

Supplied in packages containing two ampoules, with directions for use.

Alkaline Antiseptic, N. F., see Liquor Antisepticus Alkalinus, N. F., Page 74.

Antiseptic, N. F., see Liquor Antisepticus, N. F., Page 74.

2—Antiseptic Soap, Ethereal.

An excellent preparation for cleansing wounds, especially those which may be covered with dirt or grease, for sterilizing the hands, field of operation, etc.

Supplied also in 4-ounce and 8-ounce bottles.

40—Benedict's Quantitative.

For detecting and estimating the amount of sugar in the urine. Quantitative Analysis.

In 4-ounce bottles.

See Urinary Test Case No. 1.

41—Benedict's Qualitative.

For detecting and estimating sugar in the urine.

Qualitative Analysis.

In 4-ounce bottles.

3—Benzyl Benzoate, 20 percent, in Alcohol.

Antispasmodic and smooth muscle relaxant. Used in dysmenorrhea, bronchial asthma, enterospasm and in biliary and renal colic. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.) given well diluted with water or milk.

Supplied in 2-ounce bottles only.

Bismuth, N. F., see Liquor Bismuthi, N. F., Page 74.

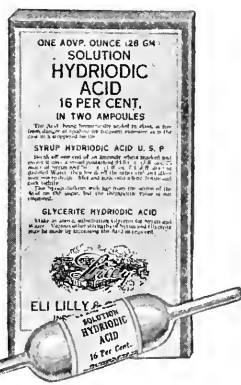
Bismuth and Hydrastine, see Liquors.

Boroglycerin, U. S. P., see Glycerites.

7—Cresol, Compound, U. S. P. (Liquor Cresolis Compositus, U. S. P.)

Antiseptic, disinfectant and germicide. One of the most popular disinfectants and deodorants. For external use only. Directions for use with each package.

Supplied also in 4-ounce bottles.



No.

Ferrous Iodide, Concentrated (In Ampoules).

For the extemporaneous preparation of Syrup Ferrous Iodide.

Each ampoule contains one avoirdupois ounce of Solution Ferrous Iodide, hermetically sealed in glass. The contents of one ampoule will make eleven avoirdupois ounces of Syrup Ferrous Iodide, U. S. P. Alterative and tonic. Supplied in packages containing two ampoules, with directions for use.

Fowler's, see Potassium Arsenite.

9—Fowler's Solution, Concentrated (Without Lavender).

This preparation is eight times the strength of Solution Potassium Arsenite, U. S. P., and must be properly diluted according to the directions on the label, before using. It will be found very convenient for preparing Fowler's Solution extemporaneously. For veterinary use it can be diluted without the addition of the Tr. Lavender Compound.

Supplied in 4-ounce and pint bottles only.



12—Glycerophosphates, Compound, without Sugar.

One fluid ounce contains

Calcium Glycerophosphate.....	8 grs.
Sodium Glycerophosphate.....	16 grs.
Iron Glycerophosphate.....	1-1/2 grs.
Manganese Glycerophosphate.....	1 gr.
Quinine Glycerophosphate.....	1/2 gr.
Strychnine Glycerophosphate.....	1/16 gr.

Nutrient, tonic and reconstructive. Indicated in anemic conditions, general debility and in the convalescence of wasting diseases. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) in water.

14—Gold and Arsenic Bromides, N. F.

Alterative, antiepileptic, nervine and anodyne. Employed in the treatment



No.

of nervous diseases, hysteria, dipsomania, syphilitic affections and delirium tremens. Dose—5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c.c.)

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce and pint bottles only.

15—Hydriodic Acid, 19 per cent.

In 4-ounce bottles only.

16—Hypophosphites, Compound, without Sugar.

One fluid ounce contains

Calcium Hypophosphite.....	4 grs.
Potassium Hypophosphite.....	4 grs.
Iron Hypophosphite.....	2 grs.
Sodium Hypophosphite.....	1 gr.
Quinine Hypophosphite.....	1 gr.
Manganese Hypophosphite.....	1 gr.
Strychnine Hypophosphite.....	1/32 gr.

Reconstructive tonic and hematinic. This preparation is free from sugar and may be used where the Syrup Hypophosphites, Compound, would be objectionable. Dose—1 to 2 drams (1 to 8 c.c.) at meal time.

17—Hypophosphites, with Creosote, without Sugar.

The formula of this preparation is the same as above, with the equivalent of 24 mins. of Beechwood Creosote in combination, added to each fluid ounce. Tonic and alterative. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) at meal time.

19—Iron Chloride, U. S. P. (Sol. Ferric Chloride).

Contains not less than 10 percent nor more than 11 percent of iron. Tonic and astringent. Used for preparing Tr. Ferric Chloride, U. S. P.; 5-5/8 fluid ounces make one pint of tincture. Can also be used, well diluted, as a gargle. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c.c.)

Iron Iodide, see Ferric Iodide.

21—Iron and Manganese, Aromatic.

Contains 0.6 percent of iron and 0.1 percent of manganese in combination as saccharates. Ferruginous tonic and hematinic. Dose—4 drams (15 c.c.) three or four times a day.

23—Iron Peptonate and Manganese, Neutral.

One fluid ounce represents in neutral aromatic solution

Iron Peptonate.....	32 grs.
Manganese Citrate.....	2 grs.

Ferruginous tonic and hematinic. Dose—Adults, 4 drams (15 c.c.) three or four times a day; children, 10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c.c.) according to age. It should be given well diluted with water or milk. Avoid the use of acidulous drinks.

25—Iron Peptonate and Manganese, with Arsenic.

One fluid ounce represents

Iron Peptonate.....	32 grs.
Manganese Citrate.....	2 grs.
Arsenous Acid.....	1/30 gr.

Alterative tonic and hematinic. Dose—Adults, 2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c.c.) three times a day, after meals. It should be given well diluted with water or milk. Avoid the use of acidulous drinks.



No.

27—Iron Peptonate and Manganese, with Arsenic and Strychnine.

One fluid ounce represents

Iron Peptonate.....	32 grs.
Manganese Citrate.....	2 grs.
Arsenous Acid.....	1/30 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....	8/100 gr.

Ferruginous tonic, hematinic and stimulant. Dose—Adults, 1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.) three times a day, after meals. It should be given well diluted with water or milk. Avoid the use of acidulous drinks.

29—Iron Peptonate and Manganese, with Cascara.

One fluid ounce represents

Iron Peptonate.....	32 grs.
Manganese Citrate.....	2 grs.
Fl. Ext. Cascara Sagrada.....	40 mins.

Ferruginous tonic, hematinic and laxative. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) three times a day.

30—Iron Salicylate.

One fluid ounce represents

Salicylic Acid, from Natural Oil.....	40 grs.
Tr. Iron Citro-chloride.....	40 mins.

Tonic and antirheumatic. Employed in rheumatic conditions where a prolonged salicylic acid effect is desired, and where a tonic is indicated. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) in water.

32—Loeffler's.

This solution is made according to the formula of Professor Loeffler.

100 c.c. contain

Menthol.....	10 Gm.
Sol. Ferric Chloride.....	4 c.c.
Alcohol.....	60 c.c.
Toluol.....	q. s.

Antidiphtheritic. Application is made to the affected parts by means of a cloth or cotton or by spraying, every three or four hours.

Supplied in 4-ounce bottles only.

Nitroglycerin, see Spirits, Page 186.

35—Potassium Arsenite, U. S. P. (Fowler's Solution).

Antiperiodic and alterative. Employed chiefly in malaria, chlorosis and other anemias and in skin diseases. Dose—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.3 c.c.) after meals.

Potassium Arsenite, Concentrated, without Lavender, see No. 9.

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, 1/4 percent, with Acetoform, see Page 29.

37—Sodium Phosphate, Concentrated.

One fluid ounce contains 456 grs. Sodium Phosphate, U. S. P. (1 Gm. in each c.c.). It is the same strength as Compound Solution Sodium Phosphate, N. F., but does not contain citric acid and will not crystallize so readily.

Hepatic stimulant, laxative and purgative. Dose—As a hepatic stimulant, 1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) before meals; as a purgative, 1/2 to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c.c.) in water, preferably before breakfast.



No.

38—Sodium Phosphate, with Iron.

One fluid ounce contains

Sodium Phosphate..... 5 drams.

Tr. Iron Chloride.....48 mins.

With Aromatics.

Antacid, laxative and hepatic stimulant. Dose—
As an antacid, 1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) in water
before meals; as a laxative, 1/2 to 1 fluid ounce (15
to 30 c.c.) in water before breakfast.

No.

39—Sodium Phosphate, with Lithium Citrate.

One fluid ounce contains

Sodium Phosphate..... 1 ounce

Lithium Citrate.....10 grs.

Antacid, antirheumatic and laxative. Dose—As
an antacid and antirheumatic, 1 to 2 drams, (4 to
8 c.c.) in water with meals; as a laxative, 1/2 to 1 fluid
ounce (15 to 30 c.c.) in water before breakfast.

*The widespread distribution of Lilly Products makes them
easy of access in any quantity; the Lilly Label has always
been associated with high quality; it is of great importance
that "Lilly" be specified on all orders for items listed in the
Lilly Hand Book.*

Solvets

THIS line embraces a number of formulas of proven therapeutic value in such tablet form as to be convenient for the extemporaneous preparation of solutions for gargles, sprays, injections, douches, etc.

Solvets are more quickly soluble than the ordinary compressed tablets and of such shape that they will readily pass through the neck of an ordinary bottle. Suggestions for preparing solutions accompany each package.

Supplied in bottles of 100 and 1000.

Solvets may be conveniently ordered by number.

No.

Adrenalin and Procaine,
see Procaine and Adrenalin.

3—Alum, 10 grs.

Astringent, styptic and emetic. As a mouth wash or gargle, dissolve 1 Solvet in one or two ounces of water. As an astringent, urethral or vaginal injection, 1 Solvet in one to four ounces of water.

7—Alum, Compound, No. 1

Alum	2-1/2 grs.
Zinc Sulphate	2 grs.
Liquor Hydrastine	1 min.

Astringent, antiseptic and sedative to mucous membranes. Employed as a urethral injection, and as an antiseptic healing wash for skin diseases. For a douche or injection, dissolve 1 to 4 Solvets in four ounces of warm water.

8—Alum, Compound, No. 2

Alum	1/2 gr.
Zinc Sulphate	1 gr.
Zinc Sulphocarbolate	2 grs.
Hydrastine Hydrochloride	1/16 gr.

Astringent, antiseptic and sedative to mucous membranes. For a douche or injection, dissolve 1 to 4 Solvets in four ounces of warm water.

11—Antiseptic, Alkaline.

Sodium Bicarbonate	4-1/2 grs.
Sodium Borate	4-1/2 grs.
Sodium Chloride	4-1/2 grs.
Sodium Benzoate	1/6 gr.
Sodium Salicylate	1/6 gr.

With Eucalyptol, Thymol, Menthol and Oil Wintergreen.

Makes an antiseptic alkaline wash for the preliminary treatment of catarrhal conditions, such as rhinitis, coryza and pharyngitis. Also used as an effective irrigating solution in cystitis, etc. One Solvet dissolved in two ounces of warm water furnishes a solution suitable for local use as a spray or gargle.

Supplied also in bottles of 50 Solvets.



No.

16—Astringent Wash.

Lead Acetate	2 grs.
Zinc Acetate	2 grs.
Berberine Hydrochloride	1/20 gr.

Astringent, anodyne, sedative and styptic. To make a solution for local use in inflammatory conditions of mucous membranes, dissolve 1 Solvet in one to two ounces of warm water.

21—Borax, 5 grs.

Antiseptic. For a mouth wash or gargle, dissolve 4 Solvets in one ounce of warm water. For a saturated solution, use 1 Solvet to ninety minims of warm water.

23—Boric Acid, 5 grs.

Antiseptic. Employed in the treatment of sores, burns, wounds, etc., for nasal and other washes and as an eye lotion. To make an eye wash, crush and dissolve 1 or 2 Solvets in one ounce of warm distilled water.

30—Cocaine Hydrochloride 1-1/8 grs.

Anesthetic, anodyne, sedative and mydriatic. To make a 4 percent solution, dissolve 2 Solvets in one fluid dram (4 c.c.) of distilled water.

Supplied in bottles of 25 and 100 Solvets only.

32—Cocaine Hydrochloride 2-1/4 grs. See Cocaine Hydrochloride, 1-1/8 grs.

To make a 4 percent solution, dissolve 1 Solvet in one fluid dram (4 c.c.) of distilled water.

Supplied in bottles of 25 and 100 Solvets only.

36—Copper Sulphate, 1 gr.

Astringent, styptic, escharotic and alterative. Employed externally in ulcers, sores, gonorrheal infections and granular conjunctivitis. To make a 1 percent solution, crush and dissolve 1 Solvet in one hundred mins. (6.2 c.c.) of distilled water.

40—Dobell's, Modified.

Sodium Borate	7-1/2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate	7-1/2 grs.
Carbolic Acid	q. s.

To make Dobell's Solution, dissolve 1 Solvet in one fluid ounce of



*Narcotic order required.

No.

water and add fifteen minims of glycerin. A popular and effective nasal application in various catarrhal affections.

46—Gargle.

Sodium Salicylate.....3-1/3 grs.
Sodium Borate.....3-1/3 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....3-1/3 grs.
Oil Wintergreen.....q. s.

Of value in the treatment of inflamed and irritated conditions of the mucous membrane of the throat. For a gargle, dissolve 1 Solvet in one ounce of warm water.

49—Hydrastine, White Alkaloid, Compound.

Hydrastine Hydrochloride.....1/20 gr.
Lead Acetate.....2 grs.
Zinc Sulphate.....2 grs.

Astringent, hemostatic, alterative and sedative. The solution has proven of value in the treatment of inflamed mucous surfaces, acne and other skin diseases, seborrhea, gonorrhea and leucorrhea. For a solution for local use, dissolve 1 Solvet in one to two ounces of warm water.

53—•Lead and Opium.

Lead Acetate.....5 grs.
Extract Opium.....1 gr.

Astringent, styptic and sedative. Used externally as an injection, or wash for gonorrhea and skin affections. For a local application, dissolve 1 Solvet in five ounces of warm water.

56—Nasal, Improved.

Sodium Benzoate.....5 grs.
Sodium Chloride.....5 grs.
Menthol.....3/50 gr.
Thymol.....3/50 gr.
Oil Eucalyptus.....3/50 gr.
Oil Wintergreen.....3/100 gr.

Antiseptic and sedative. An effective formula for the treatment of colds in the head, rhinitis, coryza, etc. For a nasal douche or spray, dissolve 1 Solvet in two to four ounces of warm water.

59—Naso-Pharyngeal, Modified.

Sodium Chloride.....7 grs.
Sodium Borate.....2-1/2 grs.
Boric Acid.....3/4 gr.
Sodium Benzoate.....1/2 gr.
Menthol.....1/50 gr.
Thymol.....1/100 gr.
Oil Gaultheria.....1/20 min

For a gargle or a nasal douche or spray, dissolve 1 Solvet in two to four ounces of warm water.

64—Plasma, Nasal, McFarlane.

Sodium Chloride.....5-1/2 grs.
Sodium Sulphate.....1-1/2 grs.
Sodium Phosphate.....1/4 gr.
Potassium Chloride.....2/5 gr.
Potassium Sulphate.....1/4 gr.
Potassium Phosphate.....1/3 gr.
Menthol.....1/15 gr.

Antiseptic. Used as a cleansing wash for inflamed mucous nasal surfaces. For a nasal or pharyngeal lotion or spray, dissolve 1 Solvet in two ounces of tepid water.

•Narcotic order required.



No.

69—Potassium, Chlorate and Borax.

Potassium Chlorate.....2-1/2 grs.
Sodium Borate.....2-1/2 grs.

Antiseptic. Employed as a mouth wash, spray or douche for nasal and oral affections, tonsillitis, etc. For a mouth wash or gargle, dissolve 1 Solvet in two to four ounces of water.

72—Potassium Permanganate, 1 gr.

Disinfectant, deodorant and germicide. The solution is used in the treatment of chronic ulcers of a cancerous or gangrenous type, sores, abscesses and urethritis. Used as a disinfectant for the hands and field of operation; also valuable in ivy poisoning. For a urethral or vaginal injection, dissolve 1 Solvet in three ounces of warm water; for a disinfectant solution, dissolve 2 to 6 Solvets in eight ounces of warm water.

Supplied in bottles of 100 Solvets only.

73—Potassium Permanganate, 2 grs. See Potassium Permanganate, 1 gr.

For an injection, dissolve 1 Solvet in six ounces of warm water. For a disinfectant solution, dissolve 2 to 6 Solvets in one pint of warm water.

Supplied in bottles of 100 Solvets only.

74—Potassium Permanganate, 5 grs. See Potassium Permanganate, 1 gr.

For an injection, dissolve 1 Solvet in one pint of warm water. For a disinfectant solution, dissolve 1 to 3 Solvets in one pint of warm water.

Supplied in bottles of 100 Solvets only.

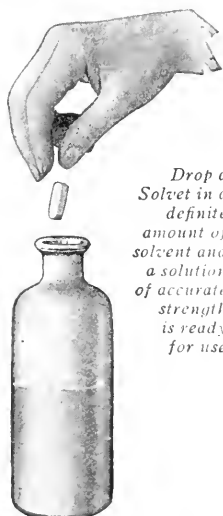
78—Procaine and Adrenalin.

Procaine Hydrochloride.....1-1/2 grs.
Adrenalin.....3/2000 gr.

One Solvet in 10 c.c. of water makes a 1 percent solution of Procaine in Adrenalin Solution 1 to 100,000. Used for local anesthesia.

81—Silver Nitrate, 1 gr.

Antiseptic, stimulant and escharotic. Employed in solutions as an injection in gonorrhea, as an active germicide in wounds, ulcers, etc., and as a caustic for exuberant granulations. One Solvet dissolved in one hundred min. (6.2 c.c.) distilled water makes a 1 percent solution; other strengths of solution may be prepared proportionally. For the prevention of ophthalmia neonatorum use a 1 percent solution. For urethral or vaginal injections, 1 Solvet in one to ten ounces of distilled water. For cauterizing, the Solvet may be held with a pair of forceps and used as a Silver Nitrate pencil.



83—Sodium Citrate, 2 grs.

Used to modify milk and to prevent coagulation of blood during transfusion operation.

No.

84—Sodium Citrate, 3 grs.

85—Sodium Citrate, 5 grs.

Sodium Citrate is used to modify the milk of difficult feeding cases in infants. It delays casein coagulation in the stomach and gives a finer curd. It may be used 1 or 2 grs. to each ounce of whole milk. Crush and dissolve the Solvet in a little warm water or milk and add, stirring well. Lime water should not be given at the same time.

87—Uterine Astringent and Antiseptic.

Alum..... 3 grs.

Zinc Sulphate..... 2 grs.

Tannic Acid..... 2 grs.

Boric Acid..... 6 grs.

Hydrastine Sulphate..... 1/60 gr.

No.

Astringent and antiseptic. Of marked value in the treatment of catarrhal conditions of the vaginal mucous membranes, leucorrhea and dysmenorrhea. For a douche or injection, dissolve 1 or 2 Solvets in eight ounces of warm water.

100—Zinc Sulphate, 5 grs.

Antiseptic and astringent.

Employed in skin diseases, as a vaginal wash and as an eye lotion. For an astringent vaginal or urethral injection, dissolve 1 Solvet in two to four ounces of warm water. For an eye wash, dissolve 1 Solvet in five ounces of warm water.

In ordering preparations listed in the Lilly Hand Book always specify "Lilly."

The difference between a fluid extract that has not been standardized and one that has is not always apparent on the label and never to the eye. Your protection lies in your specification of the Lilly Label.

Syrups

SYRUPS are well adapted to the exhibition of many drugs, both organic and inorganic. A pure syrup is a palatable and efficient vehicle for many medicines.

Medicated Syrups are supplied in pint and gallon bottles and in larger packages on special orders.

Each fluid ounce contains or represents the amount mentioned in the formula unless otherwise specified.

No.

1—Ammonium Hypophosphite, 16 grs.

Antitubercular and reconstructive tonic; used also in neuritic disorders. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

Anodyne Pine Expectorant, see White Pine Compound.

3—Asarum, Compound, N. F.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
6.20 Gm....Asarum Root..... 28 grs.
0.25 Gm....Potassium Carbonate....1-1/8 grs.
0.15 Gm....Cochineal..... 2/3 gr.
0.3 c.c....Fl. Ext. Ipecac.....1-1/2 mins.

Mild stimulant, expectorant and carminative. Used to increase bronchial secretions and as an adjuvant to tonic mixtures. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

5—Bromides, N. F.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
8 Gm....Potassium Bromide.....36.7 grs.
8 Gm....Sodium Bromide.....36.7 grs.
5 Gm....Ammonium Bromide.....22.8 grs.
2.5 Gm....Calcium Bromide.....11.4 grs.
0.8 Gm....Lithium Bromide..... 3.6 grs.
45 c.c....Syr. Sarsaparilla, Comp.... 3.6 fl. drs.

Nerve sedative, antispasmodic and hypnotic. Used in insomnia, chorea, epilepsy, delirium tremens, alcoholism, etc. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c.c.)

6—Bronchial, Compound.

Mullein..... 3 grs.
Horehound..... 3 grs.
Senega..... 3 grs.
Ipecac..... 3 grs.
Sanguinaria..... 3 grs.
White Pine..... 3 grs.
Wild Cherry.....12 grs.
Chloroform..... 3 grs.
Pine Tar..... q. s.

A palatable and effective preparation in the treatment of bronchial affections. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

7—Calcium Hypophosphite, N. F.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
3.5 Gm....Calcium Hypophosphite....16 grs.

Reconstructive tonic. Used in phthisis, rachitis, chlorosis and in defective nutrition. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c.c.)

8—Calcium Iodide, N. F.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
8.8 Gm....Calcium Iodide.....40 grs.

Alterative. Used in tuberculosis and syphilis. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c.c.)

No.

9—Calcium Lactophosphate, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
3.5 Gm....Calcium Lactophosphate....16 grs.

Reconstructive tonic. Used in rachitis, defective ossification and as a general tonic. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.)

10—Calcium Lactophosphate, with Iron.

Calcium Lactophosphate.....16 grs.
Iron Lactate..... 4 grs.

Reconstructive tonic. Used in anemia, chlorosis, rachitis, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

11—Calcium and Sodium Hypophosphites.

Calcium Hypophosphite.....16 grs.
Sodium Hypophosphite.....16 grs.

Reconstructive tonic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

12—Calcium, Sodium and Potassium Hypophosphites, see Hypophosphites, Compound, Churchill's Formula.**14—Cephaline, Compound.****15—Cherry - Eucalyptus, Compound, Non-Narcotic.**

Supplied red in color when so specified.

Wild Cherry.....32 grs.
White Pine Bark.....24 grs.
Eucalyptus.....16 grs.
Sanguinaria..... 4 grs.
Ipecac..... 4 grs.
Ammonium Chloride..... 8 grs.
Menthol..... q. s.

Expectorant, tonic and bronchial sedative. An effective non-narcotic cough sedative of pleasant flavor. Used to allay cough and to increase and render more fluid viscid bronchial secretions. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

108—Cherry Eucalyptus Compound, Non-Narcotic, Red.**16—Cinchona Alkaloids, 2 grs.**

A palatable preparation of cinchona alkaloids containing 2 grains of the combined alkaloids of quinine and cinchonine in each fluid dram. Antiperiodic, antipyretic and tonic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

17—Cinchona Alkaloids, 5 grs.

Same as above, but containing 5 grains of the combined alkaloids of quinine and cinchonine to each fluid dram. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)



No.

19—*Codeine Phosphate, Compound.

Codeine Phosphate.....	1 gr.
Terpin Hydrate.....	1 gr.
Ipecac.....	2 grs.
Eucalyptus.....	4 grs.

Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) every two or three hours.

Combined Hypophos, see Syrups Nos. 30 and 31.

Cough, Veterinary, see Veterinary, Cough.

20—Creosote, Compound.

Creosote, U. S. P., free and combined.....	20 mins.
Calcium Hypophosphite.....	4 grs.
Potassium Hypophosphite.....	4 grs.
Manganese Hypophosphite.....	2 grs.
Iron Hypophosphite.....	2 grs.

Tonic and alterative. Used in tuberculosis and chronic bronchitis. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.)

22—*Dover's Powder, 40 grs.

Diaphoretic and anodyne. Is especially useful in acute respiratory affections. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

24—Five Bromides.

Sodium Bromide.....	40 grs.
Potassium Bromide.....	32 grs.
Calcium Bromide.....	24 grs.
Lithium Bromide.....	16 grs.
Ammonium Bromide.....	8 grs.

Sedative hypnotic and antispasmodic. Used in insomnia, chorea, epilepsy, etc. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) in water every three or four hours.

26—Horehound, Compound.

Horehound.....	30 grs.
Wild Cherry.....	30 grs.
Ipecac.....	1 gr.
Senega.....	1 gr.
Ammonium Chloride.....	4 grs.
Sanguinarine Nitrate.....	1/16 gr.
Menthol.....	1/16 gr.
Glycerin.....	60 mins.

Expectorant and bronchial sedative. Used to allay cough and increase bronchial secretion. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

27—Hydriodic Acid, U.S.P., 1 Percent. Supplied in pint bottles only.

Alterative. Used in the treatment of syphilis, chronic bronchitis and rheumatism. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c.c.)

28—Hydriodic Acid, 2 Percent. Supplied in pint bottles only.

Alterative. Used in the treatment of syphilis and rheumatism. Dose—1/4 to 1 dram (1 to 4 c.c.)

29—Hypophosphites, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent	One fluid ounce represents
4.5 Gm....Calcium Hypophosphite.....	21 grs.
1.5 Gm....Sodium Hypophosphite.....	7 grs.
1.5 Gm....Potassium Hypophosphite....	7 grs.

*Narcotic order required.

*Federal record of sales required.

No.

Reconstructive tonic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

30—Hypophosphites, Compound, Churchill's Formula.

Calcium Hypophosphite.....	16 grs.
Sodium Hypophosphite.....	16 grs.
Potassium Hypophosphite.....	8 grs.

Reconstructive tonic. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.)

31—Hypophosphites, Compound, Clear.

Calcium Hypophosphite.....	1 gr.
Potassium Hypophosphite.....	1-1/2 grs.
Manganese Hypophosphite.....	1 gr.
Iron Hypophosphite.....	1-1/2 grs.
Quinine Hypophosphite.....	7/16 gr.
Strychnine Hypophosphite.....	1/8 gr.

Reconstructive tonic and stimulant. Used to improve the appetite and to give tone and strength in anemia, general debility and convalescence. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) in water at meal time.

32—Hypophosphites, Compound Cloudy (Nutritive Hypophosphites).

Formula same as Hypophosphites, Compound, Clear. Tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) in water at meal time.

33—Hypophosphites, Compound N. F. (Replacing U. S. P. VIII).

Reconstructive tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

Hypophosphites, Compound, and Creosote, see Creosote, Compound.

35—Hypophosphites, Compound, with Quinine and Strychnine.

Calcium Hypophosphite.....	12 grs.
Potassium Hypophosphite.....	8 grs.
Manganese Hypophosphite.....	4 grs.
Iron Hypophosphite.....	2 grs.
Quinine Hypophosphite.....	2 grs.
Strychnine Hypophosphite.....	8/60 gr.

Reconstructive tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.)

37—Ipecac, U. S. P.

Expectorant and emetic. Used in croup and other spasmodic affections to produce vomiting. Dose—For an adult; expectorant, 1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c.c.); emetic, 1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.). For a child from one to two years old; expectorant 2 to 10 drops; emetic, 1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c.c.)

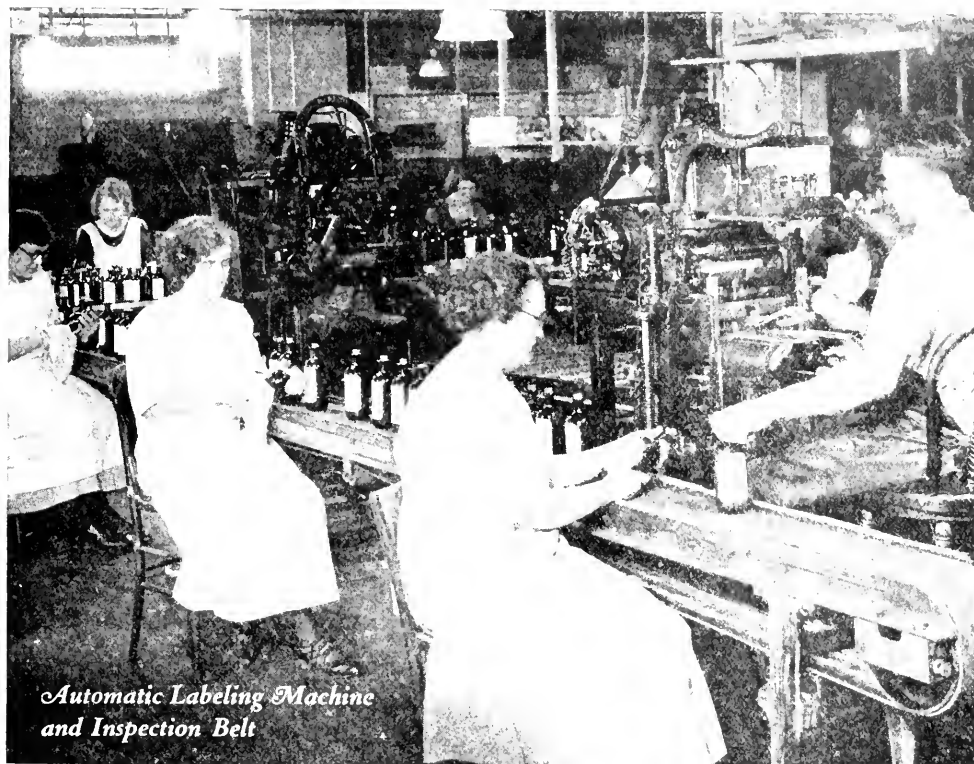
Ipecac and Opium, see Dover's Powder.

38—Iron Chloride.

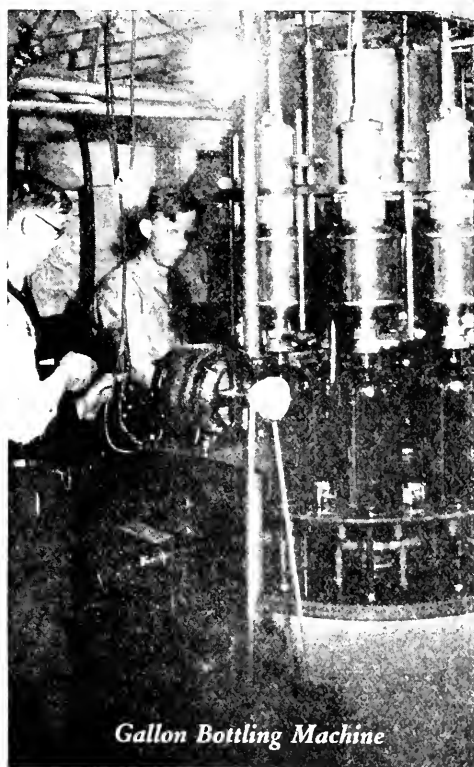
Tr. Iron Chloride.....20 mins

Ferruginous tonic and astringent. Used in anemia crysipelas and tonsillitis. Dose—Adults, 4 drams (15 c.c.) with water; children, 1 dram (4 c.c.)

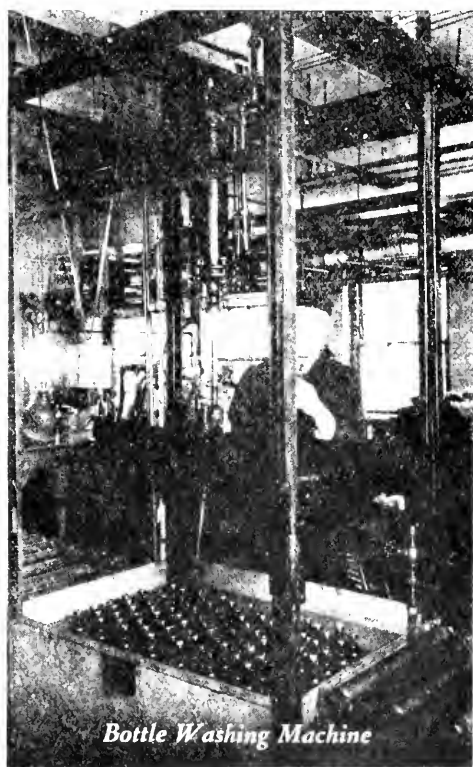




*Automatic Labeling Machine
and Inspection Belt*



Gallon Bottling Machine



Bottle Washing Machine

No.

39—Iron Iodide, U. S. P., 5 Percent. Ferrous Iodide.

Alterative and tonic; used in anemia and chlorosis. Dose—15 to 30 mins. (1 to 2 c.c.) diluted with water at the time of taking. Rinse the mouth thoroughly after each dose.

40—Iron Iodide, 10 Percent. Ferrous Iodide.

Supplied in pound (12 fluid ounces) and gallon bottles only. Dose—5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c.c.) diluted with water at the time of taking. Rinse the mouth thoroughly after each dose.

44—Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphate.

Iron Phosphate, Soluble. 16 grs.
Quinine Phosphate. 2 grs.
Strychnine Phosphate. 8/60 gr.

Tonic. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c.c.)

46—Lactophosphates, Compound.

Calcium Lactophosphate. 16 grs.
Iron Lactophosphate. 2 grs.
Manganese Chloride. 2 grs.

Tonic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

47—Lactucarium, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
10 c.c. Tr. Lactucarium. 45 mins.

Hypnotic and anodyne. Used in the spasmodic affections of children and to produce sleep. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c.c.)

48—Laxative, Carminative.

A liquid laxative presenting in an agreeable form, senna, Rochelle salt, pumpkin seed and wormseed, combined with carminative aromatics. Formerly supplied as Laxamel or Laxenna. Dose—1/2 to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c.c.) at bed time; children 15 drops to 3 drams (1 to 12 c.c.), according to age, repeated in four hours if necessary.

Lime Salts, see Calcium.

Mentholated Expectorant, see Page 179.

51—Pepsin Laxative, Compound.

Senna. 60 grs.
Pepsin, 1:3000. 2 grs.
Liquid Diastase. 60 mins.
Buchu. 10 grs.

With Hydrochloric and Lactic Acids and Aromatics.

Laxative, diuretic and digestant. Used in indigestion with constipation. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.)

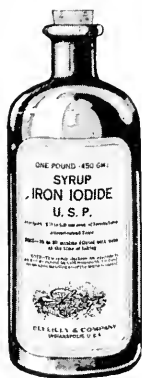
52—Phenolphthalein, 10 grs.

A palatable laxative. Used in both acute and chronic constipation. Dose—Adults, 1 to 2 drams (1 to 8 c.c.); children, 1/4 to 1 dram (1 to 4 c.c.)

53—Phosphates, Compound, Chemical Food.

Calcium Phosphate. 60 grs.
Iron Phosphate, Soluble. 8 grs.
Sodium Phosphate. 8 grs.
Potassium Phosphate. 4 grs.

Tonic. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.)



No.

55—Phosphates, Compound, with Quinine Muriate.

Potassium Phosphate. 14 grs.
Magnesium Phosphate. 2 grs.
Calcium Phosphate. 6 grs.
Tr. Iron Citro-chloride. 3 mins.
Strychnine Phosphate. 8/120 gr.
Quinine Muriate. 2 grs.
Phosphoric Acid.

Tonic and stimulant. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c.c.) in water three times a day.

Pinus, Compound, see White Pine, Compound.

Quinine Compound, see Cinchona Alkaloids.

Quinine, Tasteless, see Coco-Quinine, Page 169.

Red Clover, Compound, see Trifolium, Compound

57—Rhubarb, U. S. P.

Laxative, stomachic and astringent. Used in constipation and the irritative diarrheas of children. Dose—1 to 4 drams (1 to 15 c.c.)

58—Rhubarb, Aromatic, U. S. P.

Laxative, stomachic and astringent. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.)

Rhubarb and Potassium, Compound, see Neutralizing Cordial, Page 31.

60—Sarsaparilla, 120 grs.

Alterative; used chiefly as a vehicle. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c.c.)

61—Sarsaparilla, Compound, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
20 c.c. Fl. Ext. Sarsaparilla. 96 mins.
1.5 c.c. Fl. Ext. Glycyrrhiza. 7.2 mins.
1.5 c.c. Fl. Ext. Senna. 7.2 mins.
Aromatics.

Alterative; used chiefly as a vehicle. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c.c.)

Senna, Palatable, see Nu-Senna, Page 180.

65—Squill, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
45 c.c. Vinegar Squill. 216 mins.

Expectorant, diuretic, diaphoretic and cardiac stimulant. Used chiefly in bronchitis, asthma and croup. Dose—1/2 to 2 drams (2 to 8 c.c.)

66—Squill, Compound, U. S. P. (Hive Syrup).

Expectorant and diuretic. Used in subacute bronchitis. Dose—1/4 to 1 dram (1 to 4 c.c.)

69—Tar, U. S. P.

Antiseptic and expectorant. Used in subacute and chronic bronchitis. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c.c.)

70—Tar, Tolu and Wild Cherry.

Wild Cherry. 32 grs.
White Pine Bark. 24 grs.
Cubeb. 8 grs.
Ammonium Chloride. 8 grs.
Glycerin. 14 mins.
Ipecac. 1/2 gr.
Chloroform. 4 grs.
Morphine Hydrochloride. 8/32 gr.
Syrup Tar. 80 mins.
Syrup Tolu. q. s.

Expectorant, sedative and anodyne. Used to allay cough and stimulate bronchial secretion. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

No.

71—Thyme, 120 grs.

Respiratory sedative and antispasmodic. Used in pertussis and bronchitis. Dose—1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c.c.)

72—Tolu, U. S. P.

Used chiefly as a vehicle. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.)

Tonic Hypophosphites, see Hypophosphites, Compound, Clear.

74—Trifolium, Compound.

Trifolium Blossoms.....	32 grs.
Stillingia.....	16 grs.
Lappa.....	16 grs.
Phytolacca.....	16 grs.
Berberis.....	16 grs.
Cascara Amarga.....	16 grs.
Xanthoxylum.....	4 grs.
Potassium Iodide.....	8 grs.

Alterative. Used in syphilis and chronic rheumatism. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c.c.)

Veterinary Cough Syrup, Formula A (Wild Cherry Compound).

100 c.c. represent	One fluid ounce represents
0.42 c.c.....	Chloroform..... 2 mins.
2.2 Gm.....	Antimony and Pot. Tartrate..... 10 grs.
13.15 Gm.....	Wild Cherry..... 60 grs.
13.15 Gm.....	Hyoscyamus..... 60 grs.
	Oil Peppermint..... q. s.
	Syrup Tar..... q. s.

Used in acute cough. Dose—1/2 to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c.c.) for horses or cattle, repeated three or four times a day.

Veterinary Cough Syrup, Formula B (Sanguinaria Compound Mentholated).

100 c.c. represent	One fluid ounce represents
0.83 c.c.....	Chloroform..... 4 mins.
13.15 Gm.....	Ammonium Chloride..... 60 grs.
13.15 Gm.....	Hyoscyamus..... 60 grs.
6.6 Gm.....	Sanguinaria..... 30 grs.
13.15 Gm.....	Ext. Licorice..... 60 grs.
0.055 Gm.....	Menthol..... 1/4 gr.
	Oil Peppermint..... q. s.
	Syrup..... q. s.

Used in chronic cough. Dose—1 fluid ounce (30 c.c.) for horses or cattle, repeated three or four times a day.

76—*White Pine, Compound.**77—*White Pine, Compound, Red.**

White Pine Bark.....	30 grs.
Wild Cherry.....	30 grs.
Sanguinaria.....	3-1/2 grs.
Balm Gilead Buds.....	4 grs.
Spikenard.....	4 grs.
Sassafras.....	2 grs.
Morphine Sulphate.....	3/16 gr.
Chloroform.....	2 mins.

The above formula will be supplied red when so specified. Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

78—White Pine, Compound, with Ammonium Chloride, 8 grs. without Morphine. Supplied red only.

No.

Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

82—White Pine, Compound, with Ammonium Chloride, 8 grs. Mentholated, without Morphine. Supplied red only.

Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

100—*White Pine, Compound, with Codeine.

Formula same as Syrup White Pine, Compound, without Morphine, with 3/16 grain Codeine Sulphate added to each ounce. Bronchial sedative and anodyne expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

80—*White Pine, Compound, Mentholated. Supplied red only.

Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

84—White Pine, Compound, Mentholated, without Morphine. Supplied red only.

Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

86—White Pine, Compound, without Morphine.

Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

88—White Pine, Compound, without Morphine, Red.

Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

98—White Pine, Compound, N. F.

Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

92—*White Pine, Compound, with Tar.

Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

97—*White Pine, Compound, with Tar, Mentholated.

Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

95—White Pine, Compound, with Tar, Mentholated, without Morphine. Supplied red only.**93—White Pine, Compound, with Tar, without Morphine.**

Bronchial sedative and expectorant. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

103—Wild Cherry, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
15 Gm..... Wild Cherry..... 60 grs.

Tonic and sedative. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

105—Wormseed, Compound (Worm Syrup).

Pink Root.....	50 grs.
Senna.....	30 grs.
American Wormseed.....	55 grs.

Anthelmintic. Used to expel round worms. Dose—For children, 1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c.c.)

107—Yerba Santa, Aromatic, N. F.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
3.2 c.c. Fl. Ext. Eriodictyon..... 15 mins.
Aromatics.

Used chiefly as a vehicle to disguise the taste of bitter medicines. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c.c.)

*Federal record of sales required.

Tablets

ALL compressed tablets, of whatever size, shape or coating, also all tablet triturates, are here grouped under the general head of Tablets. Where no notations occur as to coating the tablets are uncoated.

An acceptable tablet should be made of the best materials and be thoroughly triturated before compression. It should be quickly soluble or readily disintegrating according to its nature, and uniform in weight and size. Such standards are maintained for Lilly Tablets.

PACKAGES

Tablets are packed in bottles of 100 and 1000 unless otherwise noted. Larger quantities are supplied on special orders.

NOTE

Unless the coating is specified, plain (uncoated) tablets are furnished on orders. It will be noticed that certain tablets are sugar-coated white and in colors. When sugar-coated tablets are ordered, color not specified, we always send WHITE. Abbreviations s.c. and c.c. are used to designate sugar-coated and chocolate-coated tablets respectively.

- No.
- 1—Absorbent, Dyspeptic.**
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Pepsin, 1:3000..... | 1 gr. |
| Charcoal..... | 2 grs. |
| Sodium Bicarbonate..... | 2-1/2 grs. |

Indicated in indigestion with flatulence, heartburn, etc. Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals, repeated in an hour or two if necessary.

- 2—Acetanilid, 1 gr.**
- 4—Acetanilid, 2 grs.**
- 6—Acetanilid, 3 grs.**
- 9—Acetanilid, 5 grs., white.**
- 10—Acetanilid, 5 grs., pink.**

Antipyretic and analgesic. Employed in headache, fevers and neuralgia. Dose—1 to 10 grs.

- 13—Acetanilid and Caffeine, Compound.**

Acetanilid.....	3-1/2 grs.
Caffeine.....	1 gr.
Sodium Bromide.....	7-1/2 grs.

Analgesic and nerve sedative. Used in nervous or sick headache. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

- 15—Acetanilid, Compound, Aulde, No. 1, White.**

- 16—Acetanilid, Compound, Aulde, No. 1, Pink.**

Acetanilid.....	7/20 gr.
Caffeine.....	1/40 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	1/10 gr.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Used for relief of headache, neuralgia etc., in children. Dose—1 tablet every half-hour for three or four doses.



- No.
- 17—Acetanilid, Compound, Aulde, No. 2, White.**
- 18—Acetanilid, Compound, Aulde, No. 2, Pink.**
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Acetanilid..... | 3-1/2 grs. |
| Caffeine..... | 1/4 gr. |
| Sodium Bicarbonate..... | 1 gr. |
- Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

- 20—Acetanilid, Compound, Improved, White.**

- 21—Acetanilid, Compound, Improved, Pink.**

Capsicum.....	1/25 gr.
Acetanilid.....	3 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	3/4 gr.
Caffeine.....	1/4 gr.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Acetanilid, Compound, Modified, see Acetanilid and Sodium Compound, No. 1.

Acetanilid, Compound, Nos. 1 and 2. see Migraine, Nos. 1 and 2.

- 22—Acetanilid, Compound, No. 5.**

Acetanilid.....	2 grs.
Fl. Ext. Gelsemium.....	1 min.

Antipyretic, analgesic and nerve sedative. Used in neuralgia. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

- 24—Acetanilid, Compound, No. 6.**

Acetanilid.....	2-1/2 grs.
Caffeine, Citrated.....	1 gr.
Gelsemin, Concentration.....	1/10 gr.

Antipyretic, analgesic and nerve sedative. Used in neuralgia. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

- 25—Acetanilid, Compound, No. 8.**

Acetanilid.....	4 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	3/4 gr.
Caffeine.....	1/8 gr.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Used in headache, neuralgia, fevers, etc. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

No.

27—Acetanilid, Compound, No. 9, pink.

Acetanilid.....	3-1/2 grs.
Caffeine, Citrated.....	1-1/2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	3/4 gr.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

28—Acetanilid, Compound, Powder, N. F., 5 grs., white.**29—Acetanilid, Compound, Powder, N. F., 5 grs., pink.**

Acetanilid.....	3-1/2 grs.
Caffeine.....	1/2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	1 gr.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

30—Acetanilid, Compound, Special, white.**31—Acetanilid, Compound, Special, pink.**

Acetanilid.....	3 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	1 gr.
Potassium Chloride.....	1/2 gr.
Caffeine.....	1/4 gr.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

32—•Acetanilid, Compound, with Codeine.

Acetanilid.....	3 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	1 gr.
Caffeine.....	1/4 gr.
Codeine.....	1/4 gr.

Antipyretic, analgesic and anodyne. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

33—Acetanilid, Compound, and Quinine, No. 1.

Acetanilid.....	2-1/10 grs.
Caffeine.....	3/20 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	3/5 gr.
Quinine Sulphate.....	2 grs.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Used in migraine, fevers, neuralgia, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

34—Acetanilid, Compound, and Quinine, No. 2.

Acetanilid.....	2 grs.
Quinine Sulphate.....	1/2 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/20 gr.
Aloin.....	1/15 gr.
Tr. Aconite Root.....	1 min.

Antipyretic, analgesic and laxative. Used in colds, influenza, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Acetanilid and Gelsemium, Compound, see Acetanilid Compound, No. 6 (24)

Acetanilid and Quinine, see Tablets Quinilid.

37—Acetanilid and Salol.

Acetanilid.....	2-1/2 grs.
Salol.....	2-1/2 grs.

Antipyretic, analgesic, antiarthritic and intestinal antiseptic. Used in neuralgia, influenza, rheumatism, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

38—Acetanilid and Sodium Bicarbonate.

Acetanilid.....	4 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	1 gr.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

39—Acetanilid and Sodium, Compound, No. 1, white.

•Narcotic order required.

No.

40—Acetanilid and Sodium, Compound, No. 1, pink.

Acetanilid.....	3-1/2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	9/10 gr.
Sodium Bromide.....	1/10 gr.
Caffeine.....	1/4 gr.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

42—Acetanilid and Sodium, Compound, No. 2, white.**43—Acetanilid and Sodium, Compound, No. 2, pink.**

Acetanilid.....	2-1/2 grs.
Sodium Bicarb.....	2-1/2 grs.
Caffeine.....	1/2 gr.
Tr. Gelsemium.....	3 mins.

Antipyretic, analgesic and nerve sedative. Used chiefly in neuralgia. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

44—•Acetanilid and Sodium, Compound, with Codeine.

Acetanilid.....	3-1/2 grs.
Sodium Bromide.....	1/10 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	9/10 gr.
Caffeine.....	1/4 gr.
Codeine.....	1/4 gr.

Antipyretic, analgesic and anodyne. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

45—Acetanilid, Sodium and Quinine, Compound.

Acetanilid.....	3-1/2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	9/10 gr.
Sodium Bromide.....	1/10 gr.
Caffeine.....	1/4 gr.
Quinine Sulphate.....	2 grs.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Used in colds, headaches, fevers, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Acetphenetidin, see Phenacetin.

Acetphenetidin and Quinine, see Phenacetin and Quinine.

Acetphenetidin and Salol, see Phenacetin and Salol.

Acetylsalicylic Acid, see A. S. A.

Acid, Arsenous and Combinations, see Arsenous Acid.

Acid Salicylic and Combinations, see Salicylic Acid.

47—Aconite, Tincture, U. S. P., P. T., 1 min.

Aconite Tincture is one-tenth the strength of the fluid extract. Dose—1 to 10 mins.

49—Aconite and Belladonna, No. 1.

Tr. Aconite.....	1 min.
Tr. Belladonna Leaves.....	1 min.

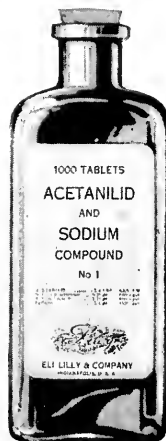
Antipyretic, anodyne and sedative. Used in inflammatory diseases with fever and rapid pulse, as in bronchitis, influenza, tonsillitis, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets, or 1 tablet at hourly intervals.

1468—Aconite and Belladonna, No. 2.

Tinct. Aconite, U. S. P.....	3-1/2 mins.
Tinc. Belladonna Leaves.....	1 1/2 mins.

Aiken's Tonic, see Tonic, Aiken.

54—Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac, see Page 191.



No.
57—Aloes and Mastic, c.e. only.
 Aloes..... 2 grs.
 Mastic..... 1/2 gr.
 Red Rose..... 1/2 gr.
 Cathartic. Used in dyspepsia and habitual constipation. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Aloes, Podophyllin and Blue Mass, see Triplex.

59—Aloin, 1/4 gr., c.e.

60—Aloin, 1/2 gr.

61—Aloin, 1/2 gr., c.e.

Cathartic. Used in chronic constipation. Dose—1/4 to 2 grs.

Aloin and Belladonna, Compound, see Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna.

63—Aloin, Belladonna and Nux Vomica.

Aloin..... 1/5 gr.
 Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/8 gr.
 Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/6 gr.

Cathartic. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

64—Aloin, Belladonna and Podophyllin.

Aloin..... 1/8 gr.
 Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/8 gr.
 Podophyllin..... 1/8 gr.

Cathartic. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

67—Aloin, Belladonna, Podophyllin and Nux Vomica, c.e.

Aloin..... 1/10 gr.
 Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/10 gr.
 Podophyllin..... 1/10 gr.
 Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/10 gr.

Cathartic. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Aloin, Belladonna and Strychnine, see Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna.

Aloin, Belladonna, Strychnine and Cascara, see Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Cascara.

Aloin, Belladonna, Strychnine and Ipecac, see Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Ipecac.

69—Aloin and Cascarin, Compound, Duncan, No. 1, c.e.

Aloin..... 1/5 gr.
 Cascarin..... 1/4 gr.
 Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/8 gr.
 Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/60 gr.

Cathartic. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

70—Aloin and Cascarin, Compound, Duncan, No. 2.

71—Aloin and Cascarin, Compound, Duncan, No. 2, c.e.

Aloin..... 1/4 gr.
 Cascarin..... 1/4 gr.
 Podophyllin..... 1/4 gr.
 Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/8 gr.

Cathartic. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

No.

Aloin, Compound, see Aloin and Podophyllin.

73—Aloin, Compound, and Strychnine, c.e. only.

Aloin..... 1/8 gr.
 Podophyllin..... 1/8 gr.
 Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/8 gr.
 Strychnine..... 1/80 gr.
 Oleoresin Capsicum..... 1/10 gr.

Cathartic. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Aloin, Nux Vomica and Belladonna, see Aloin, Belladonna and Nux Vomica.

75—Aloin and Podophyllin, No. 1, c.e.

Aloin..... 1/8 gr.
 Podophyllin..... 1/8 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

76—Aloin and Podophyllin, No. 2.

Aloin..... 1/4 gr.
 Podophyllin..... 1/4 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Aloin, Podophyllin and Cascarin; see Cascarin Compound No. 1.

78—Aloin, Podophyllin and Nux Vomica.

Aloin..... 1/8 gr.
 Podophyllin..... 1/8 gr.
 Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/10 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

80—Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna, No. 1.

81—Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna, No. 1, c.e.

83—Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna, No. 1, s.e., red.

Aloin..... 1/5 gr.
 Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/60 gr.
 Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/8 gr.

Laxative. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

84—Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna, No. 2.

85—Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna, No. 2, c.e.

86—Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna, No. 2, s.e., red.

Aloin..... 1/5 gr.
 Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/120 gr.
 Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/8 gr.

Laxative. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna, Compound, see Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Cascara.

87—Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Cascara, No. 1.

88—Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Cascara, No. 1, c.e.

90—Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Cascara, No. 1, s.e., red.

Aloin..... 1/5 gr.
 Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/8 gr.
 Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/120 gr.
 Ext. Cascara Sagrada..... 1/2 gr.

Of value in habitual constipation, torpid liver, colds, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets at night, or 1 tablet repeated at intervals of four hours during the day.

91—Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Cascara, No. 2.

92—Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Cascara, No. 2, c.e.

No concern spends as much, proportionately, on scientific supervision; no producer makes greater effort to keep abreast with the latest developments in science than do Eli Lilly and Company. To be certain of obtaining the high quality and great purity that are associated with products bearing the Lilly Label always specify when ordering.

No.

93—Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Cascara, No. 2, s.c., red.

Aloin.....	1/2 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....	1/120 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1/160 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada.....	1/2 gr.

Of value in habitual constipation, torpid liver, colds, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

94—Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Ipecac.**95—Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Ipecac, c.c.****96—Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Ipecac, s.c., red.**

Aloin.....	1/4 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....	1/60 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1/8 gr.
Ipecac.....	1/16 gr.

Cathartic. A very popular formula used for the relief of colds, habitual constipation, torpidity of the liver, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Ipecac, with Calomel, see Pill Asbic, Page 85.**97—A. S. B. and I., with Phenolphthalein, s.c. pink only.**

Aloin.....	1/4 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....	1/60 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1/8 gr.
Ipecac.....	1/16 gr.
Phenolphthalein.....	1/2 gr.

A mild acting cathartic and intestinal stimulant. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

98—Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Podophyllin.

Aloin.....	1/5 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....	1/60 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1/8 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/8 gr.

Cathartic and hepatic stimulant. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Alum, 10 grs., for Solutions, see Solvets, page 104.

Alum, Compound, Nos. 1 and 2, see Solvets, page 104.

100—Ammonium Bromide, 5 grs.

Sedative to the nervous system. Indicated in delirium tremens, nervous headaches, mania, chorea, epilepsy and insomnia. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

101—Ammonium Chloride, 1 gr.**103—Ammonium Chloride, 3 grs.****104—Ammonium Chloride, 5 grs.**

Also supplied in 3 grs. in pound bottles, 5 grs. in pound bottles and in flasks.

Expectorant and stimulant to mucous membranes. Used in bronchitis where the secretions are thick and viscid and in intestinal catarrh and catarrhal jaundice. Dose—1 to 30 grs.

105—Ammonium Chloride, Compound, No. 1.

Ammonium Chloride.....	1/4 gr.
Cubeb.....	1/8 gr.
Ext. Glycyrrhiza.....	1/10 gr.

Stimulating expectorant. Used in bronchitis. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

*Narcotic order required.

*Federal record of sales required.

No.

107—Ammonium Chloride, Compound, with Codeine.

Ammonium Chloride.....	1/4 gr.
Cubeb.....	1/8 gr.
Ext. Glycyrrhiza.....	1/10 gr.
Codeine.....	1/25 gr.

Codeine has been added to Ammonium Chloride, Compound, No. 2, as a bronchial sedative in coughs, colds, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

108—Ammonium Chloride and Hyoscyamus Compound.

Ammonium Chloride.....	1 gr.
Tartar Emetic.....	1/24 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus.....	1/6 gr.

Expectorant and sedative. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Ammonium Muriate and Combinations, see Ammonium Chloride.

110—Ammonium Salicylate, 5 grs.

Antipyretic and antirheumatic. Of value in febrile conditions, rheumatism, tonsillitis, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

111—Ammonium Salicylate, Compound.

Ammonium Salicylate.....	3 grs.
Acetphenetidin.....	1 gr.
Caffeine.....	1/4 gr.
Salicin.....	1-1/2 grs.

Antipyretic and antirheumatic. Used in influenza, coryza, tonsillitis, rheumatism, etc. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

115—Analgesine, Kerr.

Acetanilid.....	3 grs.
Ammonium Chloride.....	1 gr.
Caffeine.....	1/4 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	1/2 gr.

Antipyretic, analgesic and expectorant. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

116—Anemia, c.c. only.

Blaud's Mass.....	3 grs.
Arsenous Acid.....	1/60 gr.
Manganese Dioxide.....	1 gr.

Tonic, antiperiodic and alterative. Indicated in anemias, wasting diseases, skin affections, etc. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

118—Anodyne, Infant, Waugh, Modified.

Nickel Bromide.....	1/134 gr.
Codeine Sulphate.....	1/300 gr.
Ipecac.....	1/134 gr.
Lithium Carbonate.....	1/25 gr.
Oil Anise.....	1/134 gr.

Used in flatulency, epilepsy, restlessness, etc., and for alleviating the pain of dentition. Dose—1 or 2 tablets, dissolved in hot water, given every half hour until relief occurs.

119—Antacid, Pope.

Sodium Bicarbonate.....	2 grs.
Magnesia, Calined.....	3 grs.
Oil Peppermint.....	q. s.

Antacid. Of value in correcting acid or sour stomach, heartburn, sick-headache, etc. Dose—1 to 4 tablets after meals and at bed time.

120—Antacid, Roberts.

Calcium Carbonate, Precip.....	3-1/2 grs.
Magnesium Carbonate.....	2-1/2 grs.
Sodium Chloride.....	1 gr.

Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

No.

1477—Antacid.

Calcium.....	3-1/2 grs.
Magnesium Carbonate.....	2 grs.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....	1/2 gr.
Aromatics.....	q. s.

Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

121—Antiasthmatic, Hare.

122—Antiasthmatic, Hare, e.c.

Potassium Bromide.....	2 grs.
Sodium Iodide.....	2 grs.
Fl. Ext. Euphorbia Pil.....	3 mins.
Tr. Lobelia.....	4 mins.
Nitroglycerin.....	1/200 gr.

Used extensively in the treatment of asthma, hay fever, cardiac dyspnea, chronic bronchitis, etc. Dose—1 to 4 tablets with water every three or four hours.

128—Anticonstipation, e.c.

Ext. Casarea Sagrada.....	1 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....	1/8 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/8 gr.
Ipecac.....	1/8 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1/8 gr.

Intestinal tonic and laxative. Of marked value in sluggishness of intestinal glands, accompanied by chronic constipation. Dose—1 or 2 tablets as required.

131—Antidyspepsia.

Pepsin, Saccharated.....	5 grs.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....	2 grs.
Magnesia Calcined.....	2 grs.
Ginger.....	1 gr.
Ipecac.....	1/2 gr.

Antacid and digestive. Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals.

132—Antidyspeptic, No. 1.

133—Antidyspeptic, No. 1, e.c.

Ipecac.....	1/10 gr.
Blue Mass.....	2 grs.
Ext. Coloecynth, Compound.....	2 grs.

Cathartic, alterative, cholagogue. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

134—Antidyspeptic, No. 2.

135—Antidyspeptic, No. 2, e.c.

136—Antidyspeptic, No. 2, s.c. white.

Strychnine Sulphate.....	1/60 gr.
Ipecac.....	1/10 gr.
Capsicum.....	1/4 gr.
Ext. Rhubarb.....	1/4 gr.
Ext. Gentian.....	1/2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	2 grs.

Antacid and digestive. Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals.

137—Antidyspeptic, Fothergill, Improved.

Ext. Gentian.....	1 gr.
Blue Mass.....	1 gr.
Ipecac.....	1/10 gr.
Capsicum.....	1/10 gr.
Strychnine.....	1/40 gr.

Bitter tonic, alterative and laxative. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

140—Antimalarial.

Nux Vomica.....	1/4 gr.
Capsicum.....	1/2 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus.....	1/2 gr.
Quinine Sulphate.....	3 grs.

Antiperiodic and stimulant. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

No.

142—Antimalarial, Bonner.

143—Antimalarial, Bonner, e.c.

Quinine Sulphate.....	2 grs.
Strychnine Sulphate.....	1/40 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....	1/40 gr.
Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated.....	1/2 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/20 gr.
Capsicum.....	1/10 gr.
Corrosive Sublimate.....	1/20 gr.

Antiperiodic, laxative, alterative and tonic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Antimalarial, Madden, see Pills, page 83.

Antineuralgic, see Neuralgic, Gross, without Morphine.

146—Antipyrin, 5 grs.

Antipyretic, sedative and analgesic. Used to relieve pain in migraine, neuralgia, tabes and the spasmodic attacks of asthma and pertussis and to reduce fever. Dose—5 to 10 grs.

147—Antirheumatic.

Potassium Iodide.....	2 grs.
Ext. Phytolacca.....	1 gr.
Guaiaec.....	3 grs.
Colebicine.....	1/100 gr.
Digitalin.....	1/100 gr.

Alterative, antirheumatic, antipodagric and antineuralgic. Indicated in rheumatism and gout. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

149—Antiseptic, Alkaline (Borax and Sodium Salicylate Compound), white.

150—Antiseptic, Alkaline (Borax and Sodium Salicylate Compound), pink.

Sodium Bicarbonate.....	4-1/2 grs.
Sodium Borate.....	4-1/2 grs.
Sodium Chloride.....	4-1/2 grs.
Sodium Benzoate.....	1/6 gr.
Sodium Salicylate.....	1/6 gr.
Eucalyptol, Thymol, Menthol and Oil Wintergreen.....	q. s.

Antiseptic and sedative to mucous surfaces. One tablet dissolved in two fluid ounces of water furnishes a solution suitable for local use as a lotion, spray or nasal douche in coryza, catarrh, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, etc. See also Solvents, Page 104.

Antiseptic, Bernay's, see Diamond Antiseptic, Bernay's, page 128.

151—Antiseptic, Bernay's, Small, Round, white.

152—Antiseptic, Bernay's, Small, Round, blue.

On orders for Bernay's Tablets, Diamond Antiseptic Tablets, Small, will be supplied unless round is specified.

Corrosive Sublimate.....	1.82 grs.
Citric Acid.....	.87 gr.

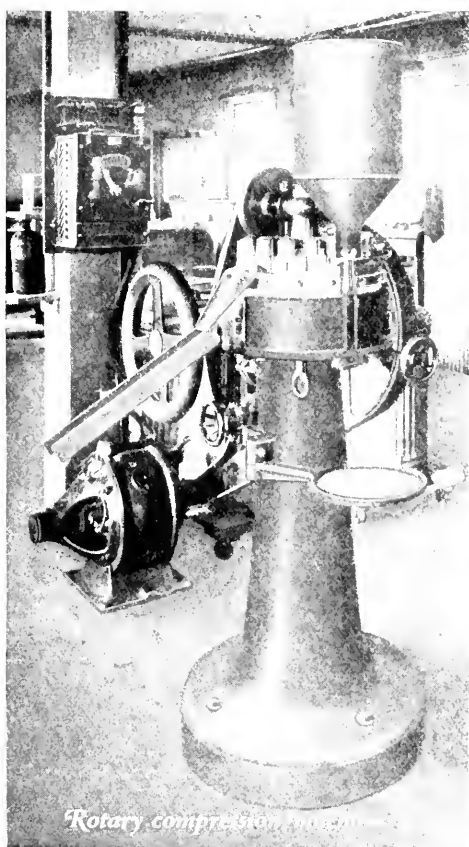
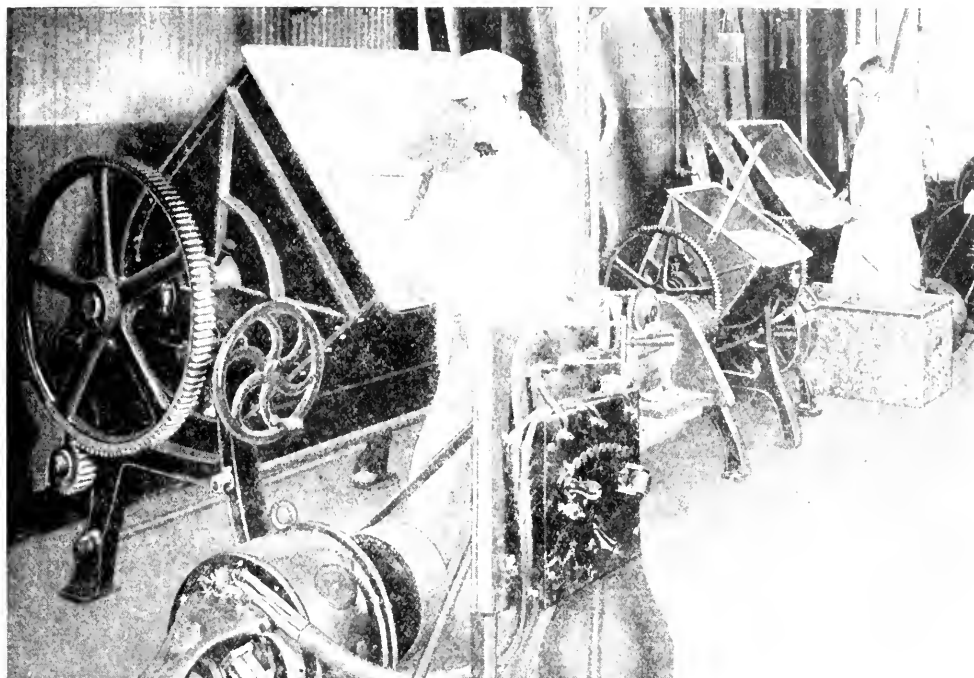
Antiseptic, for external use. One tablet dissolved in four fluid ounces of water makes a 1 to 1000 solution of mercury bichloride.

Antiseptic, Cyanide, see Antiseptic, No. 3.

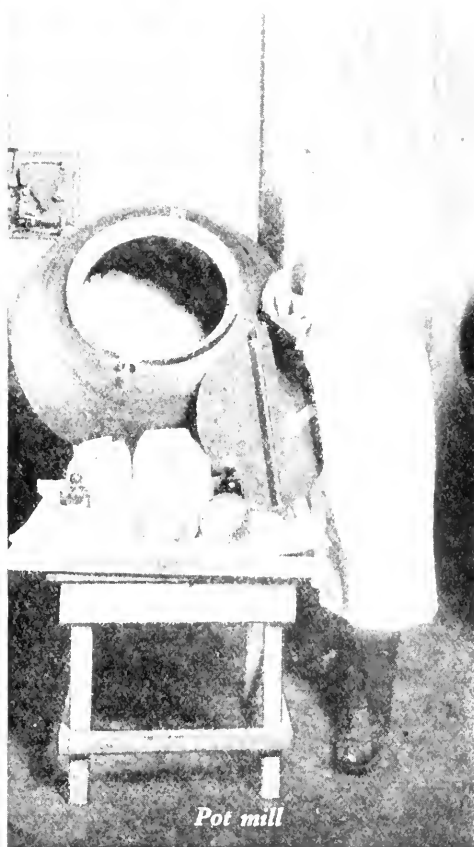
Antiseptic, Diamond, see Diamond Antiseptics, Page 128.

154—Antiseptic, No. 1, white.

155—Antiseptic, No. 1, green.



Rotary compression machine



Pot mill

No.

157—Antiseptic, No. 1, blue.

For external use only. Supplied either compressed or molded. The word "Poison" appears on each Compressed Tablet. White molded tablets are supplied on unspecified orders. The tablets are packaged in bottles of 25, 100, 1000 and 1 pound.

Each tablet contains

Mercury Bichloride.....7.3 grs.
Ammonium Chloride.....q. s.

One tablet dissolved in one pint of water makes a 1 to 1000 solution.

158—Antiseptic, No. 2, white.**160—Antiseptic, No. 2, blue.**

For external use only. White and blue molded. White molded tablets are supplied on unspecified orders.

Each tablet contains

Mercury Bichloride.....7.3 grs.
Citric Acid.....3.8 grs.

The addition of citric acid prevents the precipitation of the mercury as an albuminate when solutions of these tablets are brought into contact with body fluids, as in irrigating body cavities or washing wounds. One tablet dissolved in one pint of water makes a 1 to 1000 solution.

161—Antiseptic, No. 3, R. St. J. Perry, white.**162—Antiseptic, No. 3, R. St. J. Perry, pink.**

For external use only. Molded white tablets are supplied on unspecified orders.

Each tablet contains

Mercury Cyanide.....7.5 grs.
Sodium Borate.....15. grs.

Mercury cyanide is less corrosive and equally as effective as bichloride. One tablet dissolved in one pint of water makes a solution of about 1 to 1000.

163—Antiseptic, Intestinal, No. 1.

Zinc Sulphocarbolate.....1/8 gr.
Salol.....1/8 gr.
Bismuth Subgallate.....1/2 gr.
Guaiacol Carbonate.....1/2 gr.

Antiseptic and astringent. Used for indigestion, flatulence, intestinal catarrh and fermentative diarrhoea. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Antiseptic, Intestinal, see also Intestinal Antiseptic.

Antiseptic Pastilles, see Antiseptic, Alkaline.

165—Antivomiting, No. 2.

Cerium Oxalate.....1 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....1 gr.
Ipecac.....1/100 gr.

Sedative, antacid and relaxant. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

166—Aphrodisiac, Compound.**167—Aphrodisiac, Compound, e.c.****168—Aphrodisiac, Compound, s.c. white.****169—Aphrodisiac, Compound, s.c. pink.**

Ext. Damiana.....2 grs.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....1/8 gr.
Zinc Phosphide.....1/10 gr.
Cantharides.....1/25 gr.

Nerve stimulant and aphrodisiac. Useful in sexual exhaustion, neurasthenia, melancholia, etc. Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals.

172—Arsenic Iodide, 1/50 gr.

No.

173—Arsenic Iodide, 1/20 gr.

Alternative. Used to improve the nutrition of the skin and hair and in chronic skin diseases, as eczema, psoriasis, etc. Dose—1/100 to 1/20 gr.

175—Arsenic Sulphide, 1/30 gr.

Indicated in chronic skin diseases, furunculosis and suppurative lesions. Dose—1/100 to 1/20 gr.

Arsenic and Iron, see Iron and Arsenic.

176—Arsenous Acid (Arsenic Trioxide), 1/100 gr.**177—Arsenous Acid (Arsenic Trioxide), 1/60 gr.****178—Arsenous Acid (Arsenic Trioxide), 1/50 gr.****179—Arsenous Acid (Arsenic Trioxide), 1/40 gr.****180—Arsenous Acid (Arsenic Trioxide), 1/30 gr.****182—Arsenous Acid (Arsenic Trioxide), 1/20 gr.**

Antiperiodic, alternative and tonic. Employed in malarial and other intermittent fevers, skin diseases, syphilis, chorea, neuralgia, anemia, etc. Dose—1/200 to 1/10 gr., with caution.

Arsenous Acid, Iron and Strychnine, see Iron' Arsenous Acid and Strychnine.

184—Arsenous Acid and Strychnine, No. 1.

Arsenous Acid.....1/40 gr.

Strychnine.....1/60 gr.

Antiperiodic, tonic, alternative and stimulant. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

186—A. S. A., (Acetylsalicylic Acid), 5 grs.**187—A. S. A., (Acetylsalicylic Acid), 5 grs., pink.****188—A. S. A., (Acetylsalicylic Acid), 7-1/2 grs.**

Tablets A. S. A. (Acetylsalicylic Acid) are anodyne, antiseptic, antipyretic and antirheumatic. They are used to relieve pain in migraine, neuralgia, rheumatism and gout and to reduce fever. Dose—5 to 15 grs.

189—A. S. A. Compound (Acetylsalicylic Acid Compound).

Acetylsalicylic Acid.....3-1/2 grs.
Caffeine.....1/2 gr.
Phenacetin.....2-1/2 grs.

Anodyne and antipyretic. Dose—1 tablet.

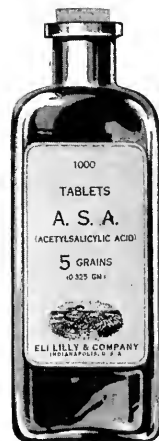
192—Asafetida, 2 grs. e.c.**194—Asafetida, 3 grs. e.c.****197—Asafetida, 5 grs. e.c.**

Nerve sedative, antispasmodic and carminative. Employed in hysteria, spasms, whooping cough, flatulency, etc. Dose—1 to 20 grs.

200—Asafetida and Nux Vomica, e.c. only.

Asafetida.....3 grs.

Ext. Nux Vomica.....1/4 gr.

190—Asalgen.

No.

Antispasmodic, tonic and stimulant. Used in flatulency and intestinal fermentation especially in neurasthenic and hysterical patients. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Asbic, see Pill Asbic, Page 85.

Astringent Wash, see Solvents, Page 104.

201—Atropine Sulphate, 1/500 gr.

204—Atropine Sulphate, 1/200 gr.

205—Atropine Sulphate, 1/150 gr.

207—Atropine Sulphate, 1/100 gr.

209—Atropine Sulphate, 1/50 gr.

Antispasmodic, anodyne, anhidrotic, mydriatic, respiratory and cardiac stimulant. Employed in angina pectoris, shock, incontinence of urine, constipation, night sweats, acute coryza, epilepsy, asthma, whooping cough, etc. Dose—1/500 to 1/50 gr., with caution.

Aulde, see Acetanilid, Compound, Aulde.

Baer, see Sedative, Baer.

211—Barbital, 5 grs.

Hypnotic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.
Also supplied in tubes of 10 tablets each.

212—Belladonna Leaves, Extract, 1/8 gr.

213—Belladonna Leaves, Extract, 1/4 gr.

Action and use similar to that of atropine. Dose—1/8 to 1/2 gr.

Bernay's, see Antiseptic, Bernay's.

1463—Bismuth Betanaphthol, Compound.

Bismuth Betanaphthol.....	3 grs.
Guaiacol.....	1/4 gr.
Thymol.....	1/8 gr.
Eucalyptol.....	1/8 gr.

219—Bismuth and Calomel.

Bismuth Subnitrate.....	2 grs.
Calomel.....	1/10 gr.
Aromatic Powder.....	1 gr.

Antiseptic, astringent and laxative. Indicated in irritated intestinal conditions, dysentery, gastritis, indigestion, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

220—Bismuth and Calomel, No. 2, with Wintergreen, pink.

Bismuth Subnitrate.....	1/10 gr.
Calomel.....	1/10 gr.

1465—Bismuth and Calomel, No. 2, with Wintergreen, white

221—Bismuth and Cerium Oxalate, No. 1.

Bismuth Subnitrate.....	1 gr.
Cerium Oxalate.....	1/2 gr.

Gastric sedative and antiemetic. Employed to check nausea and prevent vomiting. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Bismuth, Compound, see Bismuth and Cerium Oxalate.

225—Bismuth and Magnesia, No. 1.

Bismuth Subnitrate.....	15 grs.
Calcined Magnesia.....	10 grs.

Astringent, sedative and antacid. Dose—1 tablet.

No.

226—Bismuth and Magnesia, No. 2.

Bismuth Subnitrate.....	15 grs.
Calcined Magnesia.....	5 grs.

Dose—1 tablet.

227—Bismuth and Magnesia, No. 3.

Bismuth Subnitrate.....	10 grs.
Calcined Magnesia.....	10 grs.

Dose—1 tablet.

228—Bismuth, Magnesia and Sodium Bicarbonate, No. 1.

Bismuth Subnitrate.....	10 grs.
Calcined Magnesia.....	5 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	20 grs.

Astringent, sedative, antacid and absorbent. Dose—1 tablet.

229—Bismuth, Magnesia and Sodium Bicarbonate, No. 2.

Bismuth Subnitrate.....	10 grs.
Calcined Magnesia.....	10 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	10 grs.

Antacid and gastrointestinal sedative, astringent and absorbent. Dose—1 tablet.

230—Bismuth and Sodium Bicarbonate.

Bismuth Subnitrate.....	10 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	20 grs.

Antacid and gastrointestinal sedative. Dose—1 tablet.

231—Bismuth and Salol.

Bismuth Subnitrate.....	5 grs.
Salol.....	5 grs.

Intestinal anti-septic. Used in summer diarrheas, intestinal fermentation, flatulency, etc. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

1464—Bismuth Salicylate, Aromatic.

Bismuth Salicylate Basic.....	3 grs.
Prepared chalk.....	2 grs.
Aromatic powder.....	1 gr.
Zinc Sulphocarbonate.....	1-1/4 grs.

232—Bismuth Subcarbonate, 5 grs.

Astringent and sedative. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

233—Bismuth Subgallate, 5 grs.

Antiseptic, astringent and sedative. Used in fermentative diarrhea, dyspepsia, nausea and chronic intestinal catarrh. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

235—Bismuth Subnitrate, 2 grs.

237—Bismuth Subnitrate, 5 grs.

238—Bismuth Subnitrate, 10 grs.

Antiseptic, sedative and astringent. Used to soothe and protect gastrointestinal mucous surfaces in affections of the alimentary tract, such as gastritis, gastric ulcer, diarrhea and inflammatory conditions of the intestines. Dose—1 to 10 grs.

240—Bitter Tonic, c.e.

Wine Ipecac.....	1 min.
Tr. Capsicum.....	2 mins.
Tr. Nux Vomica.....	5 mins.
Tr. Gentian, Compound.....	5 mins.

Stomachic and bitter tonic. Used to stimulate the appetite and aid digestion. Dose—1 or 2 tablets before meals.

241—Blank Tablets, white.

243—Blank Tablets, pink.

246—Blank Tablets, yellow.

Are made from milk sugar and contain no medicinal ingredient. For administering as placebos, or for absorbing alcoholic liquids. Made white, pink, and either plain or with wintergreen flavor. White unflavored tablets are sent on unspecified orders.

No.
251—Blaud, 3 grs.
252—Blaud, 3 grs. c.e.
255—Blaud, 5 grs.
256—Blaud, 5 grs. c.e.
258—Blaud, 5 grs. s.e., pink.
 Chalybeate tonic. Used in anemia, chlorosis, debility, etc. Dose—2 to 5 grs.

259—Blaud and Aloin, Compound.
 Blaud's Mass. 5 grs.
 Ext. Nux Vomica. 1/10 gr.
 Aloin. 1/10 gr.
 Arsenous Acid. 1/60 gr.
 Tonic, stimulant and alterative. Used in anemia, chlorosis, etc. The aloin counteracts the tendency to constipation. Dose—1 tablet.

261—Blaud, Arsenic and Strychnine, s.e., white only.
 Blaud's Mass. 5 grs.
 Arsenous Acid. 1/100 gr.
 Strychnine. 1/100 gr.
 Hematinic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Blaud, Compound, Improved, see Blaud, Nux Vomica, Cascara and Arsenic.

262—Blaud, Compound, with Arsenic.
263—Blaud, Compound, with Arsenic, c.e.
 Blaud's Mass. 5 grs.
 Arsenous Acid. 1/50 gr.
 Ext. Nux Vomica. 1/10 gr.
 Tonic, alterative and stimulant. Dose—1 tablet.

265—Blaud and Manganese, Compound, c.e. only
 Blaud's Mass. 3 grs.
 Manganese Dioxide. 1/4 gr.
 Aloin. 1/20 gr.
 Arsenous Acid. 1/100 gr.
 Ext. Damiana. 1/4 gr.
 Strychnine Sulphate. 1/120 gr.
 Zinc Phosphide. 1/16 gr.
 Tonic, stimulant, alterative and aphrodisiac. Employed in atony of the sexual organs, general debility, anemia, chlorosis and amenorrhea. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

267—Blaud, Modified, 3 grs., c.e.
 Blaud's Mass. 3 grs.
 Arsenous Acid. 1/60 gr.
 Tonic and alterative. Used in anemia, chlorosis, etc. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

270—Blaud, Modified, 5 grs., c.e.
 Blaud's Mass. 5 grs.
 Arsenous Acid. 1/40 gr.
 Tonic and alterative. Dose—1 tablet.

271—Blaud, with Nux Vomica.
272—Blaud, with Nux Vomica, c.e.
 Blaud's Mass. 3 grs.
 Ext. Nux Vomica. 1/6 gr.
 Chalybeate tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

274—Blaud, Nux Vomica and Arsenic, Compound, c.e. only.
 Blaud's Mass. 5 grs.
 Ext. Nux Vomica. 1/8 gr.
 Ext. Cannabis. 1/8 gr.
 Arsenous Acid. 1/50 gr.
 Tonic, nerve stimulant and alterative. Dose—1 tablet.

No.
275—Blaud, Nux Vomica and Cascara, No. 1.
276—Blaud, Nux Vomica and Cascara, No. 1. c.e.
 Blaud's Mass. 3 grs.
 Ext. Nux Vomica. 1/10 gr.
 Ext. Cascara Sagrada. 1 gr.
 Tonic, alterative and laxative. Used in anemia, etc., when there is constipation. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

278—Blaud, Nux Vomica and Cascara, No. 2, c.e. only.
 Blaud's Mass. 5 grs.
 Ext. Nux Vomica. 1/4 gr.
 Ext. Cascara Sagrada. 1 gr.
 Tonic, alterative and laxative. Dose—1 tablet.

280—Blaud, Nux Vomica, Cascara and Arsenic, c.e.
 Blaud's Mass. 5 grs.
 Ext. Nux Vomica. 1/8 gr.
 Ext. Cascara Sagrada. 1 gr.
 Arsenous Acid. 1/50 gr.
 Tonic, alterative and laxative. Dose—1 tablet.

281—Blaud, and Strychnine, Compound.
282—Blaud, and Strychnine, Compound, c.e.
283—Blaud, and Strychnine, Compound, s.e., white.
284—Blaud, and Strychnine, Compound, s.e., red.
 Blaud's Mass. 5 grs.
 Strychnine Sulphate. 1/60 gr.
 Corrosive Sublimate. 1/80 gr.
 Arsenous Acid. 1/50 gr.
 Capsicum. 1/64 gr.
 Ext. Gentian. 1/8 gr.
 Tonic and alterative. Used in anemia, chlorosis and general debility. Dose—1 tablet.

1469—Blaud and Strychnine, Compound, Half Strength, S.C., Red.
 One half of above formula.

286—Blaud, and Sumbul, Compound, c.e. only.
 Blaud's Mass. 3 grs.
 Ext. Sumbul. 1 gr.
 Arsenous Acid. 1/60 gr.
 Strychnine Sulphate. 1/60 gr.
 Tonic, nerve stimulant and alterative. Employed in anemia, accompanied by nervous or hysterical manifestations. Dose—1 tablet.

288—Blaud, Tonic, Laxative, c.e.
 Blaud's Mass. 3 grs.
 Quinine Sulphate. 1/2 gr.
 Ext. Nux Vomica. 1/10 gr.
 Aloin. 1/8 gr.
 Tonic and stimulant. Used in anemia or chlorosis accompanied by menstrual disturbances.

291—Blue Mass, 5 grs.
 Cathartic, intestinal antiseptic and alterative. Used as a cathartic and to increase the flow of the biliary secretion. Dose—2 to 5 grs. as an alterative; 5 to 15 grs. as a purgative.

Bonner, see Antimalarial, Bonner.

Borax, see Solvets, Page 104.

Boric Acid, see Solvets, Page 104.

293—Bromides, Effervescent.
 Potassium Bromide. 6 grs.
 Sodium Bromide. 6 grs.
 Ammonium Bromide. 3 grs.
 Effervescent Base. q. s.

No.

Tablets Effervescent Bromides dissolve quickly and completely with marked effervescence. The effervescence entirely masks the disagreeable taste of the bromides, while the carbonic acid hastens absorption and lessens gastric disturbances. These tablets are more convenient than granular salts, being more compact, easy to carry, convenient to administer and accurate in dosage. Special precautions have been taken in packaging to protect the tablets against moisture and the tubes are hermetically sealed. Effervescent Bromides are prescribed in epilepsy, hysteria, nervous insomnia, dysmenorrhea, delirium tremens and in all cases in which the sedative and antispasmodic action of the bromides is indicated.

294—Bromide and Caffeine, Compound.

Sodium Bromide.....	5 grs.
Caffeine.....	1/2 gr.
Acetanilid.....	2 grs.
Tr. Gelsemium.....	3 mins.

Analgesic and nerve sedative. Used in nervous headaches, seasickness, neuralgia, sciatica, etc. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

295—Bronchial.

Ammonium Chloride.....	1/3 gr.
Ext. Glycyrrhiza.....	1 gr.
Balsam Tolu.....	1/5 gr.
Oleoresin Cubeb.....	1/6 min.
Hyoscyamus.....	1/4 gr.
Senega.....	1/5 gr.
Ipecac.....	1/50 gr.

Also supplied in pound bottles and in flasks. Expectorant and sedative. Used in pharyngitis, bronchitis, asthma and croup. Dose—1 or 2 tablets allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth.

296—Bronchitis.**297—Bronchitis, e.c.**

Tr. Aconite Root.....	1/5 min.
Tr. Bryonia.....	1/10 min.
Tr. Belladonna Leaves.....	1/10 min.
Sulphurated Antimony.....	1/100 gr.
Potassium Bichromate.....	1/100 gr.

Sedative, anodyne and circulatory depressant. Used in the early stages of bronchitis with fever. Dose—1 to 4 tablets three or four times daily.

Bronchitis, Davis, see Bronchitis.

298—•Brown Mixture, 30 mins.

Ext. Glycyrrhiza.....	9/10 gr.
Benzoic Acid.....	3/200 gr.
Tartar Emetic.....	3/400 gr.
Opium, Powdered.....	3/200 gr.
Camphor.....	3/200 gr.
Oil Anise.....	3/200 gr.

Expectorant and sedative. Used to relieve cough and increase expectoration in bronchitis and laryngitis. Dose—1 to 4 tablets every two or three hours.

299—Brown Mixture, Modified, 30 mins.

Formula same as Brown Mixture, 30 mins., omitting the opium. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

300—•Brown Mixture, 60 mins.

Ext. Glycyrrhiza.....	1-4/5 grs.
Benzoic Acid.....	3/100 gr.
Tartar Emetic.....	3/200 gr.
Opium, Powdered.....	3/100 gr.
Camphor.....	3/100 gr.
Oil Anise.....	3/100 gr.

Dose—1 tablet may be taken every hour.

•Narcotic order required.

No.

301—Brown Mixture, Modified, 60 mins.

Formula same as Brown Mixture, 60 mins., omitting the opium. Dose—1 tablet may be taken every hour.

302—•Brown Mixture and Ammonium Chloride.

Brown Mixture.....	60 mins.
Ammonium Chloride.....	1 gr.

Also see Lozenges, Page 00.

Expectorant and sedative. Used in bronchitis when the mucus is scanty or thick and tenacious. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

303—Brown Mixture and Ammonium Chloride, Modified.

Brown Mixture, without Opium.....	60 mins.
Ammonium Chloride.....	1 gr.

Expectorant and sedative. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Brown-Sequard, see Neuralgia, Brown-Sequard.

305—Buchu, Compound.

Infusion Buchu.....	120 mins.
Tr. Hyoscyamus.....	20 mins.
Potassium Bicarbonate.....	6 grs.

Diuretic, tonic, sedative and antacid. Used in the treatment of inflammation of the genitourinary tract with acid urine and in atonic conditions with incontinence or retention of urine. Dose—1 or 2 tablets in hot water.

306—Cactus, Compound, Curtin.

Caffeine.....	1 gr.
Fl. Ext. Cactus Grandiflorus.....	5 mins.
Tr. Digitalis.....	2 mins.

Circulatory stimulant and diuretic. Used particularly in cardiac diseases accompanied by dropsy. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

307—Cactus, Compound, Heart Tonic.

Cactus Grandiflorus.....	1/2 gr.
Sparteine Sulphate.....	1/40 gr.
Digitalin.....	1/125 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....	1/500 gr.
Strophanthin Amorphous.....	1/5000 gr.
Nitroglycerin.....	1/500 gr.

Circulatory stimulant and diuretic. Used in cardiac weakness or failure. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

313—Caffeine, Citrated, 1/2 gr.**314—Caffeine, Citrated, 1 gr.****315—Caffeine, Citrated, 2 grs.**

Action and uses are the same as those of caffeine. It is more soluble and contains about 50 percent of caffeine. Dose—1/4 to 10 grs.

Calcined Magnesia, see Magnesia, Calcined.

319—Calcium Iodide, 1/4 gr., e.c. only.**320—Calcium Iodide, 1/3 gr., e.c. only.****321—Calcium Iodide, 1/2 gr., e.c. only.****322—Calcium Iodide, 1 gr., e.c. only.**

Alterative. Used chiefly in syphilis and tuberculosis. Dose—1/8 to 5 grs.

324—Calcium Lactate, 5 grs.**325—Calcium Lactate, 10 grs.**

Antispasmodic and hemostatic. Calcium lactate has been used with success in the treatment of catarrh, coryza, hay fever, asthma, hives, serum rashes, edema and certain skin eruptions. In chronic or recurrent cases its use should be commenced early and continued for several weeks. It also increases the coagulability of the blood and is used prophy-

No.
lactically preceding operations and therapeutically in persistent hemorrhages. Dose—10 to 30 grs. four times daily.

326—Calcium Lactate, Compound, Lankford.

Calcium Lactate.....5 grs.
Potassium Bicarbonate.....5 grs.

Antacid. Used in acidosis and cardio-renal disease. Dose—1 or 2 tablets, three or four times daily.

Calcium Lactate and Thyroid, see Thyroid and Calcium, Page 148.

327—Calcium Sulphide, 1/10 gr.

328—Calcium Sulphide, 1/10 gr. c.c.

330—Calcium Sulphide, 1/8 gr. c.c.

333—Calcium Sulphide, 1/4 gr.

334—Calcium Sulphide, 1/4 gr. c.c.

337—Calcium Sulphide, 1/2 gr.

338—Calcium Sulphide, 1/2 gr. c.c.

339—Calcium Sulphide, 1/2 gr. s.c., white.

340—Calcium Sulphide, 1 gr.

341—Calcium Sulphide, 1 gr. c.c.

342—Calcium Sulphide, 1 gr. s.c., white.

343—Calcium Sulphide, 2 grs.

344—Calcium Sulphide, 2 grs. c.c.

Antiphlogistic. Used in the treatment of furuncles, carbuncles, acne, purulent otitis media, bronchorehca and suppurating glands. Dose—1/10 to 5 grs.

348—Calomel (Mercurous Chloride, Mild) 1/20 gr.

351—Calomel (Mercurous Chloride, Mild) 1/10 gr.

354—Calomel (Mercurous Chloride, Mild) 1/8 gr.

356—Calomel (Mercurous Chloride, Mild) 1/6 gr.

359—Calomel (Mercurous Chloride, Mild) 1/4 gr.

362—Calomel (Mercurous Chloride, Mild) 1/2 gr.

363—Calomel (Mercurous Chloride, Mild) 1/2 gr. pink.

364—Calomel (Mercurous Chloride, Mild) 1 gr.

367—Calomel (Mercurous Chloride, Mild) 2 grs.

Cathartic, diuretic and alterative. Calomel causes free catharsis with semisolid stools in 8 to 12 hours. It lessens intestinal putrefaction. In small daily doses it is alterative and antisypilitic. In large doses it is purgative and may produce griping and tenesmus. In many cases small doses, 1/10, 1/10, 1/4 or 1/2 gr., repeated every half hour for four or five doses, is preferable to a single large dose. A saline cathartic given six or eight hours after the calomel will insure its complete expulsion from the colon and prevent any systemic action, such as salivation. In some cases of cardiac dropsy, calomel is a very efficient diuretic. Dose—1/4 to 5 grs. The smaller tablets are for children.

Calomel with Chocolate, see Coco-Tablets, Calomel, Page 126.

372—Calomel, Palatable, Wintergreen Flavor, 1/10 gr.

373—Calomel, Palatable, Wintergreen Flavor, 1/10 gr., pink.

375—Calomel, Palatable, Wintergreen Flavor, 1/8 gr., pink.

378—Calomel, Palatable, Wintergreen Flavor, 1/4 gr.

379—Calomel, Palatable, Wintergreen Flavor, 1/4 gr., pink.

380—Calomel, Palatable, Wintergreen Flavor, 1/2 gr.

No.

381—Calomel, Palatable, Wintergreen Flavor, 1/2 gr., pink.

383—Calomel, Palatable, Wintergreen Flavor, 1 gr., pink.

385—Calomel, Palatable, Wintergreen Flavor, 2 grs., pink.

All sizes supplied white or pink. These tablets are agreeably flavored and pleasant to take. Dose—1/4 to 5 grs.

The 1/10, 1/4 and 1/2 gr. are also supplied in pocket tubes of 20 tablets each.

386—Calomel, Aloin and Podophyllin.

Calomel.....1/10 gr.

Aloin.....1/10 gr.

Podophyllin.....1/10 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Used in biliousness or constipation with jaundice. Dose—1 to 4 tablets, or 1 tablet every half hour for four or five doses.

Calomel and Bismuth, see Bismuth and Calomel.

389—Calomel, Ipecac and Soda, No. 1.

Calomel.....1 gr.

Ipecac.....1/10 gr.

Sodium Bicarbonate.....1 gr.

The addition of sodium bicarbonate to calomel and Ipecac is said to improve its action. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

390—Calomel, Ipecac and Soda, No. 2.

Calomel.....1/5 gr.

Ipecac.....1/10 gr.

Sodium Bicarbonate.....1 gr.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets, or 1 tablet every half hour for four or five doses.

392—Calomel, Ipecac and Soda, No. 3.

Calomel.....1/10 gr.

Ipecac.....1/10 gr.

Sodium Bicarbonate.....1/5 gr.

Dose—1 to 4 tablets, or 1 tablet every half hour.

394—Calomel, Ipecac and Soda, No. 5.

Calomel.....1/10 gr.

Ipecac.....1/10 gr.

Sodium Bicarbonate.....1 gr.

Dose—1 to 4 tablets, or 1 tablet every half hour.

395—Calomel, Ipecac and Soda, No. 6.

Calomel.....1/2 gr.

Ipecac.....1/10 gr.

Sodium Bicarbonate.....1/2 gr.

Cathartic. Used in constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia and acute dysentery. Ipecac as in the following formulas stimulates gastric and intestinal secretions and enhances the action of calomel. Small doses of calomel and ipecac are of value in acute dysentery and should be given every hour or half hour until a change in the character and number of the stools results. Calomel, however, is contraindicated in advanced or severe cases of dysentery when there is great weakness or prostration. Tablets of Calomel, Ipecac and Soda are also used in constipation accompanied by biliousness or flatulency. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

399—Calomel and Phenolphthalein, Palatable, No. 1, pink only.

Calomel.....1/2 gr.

Phenolphthalein.....1/2 gr.

Laxative and cathartic. Phenolphthalein is a satisfactory laxative and causes no disagreeable after effects. Its use with calomel makes unnecessary the usual saline purge. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

No.
400—Calomel and Phenolphthalein, Palatable, No. 2, pink only.
 Calomel.....1/10 gr.
 Phenolphthalein.....1/10 gr.
 Dose—1 to 4 tablets, or 1 tablet every half hour for four or five doses.

401—Calomel and Phenolphthalein, Palatable, No. 3, pink only.
 Calomel.....1/4 gr.
 Phenolphthalein.....1/4 gr.
 Dose—1 to 4 tablets, or 1 tablet every half hour for four doses.

402—Calomel and Phenolphthalein, Palatable, No. 4, pink only.
 Calomel.....1 gr.
 Phenolphthalein.....1 gr.
 Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

403—Calomel and Podophyllin, No. 1.
 Calomel.....1 gr.
 Podophyllin.....1/4 gr.
 Cathartic and cholagogue. Used in constipation accompanied by biliousness. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

405—Calomel and Podophyllin, No. 3.
 Calomel.....1/4 gr.
 Podophyllin.....1/4 gr.
 Dose—1 to 4 tablets, or 1 tablet every half hour for four doses.

406—Calomel and Podophyllin, No. 4.
 Calomel.....1/2 gr.
 Podophyllin.....1/2 gr.
 Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

408—Calomel, Podophyllin and Soda, No. 1.
 Calomel.....1/2 gr.
 Podophyllin.....1/10 gr.
 Sodium Bicarbonate.....1/2 gr.
 Cathartic and cholagogue. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

410—Calomel, Podophyllin and Soda, No. 2.
 Calomel.....1/4 gr.
 Podophyllin.....1/12 gr.
 Sodium Bicarbonate.....1/2 gr.
 Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

413—Calomel and Rhubarb, No. 1.
 Calomel.....2-1/2 grs.
 Rhubarb.....2-1/2 grs.
 Cathartic, astringent and stomachic. This combination is particularly useful in treating fermentative diarrheas or where it is desired to thoroughly empty the bowel. Dose—1 tablet.

414—Calomel and Rhubarb, No. 2.
 Calomel.....1 gr.
 Rhubarb.....1 gr.
 Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

415—Calomel, Rhubarb and Colocynthis Compound, (C. R. C.), s.c. white only.
 Calomel.....2 grs.
 Pil Rhubarb Compound, U. S. P.....2 grs.
 Pil Colocynthis Compound, N. F.....2 grs.
 Hydragogue cathartic and diuretic. Used where a thorough evacuation of the bowel is desired and in removing dropsical effusions. Dose—1 tablet.



No.
416—Calomel and Rhubarb, Compound, No. 1.
 Calomel.....1/3 gr.
 Ext. Rhubarb.....1/2 gr.
 Ext. Colocynthis Compound.....1/2 gr.
 Ext. Hyoscyamus.....1/6 gr.

Hydragogue cathartic and diuretic. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

417—Calomel and Rhubarb, Compound, No. 2.
 Calomel.....2-1/2 grs.
 Rhubarb.....2-1/2 grs.
 Cinnamon.....1 gr.
 Podophyllin.....1/8 gr.
 Dose—1 tablet.

Calomel and Soda.

The following tablets of Calomel and Sodium Bicarbonate give a wide choice in the selection of suitable grainages as desired. The addition of soda to calomel is said to increase its cathartic effect.

For convenience in dispensing and to prevent breakage and deterioration of dispensed tablets, certain of the most used formulas are supplied in glass pocket tubes, 20 tablets per tube.



421—Calomel and Soda, 1/10 gr. white.

422—Calomel and Soda, 1/10 gr. pink.

423—Calomel and Soda, wintergreen, pink.

Calomel.....1/10 gr.
 Sodium Bicarbonate.....q. s.

Also supplied in Pocket Tubes of 20 tablets each.

425—Calomel and Soda, 1/8 gr.

Calomel.....1/8 gr.
 Sodium Bicarbonate.....q. s.

428—Calomel and Soda, 1/6 gr.

Calomel.....1/6 gr.
 Sodium Bicarbonate.....q. s.

434—Calomel and Soda, 1/4 gr., white.

436—Calomel and Soda, wintergreen, pink.

Calomel.....1/4 gr.
 Sodium Bicarbonate.....q. s.

Also supplied in Pocket Tubes of 20 tablets each.

438—Calomel and Soda, 1/2 gr. white.

440—Calomel and Soda, wintergreen, pink.

Calomel.....1/2 gr.
 Sodium Bicarbonate.....q. s.

Also supplied in Pocket Tubes of 20 tablets each.

- No.
- 442—Calomel and Soda, 1 gr., white.**
- 444—Calomel and Soda, wintergreen, pink.**
- 445—Calomel and Soda, e.c.**
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Calomel..... | 1 gr. |
| Sodium Bicarbonate..... | q. s. |
- Also supplied in Pocket Tubes of 20 tablets each.
- 446—Calomel and Soda, 2 grs.**
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Calomel..... | 2 grs. |
| Sodium Bicarbonate..... | q. s. |
- 449—Calomel and Soda, 2-1/2 grs.**
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Calomel..... | 2-1/2 grs. |
| Sodium Bicarbonate..... | q. s. |
- 451—Calomel and Sodium Bicarbonate, Compound, No. 1.**
- 452—Calomel and Sodium Bicarbonate, Compound, No. 1, e.c.**
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Calomel..... | 1/2 gr. |
| Sodium Bicarbonate..... | 1/2 gr. |
| Podophyllin..... | 1/12 gr. |
- Cathartic and cholagogue. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.
- 453—Calomel and Sodium Bicarbonate, Compound, No. 2.**
- 454—Calomel and Sodium Bicarbonate, Compound, No. 2, e.c.**
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Calomel..... | 1/4 gr. |
| Sodium Bicarbonate..... | 1/2 gr. |
| Podophyllin..... | 1/12 gr. |
- Dose—1 to 4 tablets.
- 455—Calomel and Sodium Bicarbonate, Compound, No. 3.**
- | | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Calomel..... | 2 grs. |
| Sodium Bicarbonate..... | 2 grs. |
| Podophyllin..... | 1/3 gr. |
- Dose—1 tablet.
- 457—Calomel and Sodium Bicarbonate, Compound, No. 4.**
- | | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Calomel..... | 1 gr. |
| Sodium Bicarbonate..... | 1 gr. |
| Podophyllin..... | 1/4 gr. |
- Dose—1 or 2 tablets.
- Camphor, Belladonna and Quinine, see Rhinitis.**
- 459—Camphor, Monobromated, 1 gr.**
- 460—Camphor, Monobromated, 2 grs.**
- Sedative and hypnotic. Employed in delirium tremens, sexual and maniacal excitement, hysteria, epilepsy, influenza, lumbago and pain due to nervous disturbances. Dose—1 to 5 grs.
- 462—Camphor, Hyoscyamus and Valerian, e.c. only.**
- | | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Camphor..... | 1 gr. |
| Ext. Hyoscyamus..... | 1/2 gr. |
| Ext. Valerian..... | 1/2 gr. |
- Anodyne and sedative. Used in nervous headache, insomnia, hysteria, flatulent colic, vesical irritation etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.
- 467—Cannabis, Extract, U. S. P., Physiologically tested, 1/4 gr.**
- Antispasmodic, anodyne and hypnotic. Used in neuralgia, migraine, hysteria, delirium tremens, melancholia, insomnia, etc. Dose—1/10 to 1 gr.

No.

470—Capsicum and Nux Vomica, e.c. only.

Capsicum.....	1/10 gr.
Nux Vomica.....	1/4 gr.

Carminative, stimulant and tonic. Used in chronic gastritis due to alcohol and in atonic conditions of the gastrointestinal tract. Dose—1 or 2 tablets before meals and repeated if necessary after eating.

472—Carminative, Fothergill.

Strychnine.....	1/40 gr.
Ipecac.....	1/3 gr.
Black Pepper.....	1/3 gr.
Oleoresin Capsicum.....	1/8 min.
Gentian.....	1/2 gr.

Stomachic, carminative and stimulant. Used in chronic alcoholic gastritis, flatulency, and to increase the appetite. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Carminative Laxative, see Laxative.

474—Cascara Sagrada, Extract, 1 gr. e.c.

476—Cascara Sagrada, Extract, 2 grs. e.c.

477—Cascara Sagrada, Extract, 2 grs. s.c., white.

478—Cascara Sagrada, Extract, 3 grs.

479—Cascara Sagrada, Extract, 3 grs. e.c.

480—Cascara Sagrada, Extract, 3 grs. s.c., white.

482—Cascara Sagrada, Extract, 5 grs.

483—Cascara Sagrada, Extract, 5 grs. e.c.

484—Cascara Sagrada, Extract, 5 grs. s.c. white.

Laxative and intestinal tonic. Cascara is used as a laxative in chronic constipation, producing soft stools in ten to sixteen hours. It is not irritating to the intestinal tract and does not cause tenesmus. Cascara gives tone to the intestine and does not lose its effectiveness with continued use. It is considered the best laxative for use in habitual constipation. Dose—1 to 15 grs. at night or in proportionate doses three times daily, gradually reducing the dose as regularity of bowel action is established.



486—Cascara Compound, No. 1, e.c.

Ext. Cascara Sagrada.....	1/2 gr.
Aloin.....	1/8 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/10 gr.
Oil Peppermint.....	

Laxative and cholagogue. Used in habitual constipation accompanied by hepatic torpor. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

488—Cascara, Compound, No. 2, e.c.

Ext. Cascara Sagrada.....	2 grs.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1/16 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/8 gr.

Laxative and cholagogue. The addition of belladonna tends to prevent griping. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

489—Cascara, Compound, Hinkle.

490—Cascara, Compound, Hinkle, e.c.

491—Cascara, Compound, Hinkle, s.c., white.

492—Cascara, Compound, Hinkle, s.c., yellow.

493—Cascara, Compound, Hinkle, s.c., pink.

Cascarin.....	1/4 gr.
Aloin.....	1/2 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/6 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1/8 gr.
Strychnine.....	1/60 gr.
Oleoresin Ginger.....	1/16 gr.

No.

Laxative, cholagogue and intestinal tonic. Widely used in chronic constipation accompanied by hepatic insufficiency, indigestion and headache. Catharsis is produced without causing griping or debilitating the bowel. Dose—1 to 3 tablets at bed time, or 1 tablet after meals, gradually reducing the dosage.

495—Cascara, Compound, Hinkle, Half Strength, c.c.

496—Cascara, Compound, Hinkle, Half Strength, s.c. pink.

Formula one-half strength of preceding. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

497—Cascara, Compound, Hinkle, without Strychnine.

498—Cascara, Compound, Hinkle, without Strychnine, c.c.

499—Cascara, Compound, Hinkle, without Strychnine, s.c., white.

500—Cascara, Compound, Hinkle, without Strychnine, s.c., pink.

Cascarin.....	1/4 gr.
Aloin.....	1/2 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/6 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1/8 gr.
Oleoresin Ginger.....	1/16 gr.

Laxative, cholagogue and intestinal tonic. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

501—Cascara, Compound, Hinkle, Special, s.c., pink only.

Cascarin.....	1/4 gr.
Aloin.....	1/2 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/6 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1/8 gr.
Strychnine.....	1/120 gr.
Oleoresin Ginger.....	1/16 gr.

This tablet contains one-half the amount of strychnine called for in the regular formula. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

502—Cascarin, 3 grs., s.c., red only.

Laxative and intestinal tonic. Uses as described under Cascara Sagrada, Extract. Dose—3 to 5 grs.

504—Cascarin, Compound, No. 1.

505—Cascarin, Compound, No. 1, c.c.

506—Cascarin, Compound, No. 1, s.c., pink.

Cascarin.....	1/4 gr.
Aloin.....	1/4 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/4 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Used in obstinate constipation where a decided cathartic effect is desired. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

509—Cascarin, Compound, No. 2, c.c. only.

Cascarin.....	1/8 gr.
Euonymin.....	1/10 gr.
Aloin.....	1/10 gr.
Oleoresin Capsicum.....	1/40 gr.
Ext. Colocynth, Compound.....	1/10 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/16 gr.
Jalapin.....	1/5 gr.

Purgative and cholagogue. A purely vegetable cathartic exerting decided action on all parts of the intestine. Dose—1 to 3 tablets at night, or 1 tablet repeated three or four times daily.

No.

511—Cathartic, Active, c.c.

Aloin.....	1/10 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....	1/10 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/5 gr.
Oleoresin Capsicum.....	1/120 gr.
Ext. Colocynth.....	1/10 gr.
Croton Oil.....	1/15 gr.

A combination of vegetable cathartics which causes thorough evacuation of the bowels. Dose—1 or 2 tablets taken every hour for four or five doses.

512—Cathartic, Active, No. 5, c.c. only.

Ext. Jalap.....	1 gr.
Calomel.....	1 gr.
Gamboge.....	1/4 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/3 gr.
Ext. Colocynth, Compound.....	1-1/3 grs.
Ext. Hyoscyamus.....	1/2 gr.

A strong and effective purgative. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

513—Cathartic, Compound, U. S. P.

514—Cathartic, Compound, U. S. P., c.c.

515—Cathartic, Compound, U. S. P., s.c., white.

516—Cathartic, Compound, U. S. P., s.c., pink.

Ext. Colocynth, Compound.....	1-1/4 grs.
Calomel.....	1 gr.
Gamboge.....	1/4 gr.
Resin Jalap.....	1/3 gr.

This combination has been official in pill form since the issuance of the second edition of the Pharmacopœia in 1831 and has been widely used as a mild acting but effective purgative, especially in constipation with hepatic insufficiency, jaundice etc. It is not indicated in habitual constipation or for frequently repeated use. Dose—As a mild purgative, 1 tablet; for more thorough action, 2 or 3 tablets.

517—Cathartic Compound, Vegetable, 1 gr., c.c. only.

Ext. Colocynth.....	4/29 gr.
Podophyllin.....	3/29 gr.
Resin Scammony.....	4/29 gr.
Cardamom.....	3/58 gr.
Aloes.....	15/29 gr.
Soap.....	3/58 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

519—Cathartic, Improved, c.c.

Ext. Colocynth, Compound.....	1 gr.
Ext. Jalap.....	1/2 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/4 gr.
Leptandrin.....	1/4 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus.....	1/4 gr.
Ext. Gentian.....	q. s.
Oil Peppermint.....	q. s.

Cathartic and cholagogue. A combination of vegetable cathartics. Preferred by many to the official Cathartic Compound. Dose—1 to 3 tablets at night.

523—Cathartic, Vegetable, c.c.

524—Cathartic, Vegetable, s.c., white.

Ext. Colocynth.....	1/3 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/4 gr.
Resin Scammony.....	1/3 gr.
Aloes.....	1-1/4 grs.
Cardamom.....	1/4 gr.
Soap.....	1/2 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

525—Cerium Oxalate, 1 gr.

526—Cerium Oxalate, 2 grs.

527—Cerium Oxalate, 5 grs.

Gastric sedative.



No.

528—Chalk Mixture, 60 mins.

Prepared Chalk.....	3-3/5 grs.
Sugar.....	6 grs.
Acacia.....	2-2/5 grs.
Oil Cinnamon.....	q. s.

Used for hyperacidity, indigestion, diarrhea, etc.
Dose—1 to 4 tablets after meals.

530—Charcoal, 3 grs.

531—Charcoal, 5 grs.

532—Charcoal, 10 grs.

Absorbent, deodorant, somewhat antiseptic. Used to sweeten the breath, relieve nausea and vomiting, dyspepsia with hyperacidity and to check excessive formation of gas in the gastrointestinal tract. Dose—2 to 30 grs.

533—Charcoal and Pepsin, No. 1.

Charcoal.....	5 grs.
Pepsin, Saccharated.....	2 grs.

Also see Pepsin and Charcoal.

Proteolytic and absorbent. Used in indigestion, flatulence, etc.
Dose—1 to 3 tablets after meals.

535—Charcoal and Pepsin, No. 2.

Charcoal.....	1/4 gr.
Pepsin, 1:3000.....	1/4 gr.

Dose—1 to 3 tablets after meals.

Charcoal and Soda Mint, see
Soda Mint and Charcoal.

Cinchophen (Phenylcinchonic Acid), U. S. P., 7-1/2 grs., see Phenylcinchonic Acid, Page 182.

536—Chloral, 5 grs.

Hypnotic and antispasmodic. Used in nervous insomnia, delirium, mania, chorea and the spasms of strychnine poisoning, tetanus and eclampsia.
Dose—1 to 2 tablets.

538—•Chlorodyne, e.e. only.

Morphine Hydrochloride.....	1/6 gr.
Ext. Cannabis.....	1/4 gr.
Nitroglycerin.....	1/300 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus.....	1/2 gr.
Oil Peppermint.....	1/10 min.
Oleoresin Capsicum.....	1/10 min.

Anodyne and antispasmodic. Used in diarrhea, colic, cramps and spasmodic pains. It is rapid in action, giving quick relief. Dose—1 tablet every hour, if necessary, for three doses.

539—•Chlorodyne, Half Strength, e.e. only.

Formula one-half strength of preceding. Dose—1 tablet every hour, if necessary, for three doses.

540—Chloroxyl, see Page 167.

541—Cholera Infantum, Hamel.

Calomel.....	1/40 gr.
Zinc Sulphocarbolate.....	1/40 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....	1/30 gr.
Salol.....	1/10 gr.
Pepsin, 1:3000.....	1/3 gr.
Copper Arsenite.....	1/500 gr.

Intestinal antiseptic, astringent and sedative. Used in the fermentative diarrheas of children. Dose—1 or 2 tablets every half hour. May be crushed and given in a little warm water.

•Narcotic order required.

*Federal record of sales required.



No.

542—Cholera Infantum, No. 1.

Zinc Sulphocarbolate.....	1/20 gr.
Salol.....	1/10 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....	1/2 gr.
Calomel.....	1/60 gr.
Pancreatin.....	1/2 gr.

Intestinal antiseptic, astringent and sedative. Used in the fermentative diarrheas of children. Dose—1 tablet every half hour until relief is obtained.

544—*Cholera Infantum, No. 2.

Zinc Sulphocarbolate.....	1/20 gr.
Salol.....	1/5 gr.
Bismuth Subgallate.....	1/2 gr.
Calomel.....	1/60 gr.
Digestive Powder.....	1/2 gr.
Paregoric.....	3 mins.

Intestinal antiseptic, astringent and sedative. Dose—1 tablet every half hour until relief is obtained.

546—Chromium Sulphate, 4 grs.

547—Chromium Sulphate, 4 grs. e.e.

Alternative and nerveine. Used in neurasthenia, locomotor ataxia and other nervous disorders. Dose—2 to 4 grs. three or four times daily, preferably after meals.

1479—Cinchopein, 7-1/2 grs.

•Cocaine Hydrochloride, see Hypo. Tablets, page 151.

Cocaine Hydrochloride, 1-1/8 grs. and 2-1/4 grs., for making Solutions, see Solvents, Page 104.

549—Coco-Calcimint.

Calcium Carbonate.....	3-1/2 grs.
Chocolate.....	q. s.
Peppermint.....	q. s.

Antacid and gastric sedative. These tablets are pleasantly flavored with chocolate and peppermint and are preferred to the Soda-Mint tablets commonly used. They are indicated in gastric hyperacidity with acid eructations and indigestion. Dose—1 or 2 tablets, repeated as required.

550—Coco-Tablets Calomel, 1/10 gr.

551—Coco-Tablets Calomel, 1/8 gr.

552—Coco-Tablets Calomel, 1/4 gr.

553—Coco-Tablets Calomel, 1/2 gr.

554—Coco-Tablets Calomel, 1 gr.

These are distinctively colored tablets containing calomel in a chocolate base. They are uncoated and disintegrating. Dose—1/10 to 2 grs.

555—Coco-Tablets Phenolphthalein 1 gr. In bottles of 100 and 1000 only.

These are large square tablets containing the phenolphthalein in a sweetened and pleasantly flavored chocolate base. They act as a mild cathartic and are especially useful for administering to children and hypersensitive patients who eat them as a confection. Dose—For a child, 1 tablet; for an adult, 1 to 3 tablets.

556—•Codeine Sulphate, 1/8 gr.

557—•Codeine Sulphate, 1/4 gr.

558—•Codeine Sulphate, 1/2 gr.

559—•Codeine Sulphate, 1 gr.

Sedative and anodyne. Dose—1/8 to 1 gr.



No.

560—Colchicine, 1/100 gr.**561—Colchicine, 1/50 gr.**

Antipodagric, cathartic and diaphoretic. Used chiefly in gout and rheumatism. It is practically a specific for the pain of acute gout. Dose—1/100 to 1/50 gr. two or three times daily, or until free catharsis is produced.

562—Cold, No. 1.**563—Cold No. 1, c.e.**

Quinine Hydrobromide.....	1 gr.
Acetanilid.....	1 gr.
Ipecac.....	1/16 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/20 gr.
Caffeine.....	1/12 gr.
Capsicum.....	1/8 gr.
Aconite Root.....	1/10 gr.

Antipyretic, laxative and diaphoretic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets every two hours until relief is obtained.

565—Cold, No. 2.

Antimony, Sulphurated, Golden.....	1/12 gr.
Ext. Conium Leaves.....	1/12 gr.
Potassium Nitrate.....	1/6 gr.
Ammonium Chloride.....	1/6 gr.
Ipecac.....	1/6 gr.

Expectorant, diaphoretic and relaxant. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

569—Cold No. 6.

Acetanilid.....	1-1/2 grs.
Quinine Hydrobromide.....	1-1/2 grs.
Camphor, Monobrom.....	1/3 gr.
Caffeine, Citrated.....	1/4 gr.
Cascarin.....	1/4 gr.
Capsicum.....	1/2 gr.

Anodyne, antipyretic and laxative. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

574—Cold, No. 10

Acetanilid.....	1 gr.
Quinine Sulph.....	1 gr.
Camphor Monobrom.....	1/4 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/20 gr.
Ext. Bella. Leaves.....	1/16 gr.

Antipyretic, tonic and laxative. Dose—1 to 2 tablets.

580—Cold and Fever, Smith.

Camphor, Monobromated.....	1/10 gr.
Tr. Gelsemium.....	1/4 min.
Tr. Aconite Root.....	1/4 min.
Tr. Eupatorium.....	1/4 min.
Tr. Bryonia.....	1/4 min.

Antipyretic and sedative. Dose—1 to 4 tablets every three or four hours.

Cold, Laxaquin, see Laxaquin, Cold.

582—Cold, Special.**583—Cold, Special, c.e.****584—Cold, Special, s.e. yellow.**

Cinchonine.....	1 gr.
Ipecac.....	1/16 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/20 gr.
Fl. Ext. Aconite Root.....	1/8 min.
Ext. Belladonna Root.....	1/15 gr.

Antipyretic, sedative and mild laxative. Dose—1 or 2 tablets every two hours until relief is obtained.

Coloring.

585—Blue for Liquids.**587—Green for Liquids.****588—Red for Liquids.**

No.

589—Orange for Liquids.**590—Yellow for Liquids.****591—Conjunctivitis.**

Zinc Sulphocarbolate.....	1/4 gr.
Boric Acid, C. P.....	2 grs.

For preparing solutions for use in conjunctivitis. Directions—Dissolve 1 or 2 tablets in one ounce of boiled water and use freely as an eye wash.

594—Copper Arsenite, 1/100 gr.

Intestinal antiseptic and alterative. Used in dysentery, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, diarrhea and anemia. Dose—1/500 to 1/20 gr. Advocated in small doses repeated every fifteen minutes.

Copper Sulphate, 1 gr. For preparing solutions, see Solvents, Page 104.

598—Corpus Luteum Desic. 2 grs.**599—Corpus Luteum Desic. 5 grs., See page 189.****600—Corrective, Infant, No. 2, Ives.**

Calomel.....	1/20 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	1/2 gr.
Saccharin.....	1/100 gr.
Ipecac.....	1/50 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....	1 gr.
Oil Anise.....	1/20 min.

Laxative and antidyseptic. Used in the indigestion of children. Dose—1 tablet in a little water every hour as required.

605—Corrosive Sublimate, 1/200 gr.**607—Corrosive Sublimate, 1/60 gr.****608—Corrosive Sublimate, 1/30 gr.****609—Corrosive Sublimate, 1/20 gr.****613—Corrosive Sublimate, 1 gr., blue.**

Alterative, antisypilitic and intestinal antiseptic. Used in anemia, syphilis and dysentery. Dose—1/500 to 1/10 gr. Small doses frequently repeated are often preferred.

615—Coryza, No. 1, without Opium.**616—Coryza, No. 1, without Opium, c.e.**

Quinine Sulphate.....	1/2 gr.
Ammonium Chloride.....	1/2 gr.
Camphor.....	1/2 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1/20 gr.
Ext. Aconite Root.....	1/10 gr.

Antipyretic and sedative. Used in acute rhinitis, influenza and pharyngeal affections. Belladonna checks excessive nasal secretions. Dose—1 to 3 tablets, or 1 tablet every hour until there is dryness of the throat.

617—Coryza, No. 2, c.e. only.

Quinine Sulphate.....	1/3 gr.
Camphor.....	1/3 gr.
Ext. Aconite Root.....	1/15 gr.
Ammonium Chloride.....	1/3 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1/15 gr.

Antipyretic and sedative. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

618—Coryza, Improved.**619—Coryza, Improved, c.e.**

Quinine Sulphate.....	1/4 gr.
Camphor.....	1/4 gr.
Morphine Sulphate.....	1/64 gr.
Atropine Sulphate.....	1/2000 gr.
Ext. Glycyrrhiza.....	1/2 gr.

Antipyretic, antispasmodic and sedative. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.



No.

621—•Coryza, Kenyon, c.e. only.

622—Coryza, Kenyon, without Morphine.

623—Coryza, Kenyon, without Morphine, c.e.

Formula as above, omitting morphine. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

624—Coryza, Non-Narcotic, c.e. only.

Quinine Sulphate..... 1 gr.
Camphor..... 1/2 gr.
Aloin..... 1/10 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/10 gr.

Antipyretic, sedative and laxative. This tablet has the advantage of containing no narcotic and of being laxative. Dose—1 or 2 tablets every three or four hours.

625—•Coryza, Smith, c.e. only.

Atropine Sulphate..... 1/600 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/240 gr.
Arsenous Acid..... 1/240 gr.
Morphine Sulphate..... 1/100 gr.
Quinine Sulphate..... 1/10 gr.
Camphor..... 1/4 gr.

Blennorrhagic and antispasmodic. Dose—1 tablet every hour.

626—Coryza, Smith, Modified, c.e. only.

Atropine Sulphate..... 1/600 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/240 gr.
Arsenous Acid..... 1/240 gr.
Quinine Sulphate..... 1/10 gr.
Camphor..... 1/4 gr.

Sedative and antispasmodic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

627—*Cough, No. 2.

Tinct. Opium, Camphorated..... 3 mins.
Ammonium Carbonate..... 1 gr.
Squill, P. T..... 3/4 gr.
Senega..... 3/4 gr.

Sedative, expectorant and anodyne. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

C. R. and G., see Calomel, Rhubarb and Colocynth.

630—Creosote, U. S. P., 1 min. c.e. only.

631—Creosote, U. S. P., 2 mins. c.e. only.

632—Creosote, U. S. P., 3 mins. c.e. only.

Bronchial and intestinal antiseptic. Used particularly in chronic bronchitis and diarrhea attendant upon tuberculosis. Dose—1/4 to 5 mins.

Cubeb, Compound, see Gonorrhea.

1470—Cubeb, Compound, c.e.

Cubeb..... 1 gr.
Mass Copaiba..... 1 gr.
Ferrous Sulphate, Exsic..... 1/4 gr.
Oil Santal, E. I..... 1/4 gr.
Gum Turpentine..... 1/4 min.
Oil Wintergreen..... q. s.

Curtin, see Cactus, Compound, Curtin.

Cyanide, see Antiseptic, No. 3.

*Narcotic order required.

*Federal record of sales required.

No.

635—Cystitis, No. 1, for Acid Urine.

636—Cystitis, No. 1, for Acid Urine, c.e.

Boric Acid..... 2 grs.
Potassium Bicarbonate..... 2 grs.
Ext. Buchu..... 1 gr.
Ext. Triticum..... 1 gr.
Ext. Corn Silk..... 1/2 gr.
Ext. Hydrangea..... 1/2 gr.
Atropine Sulphate..... 1/500 gr.

Alkaline diuretic, antiseptic and antispasmodic. Used in cystitis and urethritis with acid urine. Dose—1 to 3 tablets every three or four hours.

637—Cystitis, No. 2, for Alkaline Urine.

638—Cystitis, No. 2, for Alkaline Urine, c.e.

Benzoic Acid..... 3 grs.
Sodium Borate..... 2 grs.
Ext. Buchu..... 1 gr.
Ext. Triticum..... 1 gr.
Ext. Corn Silk..... 1/2 gr.
Ext. Hydrangea..... 1/2 gr.
Atropine Sulphate..... 1/500 gr.

Diuretic and urinary antiseptic. Used in bladder infections where the urine is strongly alkaline. Dose—1 to 3 tablets until the urine becomes neutral or acid.

DaCosta, see Nitroglycerin, Compound.

Damiana, Compound, see Phosphorous, Nux Vomica and Damiana.

639—Damiana, Compound, La Madrid, c.e. only.

Zinc Phosphide..... 1/10 gr.
Ext. Cannabis..... 1/4 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/40 gr.
Ext. Damiana..... 1-1/2 grs.

Aphrodisiac, nerve stimulant and tonic. Used in impotence, melancholia and in nervous and general debility. Dose—1 tablet.

Davis, see Fever, Davis.

640—Dermatitis.

Nux Vomica..... 1/10 gr.
Sulphur..... 1/4 gr.
Arsenic Sulphide..... 1/60 gr.
Potassium Bitartrate..... 1 gr.
Saccharin..... q. s.

Tonic and nutrient to the skin. Used in suppurative skin diseases and in chronic eczema. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Dermatol, see Bismuth Subgallate.

641—•Diacetyl-morphine Hydrochloride, 1/2 gr.

642—Diamond Antiseptic, Bernay's, small, white.

643—Diamond Antiseptic, Bernay's, small, blue.

644—Diamond Antiseptic, Bernay's, small, pink.

Mercury Bichloride..... 1.82 grs.
Citric Acid..... .87 grs.

Antiseptic. For external use. One tablet dissolved in four fluid ounces of water makes a 1 to 1000 solution of mercury bichloride.

646—Diamond Antiseptics, large, white.

647—Diamond Antiseptics, large, blue.

648—Diamond Antiseptics, large, pink.

Each tablet contains:

Mercury Bichloride..... 7.3 grs.

Antiseptic. For external use. One tablet in one pint of water makes a 1 to 1000 solution. The use of these tablets will prevent cases of accidental poisoning. They can't be mistaken for something else.

No.

649—Diarrhea, No. 1.

Bismuth Subnitrate.....3 grs.
Pepsin, Saccharated.....2 grs.
Aromatic Chalk Powder.....2 grs.

Antacid, astringent and digestive. Used in gastric hyperacidity with indigestion and in irritative diarrhea. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

650—Diarrhea, No. 2.

Calomel.....1/8 gr.
Morphine Sulphate.....1/16 gr.
Capsicum.....1/16 gr.
Ipecac.....1/32 gr.
Camphor.....1/16 gr.

Antidysenteric. Used in the treatment of irritative diarrhea which persists after the use of a purge. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

651—Diarrhea, No. 3, Sullivan.

Ipecac.....1/8 gr.
Lead Acetate.....1/6 gr.
Opium, Powdered.....1/4 gr.
Camphor.....1/4 gr.

Astringent and sedative. Used in severe diarrhea, dysentery and the diarrhea of the tuberculous. Dose—1 or 2 tablets every three or four hours.

652—Digestive, No. 1, s.c., white only.

Pepsin, 1:3000.....3 grs.
Diastase.....1/4 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....1/8 gr.
Ipecac.....1/12 gr.

Proteolytic and amylolytic digestant. Used in indigestion with insufficient gastric secretion or gastric atony. Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals.

654—Digestive, Aromatic, 5 grs.

Pepsin, 1:3000.....1 gr.
Pancreatin.....1 gr.
Calcium Lactophosphate.....2 grs.
Aromatics.

Also supplied c.c. in flasks.

Proteolytic digestant. Used in dyspepsia and lenteric diarrhea. Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals.

658—Digestive, Heyden-Starrett, s.c., pink only.

Pancreatin.....1-1/4 grs.
Pepsin, 1:3000.....1-1/4 grs.
Diastase.....5/8 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....1/2 gr.
Ox Gall, Inspissated.....1/2 gr.

Amylolytic and proteolytic digestant. Used in lenteric diarrhea, diabetes mellitus, and in gastric and intestinal indigestion. Dose—1 tablet after meals.

659—Digestive, Special.

Contains 5 grains of Powder Digestive, Special. Used in dyspepsia. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

660—Digiglusin, see Page 192.**663—Digitalin, Physiologically Tested, 1/100 gr.****664—Digitalin, Physiologically Tested, 1/60 gr.****665—Digitalin, Physiologically Tested, 1/50 gr.**

The digitalin used in these tablets is a water-soluble mixture of the glucosides of digitalis seed. It is prepared in our laboratories and physiologically assayed. Heart tonic and diuretic. Dose—1/150 to 1/10 gr.

669—Digitalis, Fluid Extract, 1 min.

Physiologically tested. Heart tonic and diuretic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

*Narcotic order required.

No.

670—Digitalis, Tincture, 1 min.**672—Digitalis, Tincture, 3 mins.****673—Digitalis, Tincture, 5 mins.**

Physiologically tested. Heart tonic and diuretic. Dose—1 to 20 mins.

Digitalis, Compound, Wood, see Digitalis and Strychnine.

Digitalis and Strophanthus, see Strophanthus, Compound.

674—Digitalis, Strophanthus and Strychnine.

Tr. Digitalis.....3 mins.
Tr. Strophanthus.....2 mins.
Strychnine Nitrate.....1/100 gr.

Cardiac tonic, diuretic and vascular stimulant. Dose—1 or 2 tablets two or three times daily.

676—Digitalis and Strychnine.

Tr. Digitalis, U. S. P. 1890.....2 mins.
Strychnine Sulphate.....1/100 gr.

Cardiac tonic and stimulant. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

678—Diuretic, No. 1.**679—Diuretic, No. 1, c.c.**

Digitalis.....1 gr.
Potassium Nitrate.....2 grs.
Ext. Buchu.....1/2 gr.
Ext. Scoparius.....1/2 gr.
Oil Juniper.....1/4 min.

Diuretic and cardiac stimulant. Used in cardiac and renal dropsy. Dose—1 tablet once or twice daily.

680—Diuretic, No. 2.**681—Diuretic, No. 2, c.c.**

Digitalis.....1 gr.
Potassium Nitrate.....1 gr.
Ext. Buchu.....1 gr.
Squill.....1 gr.

Diuretic and cardiac tonic. Used in dropsical conditions. Dose—1 tablet with a glass of water three times daily.

682—Dobell's (Modified).

Sodium Borate.....7-1/2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....7-1/2 grs.
Carbolic Acid.....q. s.

For a more conveniently shaped tablet for making solutions, see Solvets, Page 104. To make a solution suitable for gargle or spray dissolve 1 tablet in one fluid ounce of water and add fifteen minims of glycerin. Use as a spray, wash or gargle in pharyngitis, laryngitis, rhinitis, etc.

683—Dover's Powder, 1 gr.**684—Dover's Powder, 2-1/2 grs.****685—Dover's Powder, 5 grs.**

Diaphoretic, sedative and anodyne. Used in the early stages of a cold and in acute respiratory infections. Dose—1 to 10 grs.

Duncan, see Aloin and Cascarin, Compound; also Iron, Quinine and Aloes, Compound.

686—Dyspepsia, Special.

Pepsin, Saccharated.....3 grs.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....2 grs.
Ginger.....1/4 gr.
Sugar, q. s. ad.....20 grs.

Digestant, stomachic and mild astringent. Used in dyspepsia, nausea and chronic gastritis. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

No.

689—Dyspeptic, Haworth.

Strychnine Sulphate.....	1/40 gr.
Ipecac.....	1/8 gr.
Rhubarb.....	1/4 gr.
Capsicum.....	1/8 gr.

Stomachic stimulant and tonic. Used in chronic gastritis, anorexia and gastrointestinal atony. Dose—1 or 2 tablets before meals.

Easton's Syrup, see Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates.

Edema, see Sourwood, Compound.

Effervescing Bromides, see Bromides, Effervescent.

692—Elaterin, 1/10 gr.

Hydragogue purgative. Used in ascites, dropsical conditions and cerebral congestion. Dose—1/20 to 1/10 gr.

695—Elaterium, Clutterbuck, 1/10 gr.

696—Elaterium, Clutterbuck, 1/8 gr.

698—Elaterium, Clutterbuck, 1/4 gr.

Action and use same as that of Elaterin. Dose—1/20 to 1/4 gr.

Elm Bark, see Lozenges, Page 170.

699—Emmenagogue, c.c.

700—Emmenagogue, c.c.

Ergotin, Bonjean.....	1 gr.
Ferrous Sulphate.....	1 gr.
Ext. Black Hellebore.....	1 gr.
Aloes.....	1 gr.
Oil Tansy.....	1/4 min.

Emmenagogue and uterine stimulant. Used in amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea. Dose—1 tablet three times daily. Should be commenced two or three days before the expected period.

702—Emmenagogue, Improved.

703—Emmenagogue, Improved, c.c.

705—Emmenagogue, Improved, s.c., pink.

Ext. Cotton Root.....	1 gr.
Ergotin, Bonjean.....	1 gr.
Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated.....	1 gr.
Ext. Black Hellebore.....	1 gr.
Aloes.....	1 gr.
Oil Tansy.....	1/4 min.

Dose—1 tablet three times daily.

706—Emmenagogue, Preferred, c.c. only.

Blaud's Mass.....	2 grs.
Ext. Senecio Aureus.....	1 gr.
Oxalic Acid.....	1/4 gr.
Ergotin, Bonjean.....	1/2 gr.
Aloes.....	1/2 gr.

Tonic and emmenagogue. Dose—1 tablet three times daily.

707—Endometritis, c.c. only.

Ext. Viburnum Prunifolium.....	2 grs.
Ext. Hamamelis.....	1 gr.
Ergotin, Bonjean.....	1/2 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....	1/12 gr.
Hydrastin, Concentration.....	1/16 gr.

Uterine tonic and astringent. Used in dysmenorrhea, menorrhagia and endometritis. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

No.

708—Enuresis.

Atropine.....	1/500 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....	1/1000 gr.
Sodium Cantharidate.....	1/5000 gr.
Santonin.....	1/50 gr.

Genitourinary stimulant. Used in incontinence of urine occurring in nervous patients or children. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

712—Ergotin, Bonjean, Physiologically Tested, 1 gr., c.c.

713—Ergotin, Bonjean, Physiologically Tested, 2 grs.

715—Ergotin, Bonjean, Physiologically Tested, 3 grs.

Hemostatic, emmenagogue and uterine stimulant. Used to check postpartum hemorrhage and in metrorrhagia and subinvolution. Dose—1/4 to 6 grs.

Fel Bovis, see Ox Gall and Combinations.

Ferrous Carbonate, see Blaud.

Ferruginous, Blaud, see Blaud.

719—Fever, Davis.

Tr. Aconite Root.....	1/5 min.
Tr. Bryonia.....	1/10 min.
Tr. Belladonna Leaves.....	1/10 min.

Sedative and antipyretic. Used in febrile conditions with rapid pulse and increased arterial tension as in tonsillitis, bronchitis and other respiratory infections. Dose—1 to 3 tablets every two or three hours.

721—Fever, Infants.

Aconite Root.....	1/100 gr.
Ipecac.....	1/100 gr.

Sedative, antipyretic, diaphoretic. Used particularly in the fever of tonsillitis or infections of the respiratory tract. Dose—1 tablet every one-half to two hours, as required.

723—Fever, Laxative, c.c. only.

Quinine Sulphate.....	1 gr.
Acetanilid.....	2 grs.
Tr. Gelsemium.....	1 min.
Aloin.....	1/20 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/40 gr.
Capsicum.....	1/4 gr.

Antipyretic, analgesic and laxative. Used in the early treatment of colds and in tonsillitis, grip, migraine and neuralgia. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

724—Flatulence, c.c. only.

Ext. Cascara Sagrada.....	1 gr.
Asafetida.....	1 gr.
Ginger.....	3/4 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....	1/4 gr.
Capsicum.....	1/8 gr.
Diastase.....	1/10 gr.

Carminative, stimulant and laxative. Used to relieve colic, intestinal distension and in atonic conditions of the alimentary tract. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

725—Follicular Tonsillitis, Modified.

Tr. Aconite.....	1/5 min.
Tr. Belladonna Leaves.....	1/10 min.
Tr. Bryonia.....	1/10 min.
Mercury Biniodide.....	1/100 gr.
Sodium Salicylate.....	1 gr.
Oil Wintergreen.....	q. s.

Sedative, antipyretic and diaphoretic. Used to reduce the inflammation, pain and fever of tonsillitis and to prevent the onset of arthritis. Dose—1 tablet dissolved on back of the tongue every fifteen minutes for four doses, then one every hour.

No.

726—Formamin, Compound.

Hexamethylene tetramine.....	2 grs.
Sodium Salicylate.....	5 grs.
Colchicine.....	1/200 gr.

Urinary antiseptic, antipyretic, anodyne, diaphoretic and cathartic. Used extensively in the treatment of gout and rheumatism. Dose—1 or 2 tablets every four hours.

Fothergill, see Antidyspeptic; also Carminative.

Fowler's Solution, see Potassium Arsenite.

728—Gallic Acid and Ergotin, Compound.

Gallic Acid.....	3 grs.
Ergotin, Bonjean.....	1 gr.
Hydrastin, Concentration.....	1/2 gr.

Hemostatic, astringent and uterine stimulant. Used in intestinal hemorrhage, menorrhagia and metrorrhagia. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Gargle, see Solvets, Page 104.

729—Gastro-Hepatic.

Podophyllin.....	1/8 gr.
Aloin.....	1/8 gr.
Leptandrin.....	1/4 gr.
Hydrastin, Concentration.....	1/2 gr.
Gamboge.....	1/4 gr.
Capsicum.....	1/16 gr.

Cathartic, cholagogue and gastrointestinal tonic. Used in constipation with jaundice or hepatic torpor. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

731—Gelsemium, Tincture, 5 mins.

Analgesic, antispasmodic and sedative. Used in asthma, pertussis, migraine and neuralgia. Dose—2 to 15 mins.

Glonoin, see Nitroglycerin.

732—Gold and Sodium Chloride, 1/20 gr.

733—Gold and Sodium Chloride, 1/10 gr.

Tonic, alterative and nervine. Used in syphilis, anemia, dipsomania, impotence and nervous exhaustion. Dose—1/20 to 1/10 gr., three or four times daily.

734—Gonorrhea, No. 1.

735—Gonorrhea, No. 1, c.e.

Cubeb.....	1 gr.
Mass Copaiba.....	1 gr.
Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated.....	1/4 gr.
Oil Santal, E. I.....	1/4 gr.
Gum Turpentine.....	1/4 min.
Oil Wintergreen.....	q. s.

Urinary antiseptic, stimulant and diuretic. Used in inflammation of mucous membranes; especially in specific infection of the genitourinary tract. Dose—1 or 2 tablets three times daily.

740—Gonorrhea, No. 2, s.e., blue.

741—Gonorrhea, No. 2, c.e.

Methylene Blue.....	1 gr.
Oil Santal, E. I.....	1/2 min.
Nutmeg.....	1/4 gr.
Ext. Kava Kava.....	1 gr.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Goodell, see Sumbul, Compound, Goodell.

Goodkind, see Rhubarb and Ipecac, Compound, Goodkind.

Gordinier, see Heart Tonic, Gordinier.

Gray Powder, see Mercury with Chalk.

No.

742—Grip, Klingensmith.

Ammonium Salicylate.....	2-1/2 grs.
Acetanilid.....	2-1/2 grs.
Caffeine.....	1/4 gr.

Antipyretic and anodyne. Used in fevers, coryza and influenza. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

745—Guaiac and Hydrastis, Throat.

Guaiac.....	2 grs.
Ammonium Chloride.....	2 grs.
Hydrastine Sulphate.....	1/100 gr.
Ext. Glycyrrhiza.....	2 grs.

Astringent, alterative and expectorant. Used in affections of the throat such as tonsillitis and laryngitis. Frequently used by public speakers and singers to alleviate hoarseness. Dose—1 tablet allowed to dissolve in the mouth.

746—Guaiacol Carbonate, 5 grs.

Bronchial and intestinal antiseptic. Used in tuberculous infections, chronic bronchitis, diarrhea and typhoid fever. Dose—1 tablet.

Hale, see Heart Tonic, Hale.

Hamel, see Cholera Infantum, Hamel.

Hare, see Antiasthmatic, Hare.

Haskel, see Hepatic, Haskel.

Haworth, see Dyspeptic, Haworth.

Heart Stimulant, see Nitroglycerin, Compound.

747—Heart Tonic.

Fl. Ext. Cactus Grandiflorus.....	5 mins.
Tr. Digitalis.....	2 mins.
Caffeine.....	1 gr.

See Cactus, Compound, Curtin.

Circulatory stimulant and diuretic. Used in cardiac disease accompanied by dropsy. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

748—Heart Tonic, Gordinier.

749—Heart Tonic, Gordinier, c.e.

Nitroglycerin.....	1/200 gr.
Tr. Strophanthus.....	3 mins.
Fl. Ext. Digitalis.....	1 min.
Strychnine Sulphate.....	1/60 gr.
Reduced Iron.....	1 gr.

Circulatory stimulant and tonic. Used in cardiac disease accompanied by anemia. Dose—1 tablet after meals.

750—Heart Tonic, Hale.

Strychnine Sulphate.....	1/100 gr.
Ext. Digitalis.....	1/5 gr.
Reduced Iron.....	1/4 gr.

Circulatory stimulant and tonic. Used in cardiac disease with anemia and general debility. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

752—Heart Tonic, Improved.

Nitroglycerin.....	1/100 gr.
Tr. Digitalis.....	2 mins.
Tr. Strophanthus.....	2 mins.
Tr. Belladonna Leaves.....	1/4 min.
Strychnine.....	1/60 gr.

Circulatory stimulant and tonic. Used in cardiac disease, with palpitation or dyspnea, in cardiac failure with collapse and in angina pectoris. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

No.

Heart Tonic and Stimulant, DaCosta, see
Nitroglycerin, Compound.

Helonias Astringent, see Leucorrhea.

754—Helonias, Compound, Vaginal.

Boric Acid.....	2 grs.
Tannic Acid.....	2 grs.
Alum.....	2 grs.
Salicylic Acid.....	1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus.....	1 gr.
Ext. Helonias.....	1/2 gr.
Thymol.....	q. s.
Eucalyptol.....	q. s.

Antiseptic, astringent and sedative. Used in leucorrhea and subacute gonorrhea. Directions—Coat slightly with vaseline and insert well up in the vagina at night and follow by a douche of one quart of hot water next morning. One tablet may be dissolved in one pint of hot water and used as a vaginal douche.

759—Hepatic, Kenyon.

760—Hepatic, Kenyon, c.c.

Euonymin.....	1/8 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/20 gr.
Ipecac.....	1/8 gr.
Calomel.....	1/8 gr.
Aloin.....	1/12 gr.

Cholagogue and cathartic. Used in constipation accompanied by hepatic torpor or congestion. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

761—•Heroin Hydrochloride, 1/24 gr.

762—•Heroin Hydrochloride, 1/12 gr.

766—•Heroin and Terpin Hydrate, No. 2.

767—Hexa-Lithia, Effervescent.

Hexamethylenamine.....	5 grs.
Lithium Citrate.....	5 grs.

Supplied only in bottles of 100 and screw cap bottles of 40. Urinary antiseptic and antilitic. These tablets effervesce freely, making them pleasant to take and less disturbing to the stomach. Used in infections of the genitourinary tract and in lithemia, gout and rheumatism. Dose—Dissolve 1 or 2 tablets in a glass of water and take while effervescing every three or four hours.

768—Hexaloids, 5 grs., see Page 175.

769—Hexaloids, 7-1/2 grs.

771—Hexamethylenamine, 5 grs.

772—Hexamethylenamine, 7-1/2 grs.

Urinary antiseptic. Used in infections of the bladder and urinary passages and as a prophylactic preceding surgical operation on the genitourinary tract. The urine should be rendered acid in order to liberate formaldehyde from the hexamethylenamine. Dose—2 to 15 grs. given with a large glass of water every four hours.



773—Hexamethylenamine with Sodium Acid Phosphate, No. 1.

Hexamethylenamine.....	5 grs.
Sodium Acid Phosphate.....	5 grs.

The urine is rendered acid by sodium phosphate and thus promotes liberation of formaldehyde in the urinary tract. Dose—1 or more tablets dissolved in 10 fluid ounces of water two or three times a day.

•Narcotic order required.

No.

1481—Hexamethylenamine with Sodium Acid Phosphate, No. 2.

Hexamethylenamine.....	5 grs.
Sodium Acid Phosphate.....	5 grs.

Heyden-Starrett, see Digestive, Heyden-Starrett.

Hydrastine, White Alkaloid, Compound, see Solvets, Page 104.

776—Hyoscine Hydrobromide, 1/200 gr.

778—Hyoscine Hydrobromide, 1/100 gr.

Sedative and hypnotic. Used in producing sleep and quiet in the insane, or in cases of alcoholic excesses, mania, chorea and mental excitement. Dose—1/200 to 1/50 gr.

782—Incontinence, No. 1.

783—Incontinence, No. 1, c.c.

Ergotin, Bonjean.....	1/2 gr.
Strychnine.....	1/200 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1/64 gr.

Used in incontinence and in irritable and atonic conditions of the bladder. Dose—For a child six years old, 1 or 2 tablets at bedtime.

784—Incontinence, No. 2, c.c. only.

Tr. Belladonna Leaves, U. S. P. 1890.....	2 mins.
Tr. Cubeb, U. S. P. 1890.....	2 mins.
Tr. Nux Vomica, U. S. P. 1890.....	1 min.
Tr. Rhubarb, Aro., U. S. P. 1890.....	1 min.
Tr. Cascarilla.....	2 mins.

Dose—For a child six years old, 1 or 2 tablets at bedtime.

Infant, Anodyne, Waugh, see Anodyne, Infant.

Infant, Fever, see Fever, Infant.

Intestinal Antiseptic, see also Antiseptic, Intestinal.

787—Intestinal Antiseptic, No. 2, c.c. only.

Salol.....	2 grs.
Bismuth Subgallate.....	2 grs.
Pepsin, 1:3000.....	1/2 gr.

Antiseptic, sedative and astringent. Used in fermentative diarrheas and catarrhal conditions of the gastrointestinal tract. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

788—Intestinal Antiseptic, Infant.

Ipecac.....	1/20 gr.
Salol.....	1/2 gr.
Zinc Sulphocarbolate.....	1/8 gr.
Bismuth Subgallate.....	1/2 gr.
Saccharin.....	q. s.
Oil Anise.....	q. s.

Antiseptic, astringent and sedative. Used in the fermentative diarrhea of infants and children. Dose—1 tablet dissolved in water every half hour for four or five doses.

Iodine Organic, see Oridine, Page 198.

791—Ipecac, 1/10 gr.

793—Ipecac, 1/2 gr.

Expectorant, diaphoretic and gastric stimulant. In small doses ipecac stimulates gastric secretion and aids digestion. In larger doses it produces nausea and diaphoresis. To produce vomiting, Tablets Emetic are used, see Emetic. Dose—1/100 to 2 grs.

Ipecac, see also Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac, Page 191.

No.
Ipecac and Opium, see Dover's Powder.

795—Ipelax.

Ipecac (Contained in Alcresta Powder of Ipecac)..... 5 grs.
Aloin..... 1/5 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/60 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves... 1/8 gr.



Cathartic and intestinal stimulant. The above formula contains sufficient ipecac to exert a well marked stimulant effect on the intestinal glands. This is only possible by using this drug in an adsorption compound, such as Alcresta Powder of Ipecac. Ipecac in this form passes unchanged through the stomach and liberates its alkaloids in the alkaline secretions of the intestine.

Ipelax Tablets increase the intestinal secretions, stimulate peristalsis without producing griping and give tone to the intestinal tract. They are especially useful in chronic constipation with biliousness since their repeated use does not establish a tolerance, and an increase in dosage is unnecessary. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Iron by Hydrogen, see Iron, Reduced.

797—Iron Oxide, Saccharated, 3 grs.

798—Iron Oxide, Saccharated, 5 grs.

Chalybeate tonic. Used in anemia and chlorosis and as an antidote to arsenic poisoning. Dose—3 to 5 grs.

799—Iron, Reduced (Iron by Hydrogen), 1 gr.

Chalybeate tonic, possessing only slight astringent properties. Used where iron is indicated. Dose—1 to 5 tablets.

802—Iron and Arsenic, No. 3.

Reduced Iron..... 1 gr.
Arsenous Acid..... 1/30 gr.

Tonic and alterative. Used in anemia and chlorosis to increase the amount of hemoglobin and the number of red blood cells. Dose—1 tablet after meals.

804—Iron, Arsenous Acid and Strychnine, No. 1.

805—Iron, Arsenous Acid and Strychnine, No. 1, c.e.

Reduced Iron..... 1 gr.
Arsenous Acid..... 1/100 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/60 gr.

Tonic, alterative and stimulant. Used in anemia, general debility and chlorosis to improve digestion and nutrition and increase the hemoglobin. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

807—Iron, Arsenous Acid and Strychnine, No. 2.

808—Iron, Arsenous Acid and Strychnine, No. 2, c.e.

Reduced Iron..... 1 gr.
Arsenous Acid..... 1/50 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/60 gr.

Dose—1 tablet after meals.

811—Iron, Quinine and Arsenic, No. 1.

Reduced Iron..... 2 grs.
Quinine Sulphate..... 1 gr.
Arsenous Acid..... 1/50 gr.

Tonic, antiperiodic and alterative. Used in malarial cachexia, anemia, chlorosis and general debility. Dose—1 tablet.

No.

815—Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, No. 1.

816—Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, No. 1, c.e.

Reduced Iron..... 1/2 gr.
Quinine Sulphate..... 1/2 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/120 gr.

Chalybeate tonic, alterative and stimulant. Used in debility, anorexia, anemia and chlorosis. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

818—Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, No. 2.

819—Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, No. 2, c.e.

Reduced Iron..... 1 gr.
Quinine Sulphate..... 1 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/60 gr.

Dose—1 tablet.

821—Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates, No. 1.

822—Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates, No. 1, c.e.

Iron Phosphate..... 1 gr.
Quinine Phosphate..... 1 gr.
Strychnine Phosphate..... 1/32 gr.

Tonic, stimulant and antiperiodic. Used as a general tonic and stimulant where there is lack of appetite, poor digestion or an impoverished condition of the blood. Dose—1 tablet.

823—Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates, No. 2.

824—Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates, No. 2, c.e.

Iron Phosphate..... 2 grs.
Quinine Phosphate..... 1 gr.
Strychnine Phosphate..... 1/60 gr.

Dose—1 tablet.

825—Iron and Strychnine.

Reduced Iron..... 1 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/60 gr.

Tonic and stimulant. Used in anemia and general debility. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

826—Iron and Strychnine, Compound.

827—Iron and Strychnine, Compound, c.e.

Reduced Iron..... 1/2 gr.
Arsenous Acid..... 1/100 gr.
Quinine Sulphate..... 1/2 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/120 gr.

Tonic, stimulant, alterative and antiperiodic. Used in anemia, chlorosis, malarial cachexia; also in amenorrhea and neuralgia. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

About thirty years ago Eli Lilly and Company established one of the first botanical inspection departments. This step was taken in accordance with the plans to keep abreast of the latest ideas in the development of pharmacy and medicine; it was an additional safeguard against inferior crude material and consequent finished products of low grade. The safe way in ordering is to specify "Lilly." It is your guarantee of high quality.

All products listed in the Lilly Hand Book represent open formulas. You can safeguard your best interests and be absolutely certain of the quality and purity of the preparation you desire by specifying "Lilly" on all orders.

No.

Ives, see Corrective, Infant.

Kenyon, see Coryza, Kenyon; Hepatic, Kenyon; and Neuralgic, Kenyon.

Kerr, see Analgesine, Kerr; also Cardiac Compound, Kerr.

Kier, see Quinine Bisulphate Compound, Kier.

828—Kissingen Salt, Artificial, Effervescent.

Made from the Artificial Kissingen Salt of the National Formulary and similar to Rakoezi Spring water in its main constituents. Mild alkaline, aperient and alterative. Used in gout, vesical calculi, hepatic torpor and in obesity. In the treatment of obesity it is essential that these tablets be alternated daily with Vichy salts. Dose—1 to 3 tablets dissolved in a glass of water and taken while effervescing.

Klingensmith, see Grip, Klingensmith.

La Madrid, see Damiana, Compound, La Madrid.

829—Laxaquin, Cold.

830—Laxaquin, Cold, c.c.

831—Laxaquin, Cold, s.c., pink.

Quinine Hydrobromide.....	1 gr.
Acetanilid.....	2 grs.
Caffeine, Citrated.....	1/4 gr.
Capsicum.....	1/5 gr.
Podophyllin.....	1/20 gr.
Aloin.....	1/10 gr.

Laxative, analgesic and antipyretic. Used extensively in grip and colds. When used early these tablets often abort the attack. Dose—1 or 2 tablets every three or four hours.

832—Laxative.

Powdered Senna.....	10 grs.
Ext. Licorice.....	6 grs.
Ext. Casarea, Bitterless.....	1 gr.
Sugar.....	q. s.
Oil Wintergreen.....	q. s.

An effective laxative of value in chronic constipation. Dose—Chew 1 tablet night and morning and gradually lessen the amount taken as the bowel movements become regular.

Lead and Opium, see Solvets, Page 101.

Leucorrhea, see Helonias, Compound.

837—Leucorrhea (Helonias Astringent).

Ext. Hyoscyamus.....	1 gr.
Alum.....	3 grs.
Eucalyptol.....	1/8 min.
Salicylic Acid.....	1 gr.
Boric Acid.....	3 grs.
Thymol.....	1/16 gr.
Ext. Helonias.....	1/2 gr.
Tannic Acid.....	2 grs.
Ext. Hamamelis.....	1 gr.

Astringent and antiseptic. For local use; indicated in general catarrhal conditions of the vaginal mucous membranes, as vaginitis, leucorrhea, etc., to relieve

No.

congestion and allay pain and inflammation. Directions—Coat tablet with a little vaseline and insert at bedtime, allowing it to remain over night, then follow with a douche of hot water next morning. A solution made by dissolving two of these tablets in a quart of hot water may be used as a douche.

Lime, Sulphurated, see Calcium Sulphide.

841—Lithium Carbonate, 5 grs.

Antirheumatic, diuretic and antilithic. Employed in rheumatism, gout and lithemia. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

842—Lithium Citrate, Effervescent, 3 grs.

Supplied in 40 and 100's only.

843—Lithium Citrate, Effervescent, 5 grs. Supplied in screw-capped bottles of 40 and 100 tablets only.

Antilithic. Used to render the urine alkaline and to prevent the formation of urinary calculi. Used in the treatment of gout and chronic rheumatism. Dose—1 or 2 tablets in a large glass of water taken while effervescing.

844—Lithium Salicylate, 5 grs.

Employed similarly to sodium salicylate in the treatment of rheumatism and gouty affections. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Lithium Salicylate, Compound, see Rheumatic, No. 4.

1471—Lupulin and Bromide, Compound, s.c., purple.

Lupulin.....	1/2 gr.
Atropine Sulphate.....	1/2000 gr.
Scutellarin.....	1/2 gr.
Zinc Bromide.....	1/10 gr.
Ergotin, Bonjean.....	1/4 gr.

Tonic, anaphrodisiac and nerve sedative. Employed in chordee, priapism and genital erethism. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

McFarlane, see Solvets Plasma, Nasal, Page 105.

847—Magnesia, Calcined, 5 grs.

Antacid and mild laxative. Used in gastric hyperacidity, indigestion and constipation. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

848—Magnesia and Sodium Bicarbonate.

Each tablet contains:	
Magnesia, Calcined.....	10 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	10 grs.

Antacid and gastro-intestinal sedative. Dose—1 tablet in one-half glass of water, stirred until thoroughly mixed.

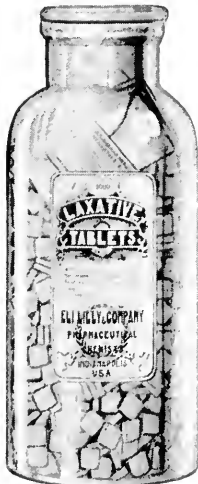
849—Magnesium Salicylate, 5 grs.

Antirheumatic and intestinal antiseptic. Used in intestinal fermentation or infection and in rheumatism. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

851—Manganese Binoxide, 2 grs.

Tonic, alterative and emmenagogue. Used in amenorrhea, anemia and malnutrition. In amenorrhea treatment should be instituted several days before the expected period. Dose—1 to 5 grs.

Manganese Dioxide, see Manganese Binoxide.



No.

855—Menorrhagic, Hirst, e.c.

Acid, Gallic..... 3 grs.
Ergotin, Bonjean..... 1 gr.
Hydrastin, Concentration..... 1/2 gr.
Hemostatic. Used to check uterine bleeding.
Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Mentholated Throat, see Throat Mentholated, Modified.

Mercuric Chloride, Corrosive, see Corrosive Sublimate.

857—Mercuric Iodide, Red, (Mercury Biniodide),
1/50 gr.

861—Mercuric Iodide, Red, (Mercury Biniodide),
1/16 gr.

864—Mercuric Iodide, Red, (Mercury Biniodide),
1/8 gr.

867—Mercuric Iodide, Red, (Mercury Biniodide),
1/4 gr.

Antisyphilitic, alterative and antiseptic. Employed in treatment of syphilis, rheumatism, anemia and in glandular and cutaneous diseases. Dose—1/100 to 1/4 gr.

876—Mercurous Iodide, Yellow (Mercury Protiodide), 1/8 gr.

877—Mercurous Iodide, Yellow (Mercury Protiodide), 1/8 gr., e.c.

878—Mercurous Iodide, Yellow (Mercury Protiodide), 1/6 gr.

879—Mercurous Iodide, Yellow (Mercury Protiodide), 1/6 gr., e.c.

881—Mercurous Iodide, Yellow (Mercury Protiodide), 1/4 gr.

882—Mercurous Iodide, Yellow (Mercury Protiodide), 1/4 gr., s.c., white.

883—Mercurous Iodide, Yellow (Mercury Protiodide), 1/4 gr., s.c., red.

884—Mercurous Iodide, Yellow (Mercury Protiodide), 1/4 gr., s.c., yellow.

886—Mercurous Iodide, Yellow (Mercury Protiodide), 1/4 gr., e.c.

889—Mercurous Iodide, Yellow (Mercury Protiodide), 1/2 gr.

891—Mercurous Iodide, Yellow (Mercury Protiodide), 1 gr.

Antisyphilitic, alterative and antiseptic. Used in advanced stages of syphilis and in glandular and skin diseases; also as an hepatic stimulant and intestinal antiseptic. Should not be given with soluble iodides. Dose—1/30 to 1 gr.

893—Mercury Tannate, 1/2 gr.

Antisyphilitic. Dose—1/2 to 2 grs.

898—Mercury with Chalk (Gray Powder), 1/4 gr.

899—Mercury with Chalk (Gray Powder), 1/2 gr.

900—Mercury with Chalk (Gray Powder), 1 gr.

901—Mercury with Chalk (Gray Powder), 2 grs.

Antisyphilitic, alterative and antiseptic. Used in syphilis, particularly in children, and in infantile diarrhea. A very mild mercurial. Dose—Up to 10 grs.

903—Mercury and Charcoal, Tilley.

Mercury Protiodide..... 1/4 gr.
Charcoal..... 1/10 gr.

Antisyphilitic, alterative and intestinal antiseptic. Dose—1 tablet three or four times daily.



No.

Metcalf, see Sciatica, Metcalf.

905—Methylene Blue, 1 gr., e.c. only.

906—Methylene Blue, 2 grs., e.c. only.

907—Methylene Blue, 3 grs., e.c. only.

908—Methylene Blue, 5 grs., e.c. only.

Antiperiodic, alterative and genitourinary antiseptic. Used in malaria, rheumatism and gonorrhea. Dose—1/2 to 5 grs.

909—Methylene Blue, Compound, e.c.

910—Methylene Blue, Compound, s.c., blue.

Methylene Blue..... 1 gr.
Oil Santal, E. I..... 1/2 min.
Copaiba..... 1 gr.
Oil Cinnamon..... 1/4 min.

Genitourinary antiseptic. Used in the early stages of gonorrhea. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

911—Migraine, No. 1, white.

912—Migraine, No. 1, pink.

913—Migraine, No. 1, e.c.

Acetanilid..... 2 grs.
Camphor, Monobromated..... 1/2 gr.
Caffeine..... 1/4 gr.

Analgesic and antipyretic. Used in headache, neuralgia and spasmodic pains. Dose—1 to 3 tablets repeated in one hour if necessary.

916—Migraine, No. 2, white.

917—Migraine, No. 2, pink.

Acetanilid..... 3 grs.
Camphor, Monobromated..... 2 grs.
Caffeine..... 1/2 gr.

Analgesic and antipyretic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Migraine, No. 5, see Migraine, No. 1.

919—Migraine, Improved.

920—Migraine, Improved, e.c.

Acetanilid..... 2-1/2 grs.
Camphor, Monobromated..... 1/2 gr.
Sodium Salicylate..... 1 gr.
Ext. Hyoseyamus..... 1/8 gr.
Tr. Gelsemium..... 2 mins.

Analgesic and antipyretic. Used in headaches and to relieve pains of a neuralgic or rheumatic character. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

923—Migraine, Laxative, e.c. only.

Acetanilid..... 2 grs.
Caffeine..... 1/4 gr.
Camphor, Monobromated..... 1/2 gr.
Fl. Ext. Casarea Sagrada..... 5 mins.

Analgesic, antipyretic and mildly laxative. Used in treating headache when accompanied by "biliousness" or constipation. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

924—Milk Modifier.

Milk Sugar..... 26 grs.
Calcium Lactophosphate..... 1/6 gr.
Calcium Carbonate..... 1-1/2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate..... 1/2 gr.
Potassium Bicarbonate..... 1/12 gr.
Sodium Chloride..... 1/6 gr.

These tablets supply the necessary salts and sugar wanting in cow's milk. One tablet is crushed and dissolved in each eight ounces of milk, the number may be increased if desired. May also be dissolved in water and used to tide the infant over at times when milk must be withheld temporarily.



No.

925—Mixed Treatment, No. 1.

926—Mixed Treatment, No. 1, c.e.

Potassium Iodide.....	2 grs.
Syrup Ferrous Iodide, 10 percent.....	5 mins.
Corrosive Sublimate.....	1/64 gr.
Sol. Arsenic and Mercury Iodides.....	2 mins.
Tr. Nux Vomica.....	2 mins.

Antisymphilitic, alterative and tonic. Used in syphilis, chronic rheumatism, glandular enlargements and chronic skin diseases. Dose—1 to 3 tablets after meals.

929—Mixed Treatment, No. 2.

Potassium Iodide.....	5 grs.
Corrosive Sublimate.....	1/30 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....	1/40 gr.
Syrup Sarsaparilla, Compound.....	q. s.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

930—•Morphine Sulphate, 1/8 gr.

932—•Morphine Sulphate, 1/4 gr.

933—•Morphine Sulphate, 1/2 gr.

NOTE: Uncoated morphine tablets, 1/8 gr., 1/4 gr. and 1/2 gr. supplied pink when so specified.

Narcotic, antispasmodic, anodyne and hypnotic. Used to allay pain, check spasmodic attacks and to produce quiet and rest. Dose—1/8 to 1/2 gr.

934—•Morphine and Atropine, No. 2.

Morphine Sulphate.....	1/4 gr.
Atropine Sulphate.....	1/150 gr.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

935—Myalgic, Outland.

Acetanilid.....	2 grs.
Sodium Salicylate.....	2 grs.
Caffeine.....	1/4 gr.
Tr. Gelsemium.....	2 mins.
Cerium Oxalate.....	1/2 gr.

Sedative, analgesic and antipyretic. Used in myalgia, rheumatism, neuralgia and migraine. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Nasal, see Solvets Antiseptic Alkaline, Page 105; also Solvets Plasma Nasal, Page 105.

Nasal, Improved. See Solvets, Page 104.

Naso-Pharyngeal, Modified, see Solvets, Page 101.

936—Nausea, No. 1, Non-Narcotic.

Each tablet contains

Bismuth Subnitrate.....	2 grs.
Cerium Oxalate.....	2 grs.
Anaesthesia.....	1 gr.

Gastric sedative and antiemetic. Used to alleviate nausea and check vomiting. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

937—•Nausea, No. 2.

Bismuth Subnitrate.....	2 grs.
Cerium Oxalate.....	2 grs.
Cocaine Hydrochloride.....	1/12 gr.

Gastric sedative and antiemetic. Used to alleviate nausea and check vomiting. Dose—1 or 2 tablets—may be followed by 1 tablet every hour for three or four doses.

•Narcotic order required.

No.

938—Nerve Tonic, No. 1, Westbrook.

Zinc Phosphide.....	1/10 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....	1/4 gr.
Reduced Iron.....	1 gr.

Used as a general nerve tonic in nervous exhaustion associated with anemia. Dose—1 tablet.

940—Nerve Tonic, No. 3, s.c. red only.

Asafetida.....	1 gr.
Ferrous Bromide.....	1/2 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus.....	1/16 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....	1/8 gr.
Zinc Phosphide.....	1/8 gr.

Nerve tonic and sedative. Used where there is excessive nervous irritability. Dose—1 tablet.

941—Nerve Tonic, No. 4, Crego, c.e. only.

Asafetida.....	1 gr.
Ext. Valerian.....	1/2 gr.
Ext. Sumbul.....	1/2 gr.
Blair's Mass.....	1-1/2 grs.
Phosphorus.....	1/100 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....	1/10 gr.

Nerve tonic and sedative. Used in hysteria, hyper-excitability or nervous exhaustion associated with anemia. Dose—1 tablet.

Nervine, see Camphor, Hyoscyamus and Valerian.

944—Neuralgic, Brown-Sequard, Modified.

Ext. Hyoscyamus.....	2/3 gr.
Ext. Conium Fruit.....	2/3 gr.
Ext. Ignatia.....	1/2 gr.
Ext. Aconite Leaves.....	1/3 gr.
Ext. Cannabis.....	1/4 gr.
Ext. Stramonium.....	1/5 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....	1/6 gr.

Used in the treatment of severe neuralgia. Dose—1 tablet every three or four hours, not to exceed three doses.

949—Neuralgic, Gross, without Morphine, c.e.

Quinine Sulphate.....	2 grs.
Strychnine.....	1/30 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....	1/20 gr.
Ext. Aconite Leaves.....	1/2 gr.

Antipyretic, tonic and anodyne. Dose—1 tablet.

950—Neuralgic, Improved.

Quinine Sulphate.....	2 grs.
Acetanilid.....	2 grs.
Ext. Hyoscyamus.....	1/2 gr.
Ext. Cannabis.....	1/4 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....	1/100 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....	1/60 gr.

Antipyretic, tonic and anodyne. Used in neuralgia and migraine. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

952—Neuralgic, Kenyon.

953—Neuralgic, Kenyon, c.e.

Zinc Phosphide.....	1/16 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....	1/60 gr.
Sodium Arsenate.....	1/20 gr.
Aconitine, Crystals.....	1/400 gr.
Ext. Cannabis.....	1/8 gr.

Nerve tonic and anodyne. Used in neuralgia and migraine. Dose—1 tablet every three or four hours until relieved.

954—Nitroglycerin, 1/200 gr.

955—Nitroglycerin, 1/150 gr.

956—Nitroglycerin, 1/100 gr.



No.

958—Nitroglycerin, 1/50 gr.

Vaso-dilator. Used in angina pectoris, asthma, epilepsy, chorea and arterial hypertension. Dose—1/200 to 1/20 gr.

960—Nitroglycerin, Compound, No. 1, DaCosta.**961—Nitroglycerin, Compound, No. 1, DaCosta, c.c.**

Nitroglycerin.....1/100 gr.
Tr. Digitalis.....2 mins.
Tr. Strophanthus.....3 mins.
Tr. Belladonna Leaves.....1/4 min.

Circulatory stimulant. Used in palpitation, smoker's heart, cardiac weakness and collapse; particularly valuable for use between attacks of angina pectoris. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

962—Nitroglycerin, Compound, No. 2.**963—Nitroglycerin, Compound, No. 2, c.c.**

Nitroglycerin.....1/200 gr.
Strychnine.....1/60 gr.
Fl. Ext. Digitalis.....1 min.
Reduced Iron.....1 gr.
Tr. Strophanthus.....3 mins.

Cardiac stimulant and tonic. Used as a general cardiac stimulant, especially useful in anemia with functional cardiac weakness. Dose—1 tablet.

964—Nitroglycerin, Digitalin and Strychnine.

Nitroglycerin.....1/100 gr.
Digitalin.....1/100 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....1/50 gr.

Cardiac stimulant and tonic. Used in cardiac weakness, chronic myocarditis, dilation, and valvular disease when accompanied by arteriosclerosis or increased peripheral resistance. Dose—1 tablet.

965—Nitroglycerin and Strychnine.

Nitroglycerin.....1/100 gr.
Strychnine Nitrate.....1/50 gr.

Cardiac stimulant and tonic. Dose—1 tablet.

966—Normal Salt Solution, No. 1.

2.25 Gm....Sodium Chloride, C. P....34.7 grs.

To prepare a Physiological Salt Solution, dissolve 4 tablets in one liter (34 fluid ounces) of distilled water and sterilize by boiling. These tablets are designed for the rapid and convenient preparation of salt solution for laboratories and hospitals.

967—Normal Salt Solution, No. 2.

1.062 Gm....Sodium Chloride, C. P....16 2/5 grs.

To prepare a Physiological Salt Solution, dissolve 1 tablet in four fluid ounces (118 c.c.) of distilled water and sterilize by boiling. These tablets are particularly convenient for use in the office of dentists or physicians.

North, see Stomachic, North.

973—Nux Vomica, Extract, 1/4 gr.**974—Nux Vomica, Extract, 1/4 gr., c.c.****975—Nux Vomica, Extract, 1/2 gr.**

General tonic and nerve, muscular and heart stimulant.

Dose—1/4 to 1/2 gr.

976—Nux Vomica, Tincture, 1 min.**977—Nux Vomica, Tincture, 3 mins.**

Dose—1 to 15 mins.

No.

978—Nux Vomica and Ignatia, Compound, c.c. only.

Tr. Nux Vomica.....1 min.
Tr. Ignatia.....1 min.
Tr. Cinchona.....5 mins.
Tr. German Chamomile.....1 min.
Tr. Gentian.....1 min.
Tr. Calumba.....1/2 min.
Phosphorus.....1/300 gr.
Aromatic Powder.....1 gr.

Stomachic, tonic and stimulant. Used especially in atonic dyspepsia. Dose—1 or 2 tablets before meals.

979—Nux Vomica and Pepsin, Skiff.

Nux Vomica.....1/100 gr.
Pepsin, 1:3000.....1/10 gr.

Digestant, tonic and stomachic. Used in atonic dyspepsia. Dose—1 to 3 tablets after meals.

980—Nux Vomica and Pepsin, No. 2.

Nux Vomica.....1/10 gr.
Pepsin, 1:3000.....1 gr.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals.

983—Orchic Substance, Desic., 5 grs., see Page 188.

Organic Iodine, see Oridine.

984—Oridine Tablets.

Organic Iodine in Tablet Form. Made palatable with chocolate and sugar for the prevention and treatment of goiter. Each tablet contains 10 mg. (1/6 gr.) of iodine.

For prophylactic use—One or two tablets daily until forty are taken.

For treatment—Two or three tablets daily over a considerable period, but always under the direction of a physician.

Orthodox, see Mixed Treatment.

Outland, see Mylagie Outland.

985—Ovarian Residue, Desic., 5 grs., see Page 188.**986—Ovarian Substance (Whole Ovary) Desic., 2 grs. See Page 188.****987—Ovarian Substance (Whole Ovary) Desic., 5 grs. See Page 188.****988—Ovarian Substance (Whole Ovary) Desic., 5 grs., c.c., See Page 188.****990—Ox Gall Extract, 1 gr.****993—Ox Gall Extract, 5 grs., c.c. only.**

Cholagogue and intestinal antiseptic. Used in jaundice, indigestion and catarrhal conditions of the biliary tract associated with constipation and flatulence. Dose—1 to 10 grs.

995—Ox Gall, Compound, c.c.

Ext. Ox Gall.....1 gr.
Pancreatin.....1 gr.
Ext. Colocynth, Compound.....1/4 gr.
Quinine Hydrochloride.....1/2 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....1/8 gr.
Ext. Taraxacum.....1 gr.

Digestant, cholagogue, laxative and tonic. Used in dyspepsia and atonic constipation with hepatic torpor. Dose—1 or 2 tablets one-half hour before meals.





DRY FINISHING DEPARTMENT

Where pills and tablets are bottled and packed

No.

997—Ox Gall, Pepsin and Pancreatin, c.c. only.

Ext. Ox Gall.....	2 grs.
Pepsin, 1:3000.....	2 grs.
Pancreatin.....	2 grs.

Cholagogue and digestant. Used in indigestion accompanied by deficient biliary secretion. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

1000—Oxyl-Iodide, see page 199.**1001—Pancreatin, 5 grs.**

Proteolytic and amylolytic digestant. Used in indigestion, henteric diarrhea, malnutrition and in convalescence from acute diseases. Dose—1 or 2 tablets immediately after meals.

1002—Papain, Compound.

Papain.....	3/4 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	1/2 gr.
Charcoal.....	1/3 gr.
Oil Wintergreen.....	q. s.

Digestant, antacid and absorbent. Used in gastric indigestion with hyperacidity. Dose—1 to 3 tablets after meals.

1003—Papain, Compound, with Charcoal.

Papain.....	1/2 gr.
Pepsin, 1:3000.....	1/2 gr.
Pancreatin.....	1/2 gr.
Charcoal.....	2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	2-1/2 grs.
Oil Wintergreen.....	q. s.

Digestant, absorbent and antacid. Used in indigestion with hyperacidity. Dose—1 to 3 tablets immediately after meals.

1004—Parathyroid Gland, 1/10 gr.**1005—Parathyroid Gland, 1/20 gr.****1474—Parathyroid Gland, 1/40 gr., see Page 190.****1006—Pepsin, 1:3000 1 gr.****1007—Pepsin, 1:3000 1 gr., s.c., white.****1008—Pepsin, 1:3000 2 grs.****1010—Pepsin, 1:3000 3 grs.****1011—Pepsin, 1:3000 5 grs.**

Proteolytic digestant. Used to aid the digestion of proteins where the gastric secretion is deficient. Dose—1 to 15 grs.

1015—Pepsin, Lactated, 5 grs.

Contains, in addition to pepsin, lactic and hydrochloric acid and pancreatin. Digestant. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

1016—Pepsin, Saccharated, 5 grs.

This pepsin has been combined with milk sugar in such proportions that one part by weight of the finished preparation will digest three hundred parts by weight of albumen. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

1017—Pepsin and Bismuth, No. 1.

Pepsin, Saccharated.....	3 grs.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....	3 grs.

Digestant and gastric sedative. Used in gastritis, gastralgia or irritative conditions of the gastrointestinal tract. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

1019—Pepsin, Bismuth and Charcoal.

Pepsin, 1:3000.....	2 grs.
Bismuth Subnitrate.....	2 grs.
Charcoal.....	2 grs.

No.

Digestant, sedative and absorbent. Used in indigestion with gastric irritability and acid eructations. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

1022—Pepsin and Capsicum, Compound.

Pepsin, 1:3000.....	1/8 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....	1/10 gr.
Capsicum.....	1/10 gr.
Ipecac.....	1/20 gr.

Digestant and stomachic. Used in atonic dyspepsia. Dose—1 to 3 tablets after meals.

1024—Pepsin, Charcoal, Magnesia and Ginger.

Pepsin, Saccharated.....	2 grs.
Charcoal.....	3 grs.
Magnesia.....	2 grs.
Ginger.....	1 gr.

Digestant, absorbent, antacid and stomachic. Dose—1 to 3 tablets after meals.

Pepsin and Nux Vomica, see Nux Vomica and Pepsin.

1025—Pepsin and Pancreatin, No. 1.

Pepsin, 1:3000.....	1/4 gr.
Pancreatin.....	1/4 gr.

Proteolytic and amylolytic digestant. Dose—1 to 4 tablets immediately after meals.

1027—Pepsin and Pancreatin, Compound.

Pepsin, 1:3000.....	1 gr.
Pancreatin.....	1 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....	1/4 gr.
Oleoresin Ginger.....	1/16 min.

Digestant, stimulant and stomachic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals.

1028—Pepsin and Pancreatin, Compound, No. 2.

Pepsin and Pancreatin, with Calcium Lactophosphate, see Digestive Aromatic.

1029—Phenacetin (Acetphenetidin), 1 gr.**1030—Phenacetin (Acetphenetidin), 2 grs.****1032—Phenacetin (Acetphenetidin), 3 grs.****1033—Phenacetin (Acetphenetidin), 5 grs.**

Antipyretic and analgesic. Used in febrile affections, migraine, neuralgia, influenza, tonsillitis, colds and rheumatism. Dose—1 to 10 grs.

1034—Phenacetin and Caffeine.

Phenacetin.....	2 grs.
Caffeine, Citrated.....	1-1/2 grs.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

1037—Phenacetin and Quinine.

Phenacetin.....	2-1/2 grs.
Quinine Sulphate.....	2-1/2 grs.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Used in migraine, influenza, tonsillitis and neuralgia. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

It is the Lilly Policy to supply products of absolute reliability and to provide prompt service through drug channels. By specifying "Lilly" both quality and service are assured and the chance of disappointment is eliminated.

Therapeutic statements concerning Lilly Products are based on laboratory tests and on clinical observations and experiences. In ordering your best interests will be served by specifying "Lilly."

No.

1038—Phenacetin and Salol.

Phenacetin..... 2-1/2 grs.
Salol..... 2-1/2 grs.

Antipyretic, analgesic and intestinal antiseptic. Used in acute rheumatism, myalgia, influenza and neuralgia. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

1039—Phenabsic, s.c. pink only.

Phenolphthalein..... 1/2 gr.
Aloin..... 1/4 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/60 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/8 gr.
Ipecac..... 1/16 gr.
Calomel..... 1/5 gr.

Laxative and cathartic. Used in chronic constipation, torpid liver, colds, indigestion, etc. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

1043—Phenolphthalein, 1 gr.

1046—Phenolphthalein, 2 grs.

1048—Phenolphthalein, 2 grs., s.c., pink.

1049—Phenolphthalein, 3 grs.

1050—Phenolphthalein, 3 grs., s.c., pink.

1051—Phenolphthalein, 5 grs.

A mild but effective non-habit-forming laxative and cathartic. Used as a corrective in habitual constipation. Dose—1 to 5 grs. as a laxative. Larger doses may be given.

Phenolphthalein, with Chocolate, see Coco Tablets.

1052—Phenolphthalein, Palatable, Aromatic, pink, 1/2 gr.

1053—Phenolphthalein, Palatable, Aromatic, pink, 1 gr.

1054—Phenolphthalein, Palatable, Aromatic, pink, 1-1/2 grs.

1055—Phenolphthalein, Palatable, Aromatic, pink, 2 grs.

1056—Phenolphthalein, Palatable, Aromatic, pink, 5 grs.

Made palatable by the addition of flavoring agents. Dose—1 to 5 grs. as a laxative.

1472—Phenolphthalein, pink, with wintergreen, 1/2 gr.

1057—Phenolphthalein, Compound, No. 1.

Phenolphthalein..... 1 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/500 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/100 gr.

Laxative. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

1059—Phenolphthalein, Compound, No. 2.

1060—Phenolphthalein, Compound, No. 2, c.c.

Phenolphthalein..... 1/2 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada..... 1/2 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/8 gr.
Ext. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/16 gr.
Ipecac..... 1/16 gr.
Podophyllin..... 1/16 gr.

Laxative and cathartic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

1062—Phenylcinchoninic Acid, 7-1/2 grs. (0.5 Gm.)

Analgesic, antipyretic and uric acid eliminant. Dose—1 or 2 tablets taken with a glass of water after meals.

Phenylcinchoninic Acid Ilydriodide, see OxyI-Iodide, Page 199.

Phenylcinchoninic Acid Hydrochloride, see Chloroxyl, Page 167.

No.

1063—Phosphorus, Nux Vomica and Damiana. c.c.

1064—Phosphorus, Nux Vomica and Damiana, s.c. white.

Phosphorus..... 1/30 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/4 gr.
Ext. Damiana..... 2 grs.

Nerve stimulant, tonic and aphrodisiac. Used in impotence, nervous exhaustion, debility, etc. Dose 1 tablet.

1466—Phosphates, Compound, Nutritive.

Phosphoric Acid..... 1 gr.
Ferrie Phosphate Soluble..... 1/2 gr.
Potassium Phosphate..... 7/8 gr.
Quinine Hydrochloride..... 1/8 gr.
Magnesium Phosphate..... 1/2 gr.
Strychnine..... 1/240 gr.
Calcium Phos. Precip..... 3/8 gr.

Dose—1 tablet.

Phosphorus, see Pills, Page 83.

1070—Pineal Gland, 1/2 gr., see Page 188.

1071—Pituitary Body (Anterior Lobe), Desic., 2-1/2 grs., see Page 188.

1072—Pituitary Body (Anterior Lobe), Desic., 5 grs., see Page 188.

1073—Pituitary, Posterior Lobe, 1/10 gr., see Page 188.

1075—Pituitary, (Whole Gland), Desic., 1 gr., see Page 188.

Placebo, see Blank Tablets.

Plasma, Nasal, McFarlane, see Solvets, Page 104.

1078—Podophyllin, 1/10 gr.

1080—Podophyllin, 1/8 gr.

1081—Podophyllin, 1/8 gr., c.c.

1082—Podophyllin, 1/4 gr.

1083—Podophyllin, 1/4 gr., c.c.

1085—Podophyllin, 1/2 gr.

1087—Podophyllin, 1 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Used in hepatic congestion, jaundice and constipation. Full doses may cause griping. Dose—1/10 to 1 gr.

1089—Podophyllin, Compound.

Podophyllin..... 1/2 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica..... 1/16 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus..... 1/8 gr.

Cathartic and cholagogue. Does not debilitate nor cause griping. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

1093—Podophyllin and Leptandrin, c.c.

Podophyllin..... 1/8 gr.
Leptandrin..... 1/4 gr.

Cathartic and hepatic stimulant. Used in hepatic derangements and constipation. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

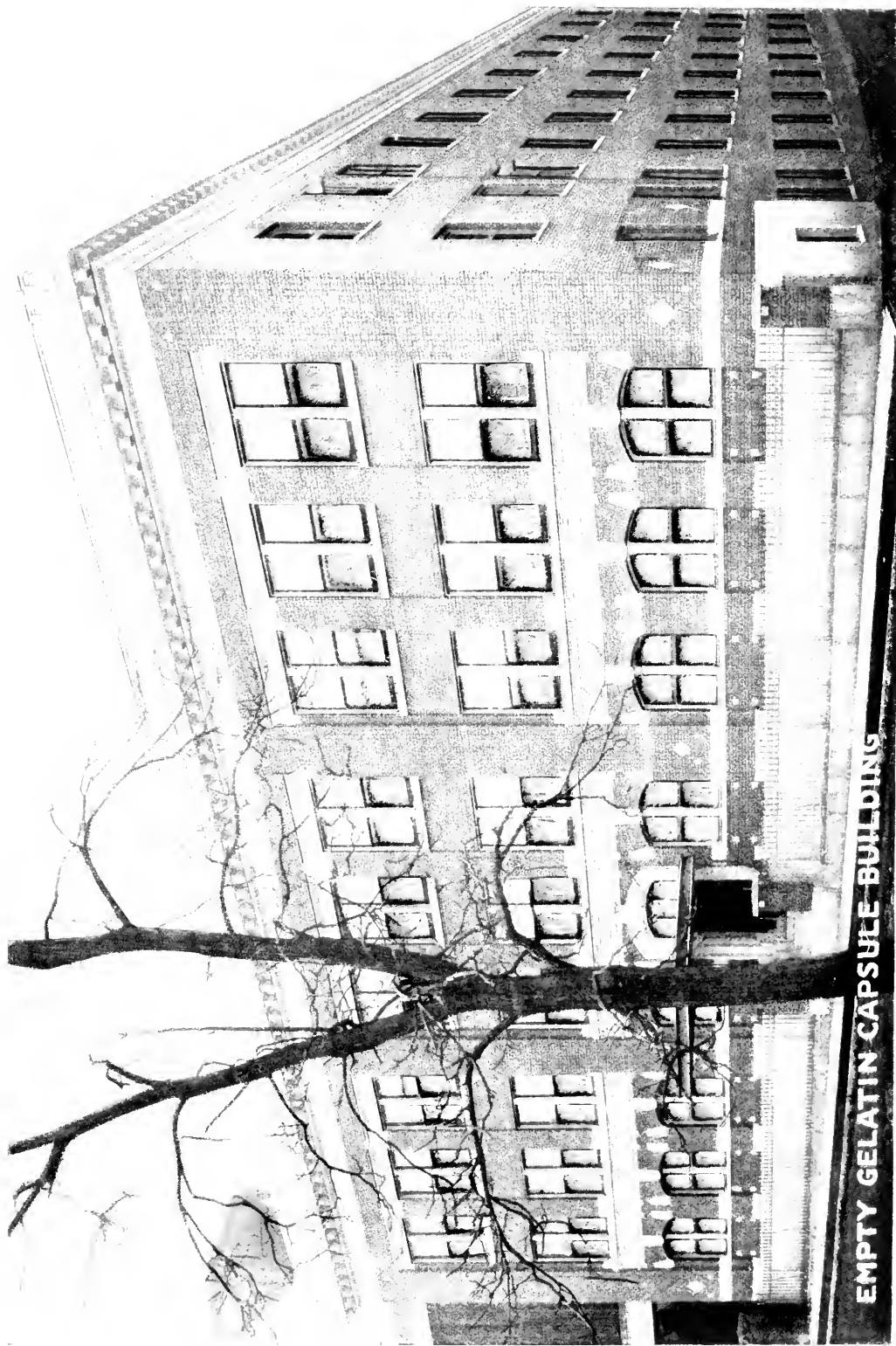
Pope, see Antacid, Pope.

1094—Potassium Arsenite, Solution (Fowler's Solution), 2 mins.

1095—Potassium Arsenite, Solution (Fowler's Solution), 3 mins.

1096—Potassium Arsenite, Solution (Fowler's Solution), 5 mins.

Antiperiodic, alterative and tonic. Used in chorea, neuralgia, anemia, chlorosis, malaria, syphilis and certain skin diseases. Dose—2 to 5 mins.



EMPTY GELATIN CAPSULE BUILDING



FOR THE past quarter century Lilly Empty Gelatin Capsules have been the standard by which other makes have been judged. The perfection of Lilly Capsules is deeper than a casual inspection reveals; a magnifying glass puts the strongest emphasis upon their superiority.

Lilly Empty Gelatin Capsules are the embodiment of highest skill in the art of capsule making. Their use in filling prescriptions adds a subtle touch of refinement to the art of the dispenser; it establishes in the patient a firmer confidence in the efficacy of the medication.

The name Lilly on an Empty Gelatin Capsule box conveys the same impression of quality to particular physicians and prideful pharmacists as does the name Tiffany on fine jewelry or the hall-mark on silver.



THE IODINE content of Oxyl-Iodide and Oxyl-Iodide, Compound, in the form of the hydriodide of phenylcinchoninic acid, has much to do with the permanent effects produced by these products in resistive arthritis and neuritis.

Oxyl-Iodide is indicated in all chronic cases of arthritis, myositis and neuritis where constant stimulation of the thyroid gland and metabolism are desired and where pain is not severe.

The more acute manifestations of the above conditions suggest the use of Oxyl-Iodide, Compound, containing equal parts of Oxyl-Iodide and phenylcinchoninic acid, because of the greater analgesia produced by it.

Oxyl-Iodide is supplied only in three-grain tablets and Oxyl-Iodide, Compound, in six-grain Pulvules (filled capsules) in bottles of 40 and 500.

Supplied through the Drug Trade.



THE LILLY Line of Pharmaceutical and Biological Products is made up almost in its entirety of scientific, clinically tested, standardized, assayed and physiologically tested items intended for physicians' prescriptions.

While no attempt is made to vie with nationally advertised toilet articles, Eli Lilly and Company supply a limited number of such specialties of genuine merit. The world's markets offer no finer products of this nature than those bearing the Red Lilly Label. They are produced with the same regard for high quality that characterizes every product of this house.

In common with all other Lilly Products these items are distributed through the drug trade.

No.

1097—Potassium Arsenite (Veterinary).

For preparing Fowler's Solution without the Tincture Lavender, Compound. One tablet dissolved in one fluid ounce of water will make a solution of the same arsenic strength as Fowler's Solution, U. S. P.

1099—Potassium Bicarbonate, 5 grs.**1100—Potassium Bicarbonate, 10 grs.**

Antilithic, antacid and diuretic. Used in dyspepsia, hyperacidity, dropsy, hepatic torpor and to render the urine alkaline. Dose—3 to 30 grs.

1101—Potassium Bicarbonate, 2.5 Gm. (39 grs.)

Also supplied in pound and 5-pound bottles.

For use in preparing Solution Magnesium Citrate. Made of such shape as to go conveniently into mouth of bottle.

1102—Potassium Bromide, 5 grs.**1103—Potassium Bromide, 10 grs.**

Sedative and hypnotic. Used in neurasthenia, epilepsy, chorea, hysteria, delirium tremens, insomnia, nervous headache, etc. Dose—5 to 15 grs.

1106—Potassium Chlorate, 5 grs.

Also supplied 3 grs. in pound bottles; 5 grs. in pound boxes, pound bottles and in flasks of 50 tablets.

Used in inflammation or ulceration of the mouth and throat and by public speakers to overcome huskiness of the voice. Dose—Allow 1 tablet to dissolve in the mouth.



Potassium Chlorate and Borax, see Solvets, Page 104.

1107—Potassium Citrate, 5 grs.

Refrigerant, diaphoretic and diuretic. Used in uric acid diathesis, rheumatism and fevers. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

1108—Potassium Iodide, 1 gr.**1109—Potassium Iodide, 2 grs.****1111—Potassium Iodide, 5 grs.**

Alterative. Used in conjunction with mercury in treatment of syphilis and in pleuritis, pneumonia, asthma, rheumatism and diseases of the glandular system. Dose—1 to 10 grs.

1112—Potassium Permanganate, 1/4 gr.**1113—Potassium Permanganate, 1/2 gr.****1114—Potassium Permanganate, 1 gr.**

No.

1117—Potassium Permanganate, 2 grs.**1120—Potassium Permanganate, 3 grs.****1122—Potassium Permanganate, 5 grs.**

Antiseptic and deodorant. Used externally in solutions of 1 to 500 or 1 to 1000 as a wash for ulcers, wounds, abscesses, etc., and in strengths of 1 to 1000 to 1 to 10,000 as an injection or irrigation in urethritis, cystitis and vaginitis; also used in saturated solution as a disinfectant for the hands. In making solutions warm water should be used as potassium permanganate dissolves slowly in cold water. Used internally in amenorrhea and in morphine and other alkaloidal poisoning. Dose—1/4 to 5 grs. given with a glass of water. See also Solvets, Page 104.

Potassium Permanganate, see Solvets, Page 104.

1124—Quinilid.

Quinine Sulphate.....2-1/2 grs.

Acetanilid.....2-1/2 grs.

Antipyretic and analgesic. Used in migraine, influenza and neuralgia. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

1128—Quinine Bisulphate, 2 grs., e.c.**1129—Quinine Bisulphate, 2 grs., s.c., white.****1133—Quinine Bisulphate, 3 grs., s.c., white.****1137—Quinine Bisulphate, 5 grs., s.c., white.**

Antipyretic, antiperiodic and tonic. Used to combat fevers, especially malaria. A more soluble salt than the sulphate. Dose—1 to 10 grs.

1140—Quinine Bisulphate, Compound, Improved, Kier, s.c., pink only.

Quinine Bisulphate.....3 grs.

Capsicum.....1/4 gr.

Antipyretic, tonic and stomachic. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Quinine Bromide, see Quinine Hydrobromide.

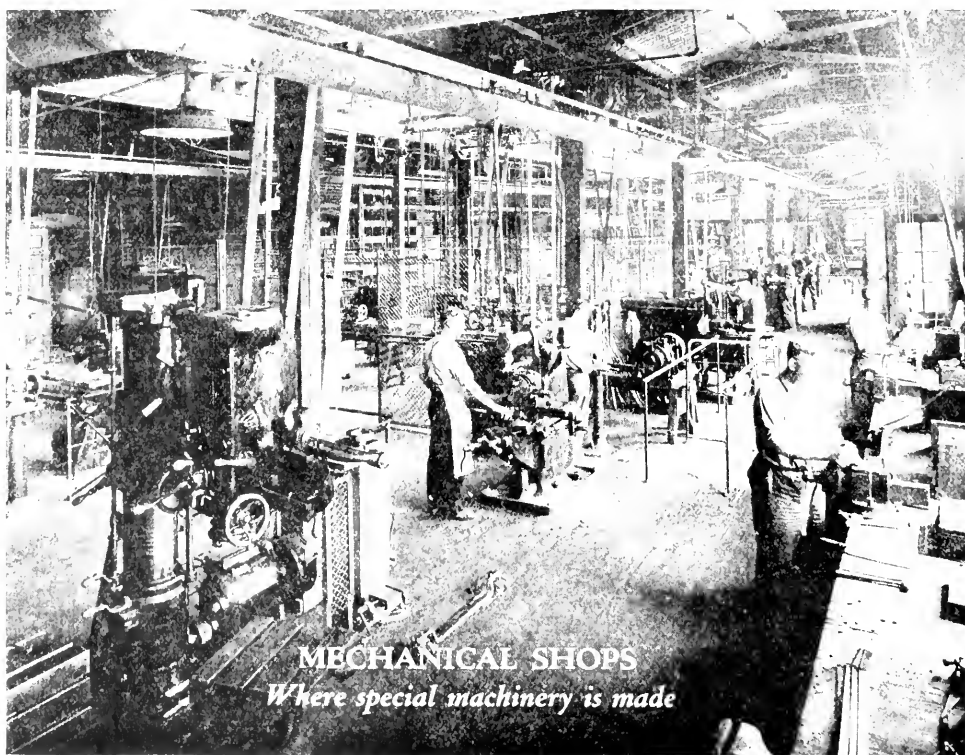
1141—Quinine Hydrobromide, 2 grs.**1144—Quinine Hydrobromide, 5 grs.****1145—Quinine Hydrobromide, 5 grs., e.c.**

Antipyretic, antiperiodic and tonic. Used similarly to the sulphate. Dose—2 to 5 grs.

1150—Quinine Sulphate, 1 gr., e.c.**1151—Quinine Sulphate, 1 gr., s.c., white.****1152—Quinine Sulphate, 1 gr., s.c., pink.****1153—Quinine Sulphate, 2 grs.****1155—Quinine Sulphate, 2 grs., e.c.****1156—Quinine Sulphate, 2 grs., s.c., white.****1157—Quinine Sulphate, 2 grs., s.c., pink.****1160—Quinine Sulphate, 3 grs.****1162—Quinine Sulphate, 3 grs., e.c.****1163—Quinine Sulphate, 3 grs., s.c., white.****1164—Quinine Sulphate, 3 grs., s.c., pink.****1168—Quinine Sulphate, 5 grs.****1169—Quinine Sulphate, 5 grs., e.c.****1170—Quinine Sulphate, 5 grs., s.c., white.**

Antipyretic, antiperiodic and tonic. Specific in malarial fevers, employed in other fevers and as a bitter tonic. Dose—1/2 to 10 grs., repeated at frequent intervals; larger doses may be employed.





No.

Quinine and Acetanilid, see Quinilid.**Quinine, Iron and Strychnine**, see Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.**1178—Quinine, Iron and Zinc Valerates, c.c.**

Quinine Valerate.....1 gr.
 Iron Valerate.....1 gr.
 Zinc Valerate.....1 gr.

Tonic, alterative and nerve sedative. Used in nervousness, insomnia, hysteria, anemia and general debility. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

1180—Quinine and Salol.

Quinine Sulphate.....2-1/2 grs.
 Salol.....2-1/2 grs.

Antipyretic, intestinal antiseptic and analgesic. Used in rheumatism, neuralgia, acute infections and intestinal disturbances. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Red Clover, Compound, see Trifolium, Compound.**Reduced Iron**, see Iron, Reduced.**1182—Rennin, 1 gr.**

Used to coagulate milk, forming junket and whey, thereby making this food more agreeable to and readily assimilable by the sick. Each tablet will curdle one quart of milk.

1184—Rheumalgine (Salicylate and Colchicine, Compound).

Strontium Salicylate.....5 grs.
 Hexamethylene-tetramine.....2 grs.
 Colchicine...1/200 gr.

Antirheumatic, antipyretic, urinary antiseptic and uric acid eliminant. Used in acute articular rheumatism, colds, influenza, tonsillitis, muscular rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago and gout. Dose—In acute conditions, 2 to 4 tablets every four hours; in chronic conditions, 1 to 3 tablets daily. See also Liquids, Page 73.

**1185—Rheumatic.**

Ext. Colocynth, Compound.....1-1/2 grs.
 Ext. Colchicum Corn.....1 gr.
 Ext. Hyoscyamus.....1/3 gr.
 Calomel.....1/3 gr.

Cathartic and alterative. Used in rheumatism, gout, lumbago and sciatica. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

Lilly distribution provides for quick service, Lilly quality for pleased customers; to insure both specify "Lilly" on all orders for pharmaceuticals and biological products.

The formulas of all preparations listed in the Lilly Hand Book are published. Your safeguard in ordering is to specify "Lilly."

No.

1186—Rheumatic, No. 4.**1187—Rheumatic, No. 4, c.c.**

Lithium Salicylate.....5 grs.
 Cimicifugin.....1/4 gr.
 Phytolacain.....1/8 gr.
 Colchicine.....1/150 gr.

Antirheumatic and alterative. Used in rheumatism, gout, lumbago and sciatica. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

1191—Rhinitis, No. 1.**1192—Rhinitis, No. 1, c.c.**

Camphor.....1/2 gr.
 Fl. Ext. Belladonna Root 1/4 min.
 Quinine Sulphate.....1/2 gr.

Used to check the nasal secretions and to allay the discomfort of acute rhinitis or coryza. Dose—1 or 2 tablets every hour until dryness of the throat appears and then at longer intervals.

**1194—Rhinitis, No. 2, Half Strength.****1195—Rhinitis, No. 2, Half Strength, c.c.**

Formula one-half strength of preceding. Dose—1 or 2 tablets every half hour for four or five doses, then at longer intervals.

1197—Rhubarb, Powdered, 5 grs.

Laxative, astringent, tonic and stomachic. Used in atonic dyspepsia, habitual constipation and as a corrective in diarrhea. Does not cause griping or diarrhea. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

1199—Rhubarb, Compound, U. S. P.**1200—Rhubarb, Compound, U. S. P., c.c.****1201—Rhubarb, Compound, U. S. P., s.c., white.**

Rhubarb.....2 grs.
 Aloes.....1-1/2 grs.
 Myrrh.....1 gr.
 Oil Peppermint.....1/13 gr.

Cathartic, astringent and tonic. Used in chronic indigestion with constipation. Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals.

1202—Rhubarb and Ipecac, Compound, Goodkind.

Rhubarb.....1 gr.
 Sodium Bicarbonate.....5 grs.
 Ipecac.....1/8 gr.
 Ext. Nux Vomica.....1/4 gr.
 Fl. Ext. Cascara.....5 mins.
 Oil Peppermint.....q. s.

Laxative, antacid and tonic. Used in atonic indigestion with loss of appetite, headache, constipation, flatulence, etc. Dose—1 or 2 tablets before meals.

1204—Rhubarb and Ipecac, Compound, No. 1 (Roosevelt Hospital).**1205—Rhubarb and Ipecac, Compound, No. 1 (Roosevelt Hospital), c.c.**

Rhubarb.....1 gr.
 Ipecac.....1/8 gr.
 Sodium Bicarbonate.....5 grs.
 Oil Peppermint.....q. s.

Antacid, stomachic and mild laxative. Used in indigestion to correct hyperacidity and costiveness and to improve the appetite. Dose—1 tablet after meals.

No.
1206—Rhubarb and Ipecac, Compound, No. 2
(Roosevelt Hospital).

Rhubarb.....	2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	5 grs.
Ipecac.....	1/8 gr.
Oil Peppermint.....	q. s.

Dose—1 tablet after meals.

1207—Rhubarb and Ipecac, Compound, No. 3
(Roosevelt Hospital).

Rhubarb.....	2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	5 grs.
Ipecac.....	1/4 gr.
Tr. Nux Vomica.....	5 mins.
Oil Peppermint.....	q. s.

Dose—1 tablet after meals.

1209—Rhubarb and Soda, No. 1.

Rhubarb.....	1/2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	1/2 gr.

Antacid, stomachic and mild laxative. Used in indigestion, eructations, constipation with headache, etc. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

1210—Rhubarb and Soda, No. 2.

Rhubarb.....	1-1/2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	1-1/2 grs.
Oil Peppermint.....	q. s.

Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

1215—Rhubarb and Soda, Compound, G, e.c. only.

Rhubarb.....	2-1/2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	5 grs.
Aloes.....	1/2 gr.
Ipecac.....	1/4 gr.
Oil Peppermint.....	q. s.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

1216—Rhubarb and Soda, Compound, H, e.c. only.

Rhubarb.....	2 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	5 grs.
Ipecac.....	1/4 gr.
Aloes.....	1/2 gr.
Nux Vomica.....	1/8 gr.
Oil Peppermint.....	q. s.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

1218—Rhubarb and Soda, Compound, K, e.c. only.

Rhubarb.....	1 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	2-1/2 grs.
Ipecac.....	1/8 gr.
Aloes.....	1/4 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....	1/16 gr.
Oil Peppermint.....	q. s.

Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

1221—Saccharin, Soluble, 1/4 gr.

1222—Saccharin, Soluble, 1/2 gr.

1223—Saccharin, Soluble, 1 gr.

1224—Saccharin, Soluble, 2 grs.

Employed in the place of sugar as a sweetening agent in diabetes and obesity, and also to disguise bitter or other unpleasant tastes. Dose—1/4 to 2 grs., according to the sweetness desired.

NOTE—Saccharin, Soluble Tablets suitable for sweetening one cup of coffee are supplied in convenient pocket-flasks containing 100 tablets.

Employed similarly to Saccharin Soluble.

1227—Sal-Cholate, e.c.

No.

1228—Sal-Cholate, s.c. pink.

Sodium Tauro- and Glyco-cholate..	3/4 gr.
Sodium Salicylate.....	1-1/2 grs.
Phenolphthalein.....	1/6 gr.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada.....	1/2 gr.

Cathartic, cholagogue and intestinal antiseptic. Used in chronic constipation, indigestion, jaundice, deficient biliary flow, infections of the gall bladder and ducts, and in intestinal stasis with autointoxication. Dose—1 or 2 tablets at night are sufficient as a laxative and mild hepatic stimulant. In treating chronic constipation and hepatic insufficiency best results will be obtained by giving 1 or 2 tablets after each meal for several days, gradually lowering the daily dose. For attacks of biliousness, sick-headache or dizziness, 2 to 4 tablets may be given.



1229—Salicin, 5 grs.

Antirheumatic, antipyretic and tonic. Used in arthritis, myalgia, tonsillitis and influenza. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

1231—Salicylic Acid, 5 grs.

Antiseptic, antirheumatic and antipyretic. Used chiefly in rheumatism and gouty conditions; also in fevers, neuralgia, pleurisy, tonsillitis, colds, etc. Dose—1 to 15 grs.

1233—Salol, 1 gr.

1235—Salol, 2-1/2 grs.

1236—Salol, 3 grs.

1237—Salol, 5 grs.

Intestinal antiseptic, antipyretic and antirheumatic. It decomposes in the intestine into salicylic acid and phenol. Used in rheumatism, fevers, colds, diarrhea, cholera, typhoid and urinary infections. Dose—1 to 15 grs.

Salol and Quinine, see Quinine and Salol.

Salt Solution, Normal, see Normal Salt Solution.

1241—Santonin, 1/4 gr.

1242—Santonin, 1/2 gr.

1243—Santonin, 1 gr.

Anthelmintic. Used chiefly for the expulsion of round worms. Dose—1/4 to 2 grs.; children, 1/4 to 1/2 gr., followed by a suitable purgative.



No.

1244—Santonin and Calomel, No. 1.

Santonin.....1/2 gr.
Calomel.....1/2 gr.

Vermifuge and cathartic. Dose—1 tablet every two hours for not more than four doses; followed if necessary by castor oil or a saline cathartic.

1245—Santonin and Calomel, No. 2.

Santonin.....1/4 gr.
Calomel.....1/8 gr.

Dose—For children, 1 tablet repeated in two hours and followed by a cathartic if necessary.

1246—Santonin and Calomel, No. 3.

Santonin.....1 gr.
Calomel.....1 gr.

Dose—For adults, 1 tablet repeated after two hours if necessary.

1248—Santonin and Calomel, No. 5.

Santonin.....1/4 gr.
Calomel.....1/4 gr.

Dose—1 to 4 tablets, according to age.

1249—Santonin and Calomel, No. 6.

Santonin.....1/10 gr.
Calomel.....1/10 gr.

Dose—1 to 5 tablets, according to age.

Santonin, Calomel, and Phenolphthalein,
see Anthelmintic, Special.

1254—Sciatica, Metcalf.

Tr. Aconite Root.....3/4 min.
Tr. Belladonna Leaves.....3/4 min.
Tr. Colchicum Seed.....3/4 min.
Tr. Cimicifuga.....3/4 min.
U. S. P. 1890 Tinctures.

Nerve sedative. Used in neuralgia, sciatica, etc.
Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

1255—Sedative, Baer.

1256—Sedative, Baer, c.e.

Ext. Valerian.....1 gr.
Ext. Sumbul.....1 gr.
Asafetida.....1 gr.

Antispasmodic and sedative. Used in hysterical manifestations, melancholia and other nervous disorders; also in intestinal indigestion accompanied by flatulence. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

1473—Sedative, Brown.

Sodium Bromide.....2-1/2 grs.
Potassium Bromide.....2-1/2 grs.
Ammonium Bromide.....2-1/2 grs.
Tr. Hyoscyamus.....8 mins.
Tr. Cannabis, U. S. P.....5 mins.

Dose—1 to 3 tablets three or four times a day.

1258—Sedative, Compound, c.e. only.

Ferrous Sulphate, Essic.....1 gr.
Ext. Valerian.....1 gr.
Ext. Sumbul.....1 gr.
Asafetida.....1 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....1/60 gr.

Nerve sedative and tonic. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

1259—Sedative, Modified, c.e. only.

Ext. Valerian.....1 gr.
Ext. Sumbul.....1 gr.
Ext. Cannabis.....1/10 gr.
Asafetida.....1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus.....1/4 gr.

No.

Antispasmodic, sedative and anodyne. Used in hysteria, insomnia, nervous excitement and mania.
Dose—1 to 3 tablets three or four times daily.

Silver Nitrate, see Solvets, Page 104.

Skiff, see Nux Vomica and Pepsin.

Slippery Elm, see Lozenges, Elm, Page 75.

Smith, see Coryza, Smith; also Phenacetin, Compound, Smith.



1260—Soda Mint, 5 grs.

Sodium Bicarbonate with Oil Peppermint. Also supplied in pound bottles and in pocket flasks of 40 tablets.

Antacid, stomacheic and carminative. Used in indigestion, nausea, flatulency and hyperacidity. Dose—1 or 2 tablets allowed to dissolve in the mouth or taken with a little water.

1261—Soda Mint and Charcoal.

Sodium Bicarbonate.....4 grs.
Charcoal.....1 gr.
Oil Peppermint.....q. s.

Also supplied in pocket flasks of 25 tablets. Antacid, absorbent and stomacheic. Used in indigestion with hyperacidity. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

1262—Soda Mint and Pepsin.

Pepsin, 1:3000.....1 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....4 grs.
Oil Peppermint.....q. s.

Also supplied in pound bottles and in pocket flasks of 35 tablets. Antacid, stomacheic and digestant. Used in indigestion with hyperacidity, eructations, etc. Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals.

1263—Sodium Benzoate, 5 grs.

Antiseptic, antirheumatic and antipyretic. Used in treatment of rheumatic and gouty affections, lithemia, cystitis, urethritis, etc. Dose—5 to 15 grs.

1264—Sodium Bicarbonate, 5 grs.

1265—Sodium Bicarbonate, 10 grs.

Also supplied 5 grs. in pound bottles and in pocket flasks of 40 tablets.

Antacid. Used in gastric hyperacidity with heartburn, acid eructations, etc. Dose—5 to 10 grs.

1266—Sodium Bicarbonate, 32-1/2 grs., for preparing Solution Magnesium Citrate.

For making Magnesium Citrate Solution.

One tablet should be added to each bottle, 12-1/2 fluid ounces of the solution, immediately before it is corked and sealed.



No.

1432—Sodium Bicarbonate, see Urinary Test Tablets, Page 186.

1267—Sodium Bromide, 5 grs.

1268—Sodium Bromide, 10 grs.

Sedative and somnifacient. Used in nervousness, hysteria, delirium tremens, neurasthenia, headache, insomnia, chorea and epilepsy. Dose—5 to 30 grs.

1433—Sodium Carbonate, see Urinary Test Tablets, Page 186.

Sodium Chloride, for Making Salt Solutions, see Normal Salt.

Sodium Citrate, see Solvets, Page 104.

1269—Sodium Iodide, 5 grs.

Alterative and sialagogue. Used in syphilis, glandular disease, asthma, rheumatism and to promote absorption of exudates. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

1272—Sodium Nitrate, 1/2 gr.

1273—Sodium Nitrate, 1 gr.

Diuretic and diaphoretic. Used in dropsy and locally in sore throat. Dose—1/2 to 5 grs.

1274—Sodium Nitrite, 1/2 gr.

1275—Sodium Nitrite, 1 gr.

1276—Sodium Nitrite, 2 grs.

Vaso-dilator. Used in the treatment of angina pectoris, arterial spasm and hypertension, migraine and epilepsy. Dose—1/2 to 2 grs.

Sodium Phenolsulphonate, see Sodium Sulphocarbolate.

1277—Sodium Phosphate, 5 grs.

1278—Sodium Phosphate, 10 grs.

Laxative. Used extensively in chronic constipation associated with hepatic insufficiency and jaundice. Dose—5 to 30 grs. dissolved in a glass of warm water and taken before breakfast.

1279—Sodium Phosphate, Effervescent.

Also supplied in screw-capped bottles of 40 tablets. Each tablet contains 14 grains of granular effervescent sodium phosphate. The effervescence produced on dissolving these tablets makes the solution much more pleasant to take. Dose—2 or 3 tablets dissolved in a glass of moderately cool water and taken before breakfast.

1280—Sodium Salicylate, 1 gr.

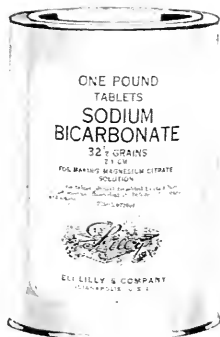
1281—Sodium Salicylate, 2 grs.

1283—Sodium Salicylate, 3 grs.

1284—Sodium Salicylate, 5 grs.

1285—Sodium Salicylate, 5 grs., wintergreen flavor.

1287—Sodium Salicylate, 5 grs., etc.



No.

1288—Sodium Salicylate, 10 grs.

Antipyretic, antirheumatic, antiseptic and uric acid eliminant. Used in rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sciatica, migraine, tonsillitis and in fevers. Dose—5 to 15 grs. for adults.

1289—Sodium Salicylate, from Natural Acid, 5 grs.

Made from the natural oils of birch and wintergreen, and preferred to the synthetic product by some physicians. Dose—5 to 15 grs.

1290—Sodium Salicylate, Compound.

Sodium Salicylate.....	3 grs.
Ext. Colebicum Corm.....	1/2 gr.
Tr. Digitalis.....	1 min.

Antipyretic, antirheumatic and uric acid eliminant. Used in rheumatism and gout. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

1292—Sodium Succinate, 5 grs.

Tonic and alterative. Used in catarrhal jaundice. Dose—5 to 15 grs. every three or four hours.

1295—Sodium Sulphite, Compound, Antiferment.

Sodium Sulphite.....	1 gr.
Salicylic Acid.....	1 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....	1/8 gr.
Capsicum.....	1/8 gr.
Ipecac.....	1/10 gr.

1296—Sodium Sulphocarbolate, 5 grs.

Intestinal antiseptic. Used in the treatment of flatulence, dysentery, dyspepsia and intestinal fermentation. Dose—1 to 10 grs.

1434—Sodium Phosphate Monobasic, 0.04 Gm.

1435—Sodium Tartrate, 0.2 Gm., see Page 187.

1300—Sparteine Sulphate, 1/4 gr.

1301—Sparteine Sulphate, 1/2 gr.

1302—Sparteine Sulphate, 1 gr.

Diuretic and cardiac stimulant. Used in cardiac disease, especially when accompanied by dropsy. Dose—1/10 to 2 grs.

1304—Stomachic, North.

Pepsin, 1:3000.....	1/4 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....	1/4 gr.
Charcoal.....	1/4 gr.
Capsicum.....	1/4 gr.

Digestant and stomachic. Used in gastric indigestion. Dose—1 or 2 tablets after meals.

1306—Strontium Bromide, 5 grs.

Antispasmodic, sedative and somnifacient. Used in epilepsy, hysteria, nervousness, gastric spasm, headache, insomnia, etc. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

1308—Strontium Salicylate, 5 grs.

Antirheumatic, antipyretic and intestinal antiseptic. Is said to be less disturbing to the digestion than other salicylates. Dose—2-1/2 to 5 grs.

1309—Strophanthin, Amorphous, P. T., 1/200 gr.

Cardiac stimulant. Used in various forms of heart disease; its action is more rapid but less persistent than that of digitalis. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

1312—Strophanthus, Compound.

Tr. Strophanthus.....	2 mins.
Tr. Digitalis.....	3 mins.

Cardiac stimulant and diuretic. A valuable combination in the treatment of heart disease. Dose—1 to 3 tablets.

1322—Strychnine Arsenate, 1/40 gr.

No.

1323—Strychnine Arsenate, 1/30 gr.

Nerve tonic and alterative. Used in malarial fevers, anemia and as a general tonic. Dose—1/100 to 1/30 gr.

1324—Strychnine Arsenite, 1/100 gr.**1325—Strychnine Arsenite, 1/60 gr.****1327—Strychnine Arsenite, 1/30 gr.**

Used similarly to the arsenate. Dose—1/100 to 1/30 gr.

1329—Strychnine Nitrate, 1/60 gr.**1333—Strychnine Nitrate, 1/40 gr.****1336—Strychnine Nitrate, 1/30 gr.**

For action and uses, see Strychnine Alkaloid. Dose—1/100 to 1/20 gr.

1343—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/200 gr.**1345—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/120 gr.****1346—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/100 gr.****1350—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/60 gr.****1351—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/60 gr. c.c.****1352—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/60 gr. s.c., red.****1353—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/50 gr.****1354—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/50 gr. c.c.****1355—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/50 gr. s.c., red.****1356—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/40 gr.****1357—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/40 gr. c.c.****1358—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/40 gr. s.c., red.****1359—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/30 gr.****1360—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/30 gr. c.c.****1361—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/30 gr. s.c., red.****1362—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/20 gr.**

Dose—1/100 to 1/16 gr. for adults.

Sullivan, see Diarrhea, No. 3.

1366—Sulphocarbonates, Compound, also c.c.

Zinc Sulphocarbonate.....1 gr.

Sodium Sulphocarbonate.....2 grs.

Calcium Sulphocarbonate.....2 grs.

Intestinal antiseptic and astringent. Used in intestinal catarrh, flatulence, fermentation or infection, as in typhoid and tuberculous enteritis. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

1369—Sulphonal (Sulphonmethane), 5 grs.

Sedative and hypnotic. Used in nervous insomnia and the insomnia of insanity, excitement and delirium. Dose—2 to 4 tablets with a glass of hot water on retiring; or 1 tablet every hour for three or four hours before retiring.

Sulphonethylmethane, see Trional.

Sulphonmethane, see Sulphonal.

1370—Sulphur, 5 grs.

Alterative and laxative. Used in treatment of constipation, chronic rheumatism, furunculosis, acne and scaly skin diseases. Dose—3 to 5 tablets.

1373—Sulphur, Compound, c.c. only.

Sulphur.....5 grs.

Cream Tartar.....2 grs.

Ext. Ipecac.....1/100 gr.

Ext. Capsicum.....1/500 gr.

Arsenous Acid.....1/1000 gr.

Sodium Benzoate.....1/16 gr.

No.

Alterative and laxative. Used in scaly skin diseases, acne, and furunculosis induced by intestinal stasis and autointoxication. Dose—1 tablet three or four times daily.

1374—Sulphur and Cream Tartar.

Sulphur, Sublimed.....4 grs.

Cream Tartar.....2 grs.

Laxative and alterative. Used in constipation, especially when accompanied by cutaneous manifestations. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

1375—Sumbul, Compound, Goodell, c.c.

Ext. Sumbul.....1 gr.

Asafetida.....2 grs.

Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated.....1 gr.

Arsenous Acid.....1/40 gr.

Tonic and antispasmodic. Used in hysteria, nervous exhaustion, anemia and chlorosis. Dose—1 tablet after meals.

1379—•Sun Cholera, c.c. only.

Tr. Opium.....3 mins.

Tr. Rhubarb.....3 mins.

Tr. Capsicum, U. S. P., 1890.....3 mins.

Spirit Camphor.....3 mins.

Oil Peppermint.....q. s.

Sedative, anodyne and carminative. Used in diarrhea, accompanied by colic and cramps. Dose—2 tablets for first dose, followed by 1 tablet after each bowel movement until diarrhea is checked.

1467—Sun Cholera without Opium, c.c.

Spirit Camphor.....3 mins.

Tr. Rhubarb, U. S. P.....3 mins.

Tr. Capsicum, U. S. P.....3 mins.

Oil of Peppermint.....q. s.

Dose—2 tablets for first dose, followed by one tablet after each bowel movement until diarrhea is checked.

1380—Suprarenal Glands, Desic., 2 grs., see Page 188.**1385—Tartar Emetic and Ipecac.**

Tartar Emetic.....1/100 gr.

Ipecac.....1/100 gr.

Expectorant, emetic and diaphoretic. Used in the early stages of bronchitis where there is fever, scanty secretion and dry, hard cough. Dose—1 tablet frequently repeated to the point of nauseating.

1386—Terpin Hydrate, 2 grs.**1388—Terpin Hydrate, 5 grs.**

Expectorant and antiseptic. Used in subacute or chronic bronchitis where increased secretion is desired. Dose—1 to 5 grs. three or four times daily.

Terpin Hydrate and Heroin, see Heroin and Terpin Hydrate.

1389—Three Iodides.**1390—Three Iodides, c.c.**

Mercury Biniiodide.....1/30 gr.

Arsenic Iodide.....1/40 gr.

Ferrous Iodide.....1/12 gr.

Alterative and tonic. Used in scaly skin diseases, chronic rheumatism and tertiary syphilis. Dose—1 tablet three or four times daily.

Three Valerates, see Quinine, Iron and Zinc Valerates.

Throat, see also Guaiac and Hydrastis.

*Narcotic order required.

No.

1391—Throat, Mentholated, Modified.

Menthol.....1/35 gr.
Oil Anise.....1/80 gr.
Benzoic Acid.....1/12 gr.
Eucalyptol.....1/16 gr.
Sugar.....5 grs.

Also supplied in flasks of 30 tablets. A non-narcotic expectorant and antiseptic. Used in inflammation of the throat to relieve cough. Dose—1 tablet allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth and repeated as desired.



1393—Thymus Gland, Desic., 2 grs., e.c., see Page 188.

1395—Thymus Gland, Desic., 1/10 gr.

1396—Thymus Gland, Desic., 1/5 gr., e.c.

1398—Thymus Gland, 3/5 gr.

1399—Thymus Gland, Desic., 1 gr.

1400—Thymus Gland, Desic., 1 gr., e.c.

1401—Thymus Gland, Desic., 2 grs.

1402—Thymus Gland, Desic., 2 grs., e.c.

Thyroid, Desiccated, U. S. P., see Page 188.

1478—Thyroid and Calcium.

Thyroid Desiccated.....1/4 gr.
Calcium Lactate.....5 grs.

Calcium lactate combined with thyroid extract affords temporary relief in all cases of hyperesthetic rhinitis and in some cases of hay-fever and bronchial asthma. Dose—1 tablet two or three times daily.

Tilley, see Mercury and Charcoal, Tilley.

1404—Tonic, Aiken.

1405—Tonic, Aiken, e.c.

Quinine Sulphate.....1 gr.
Reduced Iron.....2/3 gr.
Arsenous Acid.....1/50 gr.
Strychnine.....1/50 gr.
Ext. Gentian.....1/1 gr.

Tonic and alterative. Used in anæmia, convalescence and debility. Dose—1 tablet three times daily.

1407—Tonic, Aiken, Laxative.

1412—Tonsillitis, also see Follicular Tonsillitis.

Tr. Aconite.....1/5 min.
Tr. Belladonna Leaves.....1/10 min.
Tr. Bryonia.....1/10 min.
Mercury Biniiodide.....1/100 gr.

Sedative, diaphoretic and antipyretic. Used in the early stages of tonsillitis to reduce the fever and lessen the inflammation. Dose—1 tablet allowed to dissolve on the tongue every twenty minutes for three or four doses, then one every hour until relieved.

Tonsillitis, see Solvets, Gargle, Page 101.

1416—Trional (Sulphonethylmethane), 5 grs.

Sedative and hypnotic. Used for the relief of insomnia. Dose—1 to 3 tablets at bed time; or 1 tablet every hour for two or three hours before retiring, preferably given with hot water or milk.

1417—Triple Arsenates, e.c. only.

Iron Arsenate.....1/30 gr.
Quinine Arsenate.....1/30 gr.
Strychnine Arsenate.....1/60 gr.

No.

Tonic, alterative and antiperiodic. Used in malaria, tuberculosis, anæmia and general debility. Dose—1 tablet three or four times daily.

1418—Triple Bromides, No. 1.

Sodium Bromide.....2-1/2 grs.
Potassium Bromide.....2-1/2 grs.
Ammonium Bromide.....2-1/2 grs.

Nerve sedative and somnificient. Used in insomnia, nervousness, delirium tremens, hysteria, chorea and epilepsy. Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

1419—Triple Bromides, No. 2.

Sodium Bromide.....5 grs.
Potassium Bromide.....5 grs.
Ammonium Bromide.....5 grs.

Formula twice the strength of the preceding. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Triple Valerates, see Quinine, Iron and Zinc Valerates.

1420—Triplex, e.c. only.

Aloes.....2 grs.
Podophyllin.....1/4 gr.
Blue Mass.....1 gr.

Purgative. Used in constipation with deficient biliary flow. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

1421—Typhoid Fever, No. 1, Woodbridge.

Podophyllin.....1/960 gr.
Calomel.....1/16 gr.
Guaiacol Carbonate.....1/16 gr.
Menthol.....q. s.
Eucalyptol.....q. s.

Laxative and intestinal antiseptic. Used in typhoid fever when constipation is present, particularly if this is accompanied by tympanites. Dose—1 tablet every fifteen minutes during the first twenty-four hours while the patient is awake, unless bowel movement becomes too frequent.

1422—Typhoid Fever, No. 2, Woodbridge.

Podophyllin.....1/960 gr.
Calomel.....1/16 gr.
Guaiacol Carbonate.....1/4 gr.
Menthol.....1/16 gr.
Thymol.....1/16 gr.
Eucalyptol.....q. s.

Dose—Same as for No. 1.

Urinary Antiseptic (773).

1428—Urinary Test Tablets, Copper Sulphate, 0.048 Gm.

1432—Sodium Bicarbonate.

1433—Sodium Carbonate, Monohydrated, 0.16 Gm.

1434—Sodium Phosphate Monobasic, 0.04 Gm.

1435—Sodium Tartrate, 0.2 Gm.

Uterine Astringent and Antiseptic, see Solvets, Page 101.

Uterine, Tonic, see Viburnum, Compound.

Vaginal, see Helonias, Compound.

1442—Viburnum, Compound, Uterine Tonic.

1443—Viburnum, Compound, Uterine Tonic, e.c.

Ext. Viburnum Prunifolium.....1 gr.
Ext. Cramp Bark.....1 gr.
Ext. Aletris.....1/2 gr.
Ext. Helonias.....1/2 gr.
Ext. Mitchella Repens.....1/2 gr.
Caulophyllin.....1/4 gr.

No.

Uterine tonic and antispasmodic. Used to prevent or relieve painful menstruation. Dose—1 or 2 tablets every three hours, beginning treatment if possible two or three days before expected period.

1445—Vichy, Artificial, Effervescent.

Also in screw-capped bottles of 40 tablets.

Made from the Artificial Vichy Salt of the National Formulary and similar to Vichy water (Grande Grille Spring) in its main constituents. Antacid, mild aperient and diuretic. Used in gastric hyperacidity, hepatic disorders, lithaemia and gout; and together with Kissingen Salts in the treatment of obesity. (See under Kissingen.) Dose—1 to 3 tablets dissolved in a glass of moderately cool water and taken while effervescing.

1447—Warburg's Tincture, 1 dr. c.c.

Antiperiodic, laxative and diaphoretic. Used in the treatment of malaria. Dose—1 or 2 tablets three or four times daily, having preceded this treatment with a saline purge.

1450—Warburg's Tincture, without Aloes, 1 dr. c.c.

To be substituted for Warburg's Tincture where the laxative effect is too severe.

Waugh, see Anodyne, Infant; also Anticonstipation, Waugh.

Westbrook, see Nerve Tonic.

Woodbridge, see Typhoid Fever.

Zinc Phenolsulphonate, see Zinc Sulphocarbolate.

1454—Zinc Phosphide and Nux Vomica, c.c.

Zinc Phosphide.....1/10 gr.

Nux Vomica.....1/4 gr.

No.

Stimulant and nerve tonic. Used in impotence, melancholia and nervous exhaustion. Dose—1 tablet.

1458—Zinc Sulphocarbolate, 1 gr.**1459—Zinc Sulphocarbolate, 2 grs.****1461—Zinc Sulphocarbolate, 5 grs.**

Intestinal antiseptic and astringent. Used in typhoid fever, tuberculous diarrhoea or intestinal fermentation with flatulence. Dose—1/5 to 5 grs.

1463—Bismuth Betanaphthol Compound.**1464—Bismuth Salicylate, Aromatic.****1465—Bismuth and Calomel, No. 2, with Wintergreen, white.****1466—Phosphate Compound, Nutritive.****1467—Sun Cholera, without Opium, c.c.****1468—Aconite and Belladonna, No. 2.****1469—Blaud and Strychnine Compound, Half Strength, s.c., red.****1470—Cubeb Compound, c.c.****1471—Lupulin and Bromide Compound, s.c., purple.****1472—Phenolphthalein, Pink with Wintergreen, 1/2 gr.****1473—Sedative, Brown.****1474—Parathyroid Gland, 1/40 gr.****1477—Antacid.****1478—Thyroid and Calcium.**

The Lilly Manufacturing Policy recognizes medicine as a science as well as an art and that only scientific pharmacy can properly serve the best interests of the doctor of medicine. The scientific methods that surround the production of Lilly Products insure highest quality in the finished preparations.

Tablets, Dispensing

THESE tablets are especially designed to meet the pharmacists' requirements for the more powerful drugs in such grainage as to render them convenient, and at the same time accurate, for sub-division.

As each tablet exhibits the medicament in a poisonous dose, great care should be observed to guard against any possible misconception of its strength or purpose. To avoid mistakes, Lilly Dispensing Tablets are of a different shape from ordinary tablets and are put up in diamond-shaped bottles, with corrugated edges. The word POISON is conspicuous on both label and bottle. These characteristics at once indicate the nature of the tablets.

Supplied in bottles of 25, 100 and 1000 tablets unless otherwise noted.

No.

- 4—Arsenous Acid, 1/10 gr.
- 5—Arsenous Acid, 1/8 gr.
- 6—Arsenous Acid, 1/6 gr.
- 7—Arsenous Acid, 1/5 gr.
- 8—Arsenous Acid, 1/4 gr.
- 9—Arsenous Acid, 1/3 gr.
- 10—Arsenous Acid, 1/2 gr.
- 11—Arsenous Acid, 1 gr.
- 12—Atropine Sulphate, 1/8 gr.
- 13—Atropine Sulphate, 1/6 gr.
- 14—Atropine Sulphate, 1/4 gr.
- 15—Atropine Sulphate, 1/2 gr.
- 16—Atropine Sulphate, 1 gr.
- 17—Belladonna Leaves, Extract, 1 gr.
- 19—•Cocaine Hydrochloride, 1 gr.
- 28—•Codeine Sulphate, 1 gr.
- 31—Corrosive Sublimate, 1/8 gr.
- 32—Corrosive Sublimate, 1/5 gr.
- 33—Corrosive Sublimate, 1/4 gr.
- 34—Corrosive Sublimate, 1/3 gr.
- 35—Corrosive Sublimate, 1/2 gr.

•Narcotic order required.



No.

- 36—Corrosive Sublimate, 1 gr.
- 38—Digitalin, 1/4 gr.
- 39—Digitalin, 1/2 gr.
- 46—Hyoscyamus, Extract, 1 gr.
- 47—Mercuric Iodide, Red, 1/2 gr.
- 48—Mercuric Iodide, Red, 1 gr.
- 52—•Morphine Sulphate, 1 gr.
- 53—Nux Vomica, Extract, 1 gr.
- 56—Sodium Arsenate, 1/4 gr.
- 65—Strychnine Arsenate, 1/4 gr.
- 66—Strychnine Arsenate, 1/2 gr.
- 70—Strychnine Nitrate, 1/4 gr.
- 72—Strychnine Nitrate, 1/2 gr.
- 73—Strychnine Nitrate, 1 gr.
- 77—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/8 gr.
- 78—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/6 gr.
- 79—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/5 gr.
- 80—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/4 gr.
- 81—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/3 gr.
- 82—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/2 gr.
- 83—Strychnine Sulphate, 1 gr.
- 84—Tartar Emetic, 1 gr.



To be certain that you receive what you ask for always specify "Lilly" on your orders for products listed in the Lilly Hand Book.

Tablets, Hypodermic

LILLY Aseptic Hypodermic Tablets are accurate in dosage, uniform in size, quickly and completely soluble.

Great care and cleanliness are observed in the manufacture of these tablets. The materials from which they are made undergo strict chemical examination and wherever possible are standardized either by chemical or physiological assay.

Hypodermic Tablets are supplied in single tubes of twenty each and in boxes containing one hundred tablets in five tubes; also in bottles of one hundred tablets. Bottles of more than one hundred tablets are supplied on special orders only.

Lilly Hypodermic tubes are of standard gauge, and fit the syringe case perfectly. They protect the tablets from damage and permit their ready removal in an aseptic condition.

Attention is directed to the unusual line of Aseptic Metal Pocket Cases, arranged for tubes of hypodermic tablets. See Page 184.

No.

1—Aconitine, Crystals, 1/200 gr.

Anodyne and sedative. Chiefly used for its influence as a cardiac and circulatory sedative; for its effect on the peripheral sensory nervous system, as in vomiting of pregnancy, and where the nervous system needs a sedative which will, at the same time, reduce arterial tension. It is also given in neuralgia, acute chronic rheumatism, pleurisy, pneumonia, pericarditis, tonsillitis, asthma and migraine.

Anesthesia, Local, see Local Anesthesia, Special.

Anesthetic, see Cocaine; Local Anesthesia, Special; and Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride.

6—Apomorphine Hydrochloride, 1/20 gr.

7—Apomorphine Hydrochloride, 1/10 gr.

Emetic and sedative expectorant. As an emetic it stimulates the vomiting center, acting rapidly and with very little nausea. It has a sedative effect on the nervous system.

Used principally to empty the stomach quickly in cases of poisoning and acute indigestion, and as a sedative expectorant in suffocative catarrh to free the passages from excessive mucus; also in capillary bronchitis and croup to produce relaxation and increased secretion. About 1/20 of a grain given hypodermically has met with asserted success in producing nervous quiet in alcoholic excitement and delirium tremens.

NOTE—These tablets should be protected from light and kept in closely corked bottles. Owing to the change incident to age the manufacturer is not responsible for the unavoidable deterioration.

12—Atropine Sulphate, 1/500 gr.

13—Atropine Sulphate, 1/250 gr.

14—Atropine Sulphate, 1/200 gr.

15—Atropine Sulphate, 1/150 gr.

16—Atropine Sulphate, 1/120 gr.

17—Atropine Sulphate, 1/100 gr.

18—Atropine Sulphate, 1/60 gr.

*Narcotic order required.

No.

19—Atropine Sulphate, 1/50 gr.

For properties and uses see under Atropine Crystals.

Atropine Sulphate is much more soluble than the alkaloid.

Narcotic poison, mydriatic, antispasmodic, and anodyne. In small doses it acts as a cardiac, respiratory and spinal stimulant. Large doses paralyze the cardiac and respiratory centers, spinal cord, motor centers and involuntary muscles. Large doses also produce powerful excitation of the brain, followed by sleep. The pulse is quickened and arterial pressure increased. All secretions except the urine are decreased.

Atropine is used as a respiratory stimulant, as in general anesthesia, pneumonia, or collapse from narcotic drugs. It is also used to diminish excessive secretions, as in the night sweats of tuberculosis, and to relax muscle spasm, as in spasmodic asthma, lead colic, biliary colic, renal colic and spasmodic dysmenorrhea; also in treating mushroom poisoning and to relieve the bradycardia following digitalis medication.

Atropine and Strychnine, see Strychnine and Atropine.

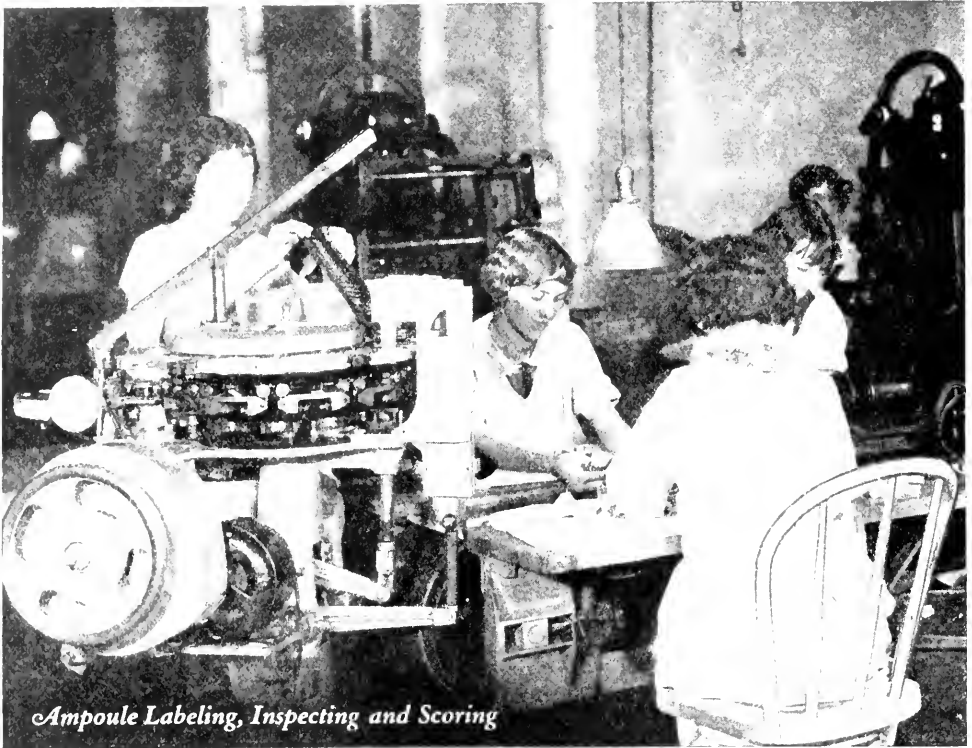
21—Blank (Placebo).

These tablets are not medicated.

23—Caffeine.

Cerebral and cardiac stimulant, tonic and diuretic. A powerful stimulant to the cerebral cortex, exciting the higher intellectual functions and increasing nervous activity.

Used as a cerebral stimulant to produce wakefulness in undue somnolence, nervous headache and narcotism; as a cardiac stimulant in any form of heart failure; as a diuretic in the treatment of cardiac dropsy. It is often useful in chronic Bright's disease where there is no irritation of the kidneys; also used in migraine. It is a valuable antidote in morphine poisoning.



Ampoule Labeling, Inspecting and Scoring



Hypodermic Tablet Molding

No.

24—Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate, 1/4 gr.**25—Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate, 1/2 gr.****26—Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate, 1 gr.**

Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate is much more soluble than the alkaloid caffeine and is to be preferred for hypodermic injection.

Also see Ampoules, Page 23.

Calcium Cacodylate, see Ampoules, Page 23.

Calcium Lactate, see Ampoules, Page 23.

Camphor, see Ampoules, Page 23.

27—Cardiac.

Digitalin 1/100 gr.

Nitroglycerin 1/100 gr.

Strychnine Sulphate 1/30 gr.

Atropine Sulphate 1/250 gr.

Powerful cardiac stimulant and tonic.

Used as a cardiac stimulant and tonic in cases of heart failure due to shock, in palpitation, collapse, angina, etc.

33—•Cocaine Hydrochloride, 1/4 gr.**35—•Cocaine Hydrochloride, 1/2 gr.**

For larger Cocaine tablets for making solutions, see Solvents, Page 104.

Local anesthetic. It paralyzes the peripheral sensory nerves and the nerve trunk. It is a cerebral stimulant and causes great mental excitement. The heart is stimulated, both the rate and force of pulsation being increased. Cocaine acts as a poison to muscles, first stimulating and then depressing their functional activity. Used principally as a local anesthetic in minor surgery, especially in genito-urinary, nasal, ophthalmic, and oral operations of minor character.

40—•Codeine Sulphate, 1/8 gr.**41—•Codeine Sulphate, 1/4 gr.****42—•Codeine Sulphate, 1/2 gr.****Colchicine, 1/30 gr.**

Narcotic poison, sedative and analgesic in gout.

Principally employed in gouty and rheumatic affections to reduce pain and to stimulate the excretions. It should be used with caution, as large doses are toxic, producing severe gastrointestinal irritation.

49—Corrosive Sublimate, 1/60 gr.

Alterative, antisyphilitic and corrosive poison.

Corrosive sublimate is valued in syphilis, especially when it is not advisable to administer mercury by the mouth. It may be injected deeply into the muscular tissues every second or third day to bring the patient rapidly under mercurial influence.

55—•Diacetylmorphine Hydrochloride, 1/12 gr.

Antispasmodic and cough sedative. Greatly resembles morphine in its general action. Acts more strongly on the respiration and less on the cerebral functions, and is a respiratory depressant. It seems to deserve a place between morphine and codeine.

Used principally to check excessive cough in phthisis, bronchitis, etc.

60—Digitalin, 1/150 gr.**62—Digitalin, 1/100 gr.****63—Digitalin, 1/60 gr.****64—Digitalin, 1/50 gr.****65—Digitalin, 1/40 gr.**

*Narcotic order required.

No.

66—Digitalin, 1/30 gr.**67—Digitalin, 1/20 gr.****68—Digitalin, 1/10 gr.****70—Digitalin, 1/4 gr.**

The Digitalin used in these tablets is the water-soluble glucosides from digitalis seed. This product is made in our laboratories and is assayed by physiological methods.

Cardiac tonic and stimulant; indirectly diuretic. Digitalin directly stimulates the vagus nerves and the heart muscle itself, the rate of beat being decreased and the force increased.

Used as a tonic in diseases of the heart. Also used in pulmonary edema, dropsy, auricular fibrillation, acute dilatation, cardiac weakness from collapse, poisoning, or shock.

*Drop a Lilly
Hypodermic
Tablet
in water;
watch
it disappear*

**71—Digitalin, Compound.**

Digitalin 1/100 gr.

Nitroglycerin 1/100 gr.

Strychnine Sulphate 1/50 gr.

Powerful cardiac stimulant and tonic. Used as a stimulant in diseases of the heart such as failure due to shock, nervous excitement and allied conditions.

72—Digitalin and Strychnine.

Digitalin 1/100 gr.

Strychnine Sulphate 1/60 gr.

Cardiac stimulant and tonic.

74—Duboisine Sulphate, 1/100 gr.**75—Emetine Hydrochloride, 1/4 gr.****76—Emetine Hydrochloride, 1/3 gr.****77—Emetine Hydrochloride, 1/2 gr.**

Amebicide, irritant to mucous surfaces, anti-hemorrhagic, expectorant and emetic. Emetine Hydrochloride is a specific for amebic dysentery, and in doses of from 1/3 to 1/2 gr. two or three times a day, repeated for three or four days, will usually cause cessation of diarrhea and disappearance of blood and mucus from the stools. If, after three or

No.

four days' treatment, the diarrhea is not checked, it is safe to assume that the dysentery is of the bacillary type or due to causes other than endamebas. It is, therefore, valuable as a diagnostic agent. It has been administered hypodermically in single doses of three grains, and in doses of one grain three times a day without producing vomiting or nausea. In amebic dysentery the usually accepted dose is 1/2 grain twice daily for twelve days.

For the hypodermic administration of emetine in the treatment of pyorrhea alveolaris, Drs. Bass and Johns recommended daily injections of Emetine Hydrochloride 1/2 gr. for a period of six days. The injection is usually made in the arm at the insertion of the deltoid muscle, using right and left arm alternately.

Care should be taken that the solution is injected deeply, as the deeper the drug is placed the less the local reaction.

NOTE—Physicians desiring additional information on the treatment of pyorrhea or amebic dysentery are requested to write for special literature.

Emetine is also being used with success in pulmonary, nasal, intestinal and uterine hemorrhages and in purpura hemorrhagica. Dose—1/2 to 1 gr. per day until bleeding has entirely ceased.

78—Ergotin, 1/10 gr. Also see Ampoule, Ergot, Page 26.

Physiologically tested. Uterine and vaso-motor stimulant and hemostatic.

Ergotin stimulates the smooth muscle fibers of the uterus, producing powerful contraction in the parturient womb. Ordinary doses usually increase the blood pressure. Ergotin acts as a stimulant to all unstriated muscle fibers. The principal uses of ergotin are to increase uterine contractions, to prevent or check postpartum hemorrhages, to check menorrhagia, and to overcome subinvolution of the uterus.

Eserine, see Physostigmine.

93—Hyoscine Hydrobromide, 1/200 gr.

94—Hyoscine Hydrobromide, 1/150 gr.

96—Hyoscine Hydrobromide, 1/100 gr.

98—Hyoscine Hydrobromide, 1/50 gr.

Sedative, anodyne, hypnotic, mydriatic, and narcotic poison. Its peripheral action is similar to that of atropine, but it is depressant to the central nervous system. It is a powerful nerve sedative, quiets the cerebrum and produces deep sleep. Used as a hypnotic in acute and alcoholic mania, also in hysteria. Used as a preliminary to general anesthesia and in conjunction with morphine in producing "twilight-sleep." It is used in spermatorrhea and nocturnal emissions. Also in insomnia, laryngitis and cough. Children are very easily affected by hyoscine.

102—Hyoseyamine Sulphate, 1/100 gr.

Narcotic poison, mydriatic, anodyne, and sedative. Hyoseyamine acts upon the nervous system, the heart and vaso-motor system very much the same as atropine. It is more depressant to the central nervous system than atropine and acts more strongly upon the heart and secretory glands. Used in asthma, neuralgia and nervous troubles of an alcoholic origin, mania and insomnia.

106—Local Anesthesia, Special.

Procaine..... 1/3 gr.

Adrenalin..... 1/1300 gr.

Potassium Chloride..... 1/10 gr.

•Narcotic order required.

No.

Non-narcotic and comparatively non-toxic local anesthetic. One tablet dissolved in 1 c.c. of distilled water makes a 2 percent isotonic solution of procaine. Potassium Chloride increases the anesthesia and Adrenalin localizes and prolongs the effect.

109—Mercury Succinimide, 1/10 gr.

111—Mercury Succinimide, 1/5 gr.

Alternative and antisiphilitic. Mercury Succinimide is used in the treatment of tuberculosis, syphilis and pyorrhea alveolaris. It is one of the best soluble salts of mercury for hypodermic use, as it seldom causes local irritation.

Morphine, Diacetyl, see Diacetylmorphine.



127—•Morphine Sulphate, 1/12 gr.

129—•Morphine Sulphate, 1/8 gr.

130—•Morphine Sulphate, 1/6 gr.

132—•Morphine Sulphate, 1/4 gr.

134—•Morphine Sulphate, 1/2 gr.

•Morphine Sulphate, 1 gr., see Veterinary Hypodermic Tablets, Page 156.

These tablets are supplied in bottles of 1000 when so specified.

136—•Morphine and Atropine, No. 2.

Morphine Sulphate..... 1/4 gr.

Atropine Sulphate..... 1/150 gr.

Also supplied in bottles of 1000.

Atropine combined with morphine prevents depression, and in most instances the combination of the two is freer from untoward effects and safer than morphine given alone. The combinations of morphine and atropine are extensively used preceding ether anesthesia. They stimulate the respiratory center, check excessive secretion and allay nervous excitement.

138—•Morphine and Atropine, No. 4.

Morphine Sulphate..... 1/8 gr.

Atropine Sulphate..... 1/150 gr.

Also supplied in bottles of 1000.

148—•Morphine and Atropine, No. 14.

Morphine Sulphate..... 1/6 gr.

Atropine Sulphate..... 1/150 gr.

Also supplied in bottles of 1000.

150—•Morphine and Atropine, No. 16.

Morphine Sulphate..... 1/2 gr.

Atropine Sulphate..... 1/150 gr.

156—•Morphine and Hyoscine.

Morphine Hydrobromide..... 1/4 gr.

Hyoscine Hydrobromide..... 1/100 gr.

Antispasmodic somnifacient and anodyne. Used to produce general anesthesia and as an adjunct to other anesthetics; also to produce amnesia and analgesia during labor. Used in cases of extreme nervousness, insanity, etc.

No.

160—Nitroglycerin, 1/200 gr.**161—Nitroglycerin**, 1/150 gr.**162—Nitroglycerin**, 1/100 gr.**163—Nitroglycerin**, 1/50 gr.

Nitroglycerin dilates the arterioles. It differs from amyl nitrite in that the action is slower and more prolonged. Nitroglycerin is useful when a rapid powerful effect is to be exercised over the vascular system. It is employed in angina pectoris to relax the blood vessels when they are in spasm; also in heart failure due to high arterial tension associated with disease of the heart muscle and valves. Nitroglycerin is given in some cases of chorea, migraine, asthma, eclampsia, epilepsy, and nephritis.

165—Nitroglycerin and Digitalin.

Nitroglycerin.....1/100 gr.

Digitalin.....1/100 gr.

Cardiac stimulant and tonic. Used in diseases of the heart, as angina pectoris or any disease accompanied by vascular spasm. These drugs are synergistic in their general effect and are widely used in this combination.

Nitroglycerin, Digitalin and Strychnine, see Digitalin, Compound.

166—Nitroglycerin and Strychnine.

Nitroglycerin.....1/100 gr.

Strychnine Sulphate.....1/50 gr.

Vascular relaxant and spinal stimulant. This combination dilates the peripheral vessels, equalizing the circulation and preventing local congestion. Used in acute diseases of the respiratory tract as coryza, pharyngitis, laryngitis, and bronchitis.

168—Novocain, 1/3 gr.**169—Physostigmine (Eserine) Salicylate**, 1/100 gr.**170—Physostigmine (Eserine) Salicylate**, 1/60 gr.**171—Physostigmine (Eserine) Salicylate**, 1/40 gr.

Sedative, peristaltic and myotic. Physostigmine depresses the motor centers of the spinal cord, also the respiratory centers, and causes rise of blood pressure. Ordinary doses increase intestinal peristalsis by acting directly on the nerve endings. Toxic doses cause tetanic contraction of the intestinal musculature. Physostigmine is a physiological antagonist of atropine. It is sometimes employed in tetanus and other convulsive disorders, as hydrophobia, etc. It is administered in asthmatic troubles to aid in the expulsion of mucus, in intestinal atony to increase peristalsis, and in neuralgia, phantom tumor, chronic bronchitis and migraine. In eye practice it is employed as a myotic, and to reduce intraocular pressure in glaucoma.

172—Physostigmine (Eserine) Sulphate, 1/100 gr.**173—Physostigmine (Eserine) Sulphate**, 1/50 gr.

Properties and uses same as those of Physostigmine Salicylate.

172—Pilocarpine Hydrochloride, 1/100 gr.**178—Pilocarpine Hydrochloride**, 1/20 gr.**180—Pilocarpine Hydrochloride**, 1/10 gr.**181—Pilocarpine Hydrochloride**, 1/8 gr.**183—Pilocarpine Hydrochloride**, 1/4 gr.**185—Pilocarpine Hydrochloride**, 1/2 gr.

Diaphoretic, sialagogue and indirect diuretic. Pilocarpine stimulates secretion of the sweat, salivary and other glands and the muscular coat of the intestines. It increases the pulse rate and large doses depress the respiratory center. Owing to its dia-

No.

phoretic properties, pilocarpine hydrochloride is widely used in the treatment of dropsy, uremic convulsions, rheumatism, acute and chronic Bright's disease, coryza and influenza. It is also employed in laryngitis, bronchitis, tonsillitis, asthma and croup. It is contraindicated in heart failure and pulmonary disease, particularly in elderly patients. It is an antidote to atropine.

186—Procaine, 1/3 gr.

Non-narcotic and comparatively non-toxic local anesthetic. One tablet in 1 c.c. makes a 2 percent solution.

Procaine and Adrenalin, see Adrenalin and Procaine.

Quinine Dihydrochloride, see Ampoules, Page 23.

191—Quinine Hydrochlorosulphate, 1/2 gr.

This is one of the least irritating of the quinine salts and is suitable for subcutaneous injection. It is used as a tonic and antiperiodic.

192—Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, 1 gr.**193—Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride**, 2 grs.**194—Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride**, 3 grs.**195—Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride**, 5 grs.

Also see Ampoules, Page 23.

For local anesthesia or injected intramuscularly for systemic effects. Antimalarial, antipyretic and local anesthetic. Quinine and urea hydrochloride has the systemic action of quinine. It is not painful when injected hypodermically, but for systemic effect should be injected intramuscularly. It exerts an anesthetic action which lasts several hours, is safe, excepting in cases of quinine idiosyncrasy, causes no after pain and has the advantage of being hemostatic. It is widely employed in the treatment of malaria. As a local anesthetic it is used in 1/4, 1/2 and 1 percent solutions, being an excellent substitute for cocaine. It has been used successfully in many surgical operations, and, owing to the prolonged duration of the anesthesia, but little post-operative pain is experienced.

196—Ringer's Solution.

Each tablet contains Sodium, Potassium and Calcium Chloride in the proper amount to make 10 c.c. of Ringer's solution. Physicians and dentists will find these tablets of value in preparing isotonic solutions of local anesthetics.

197—Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 1/400 gr.**198—Scopolamine Hydrobromide**, 1/130 gr.**199—Scopolamine Hydrobromide**, 1/100 gr.

Sedative, anodyne, hypnotic, mydriatic and narcotic poison. The sedative action of scopolamine is similar to that of morphine, while its mydriatic properties resemble those of atropine. Used principally to produce profound sleep in alcoholics and the insane. Also used as a general anesthetic or as a preliminary to general anesthesia. Has been widely used for producing "twilight sleep" during confinement. Operations have been performed very successfully under the influence of scopolamine, owing to the long duration of its anodyne and hypnotic effect.

208—Sparteine Sulphate, 1/30 gr.**211—Sparteine Sulphate**, 1/10 gr.**212—Sparteine Sulphate**, 1/8 gr.**213—Sparteine Sulphate**, 1/4 gr.**214—Sparteine Sulphate**, 1/2 gr.

No.

215—Sparteine Sulphate, 1 gr.

Heart stimulant and diuretic. Sparteine sulphate increases the frequency of the pulse and respiration, and stimulates the heart and central nervous system. Untoward effects on respiration occur only after large doses. Its action is more rapid than that of digitalis but is less persistent, its effect wearing off in five or six hours. Used in all diseases of the heart where digitalis is of service.

216—Strophanthin, Amorphous, 1/120 gr. Physiologically tested.

217—Strophanthin, Amorphous, 1/100 gr. Physiologically tested.

Powerful cardiac stimulant and tonic and indirectly diuretic. Uses—See Digitalin. Should not be given to patients who have been receiving digitalis preparations within two days. Injections should be made deeply and not repeated within twelve hours. Crystalline Strophanthin is listed as Ouabain and supplied in Ampoules only, see Page 23.

222—Strychnine Nitrate, 1/60 gr.

223—Strychnine Nitrate, 1/50 gr.

224—Strychnine Nitrate, 1/40 gr.

225—Strychnine Nitrate, 1/30 gr.

226—Strychnine Nitrate, 1/20 gr.

Motor stimulant and tonic. Strychnine exerts its chief influence on the nervous system, exciting the

No.

spinal centers. It is also one of the most constant and powerful stimulants to the respiratory center. The vaso-motor center is likewise stimulated.

Principally used for its tonic effect in general debility, nervous instability, etc. It is also employed in collapse, in paralysis, muscular atrophy, neuritis, chronic alcoholism, insomnia from mental overwork, vomiting and gastralgia. As a respiratory and cardiac stimulant, it is very useful in subacute and chronic bronchitis, influenza and pneumonia. It is an antidote to chloroform, morphine and chloral poisoning.

230—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/150 gr.

232—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/100 gr.

234—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/60 gr.

235—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/50 gr.

236—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/40 gr.

238—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/30 gr.

239—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/20 gr.

Properties and uses—Same as those of Strychnine Nitrate.

246—Strychnine and Atropine.

Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/50 gr.

Atropine Sulphate..... 1/150 gr.

Used principally in the treatment of asthma of a spasmodic nature and in diseases of similar character.

Tablets, Hypodermic Veterinary

Supplied in tubes containing 12 tablets.

No.

4—Arecoline Hydrobromide, 1/4 gr.

5—Arecoline Hydrobromide, 1/2 gr.

6—Arecoline Hydrobromide, 1 gr.

Anthelmintic, myotic and cathartic. Arecoline increases peristalsis and stimulates the salivary glands. It slightly depresses the cardiac and respiratory center.

Used in veterinary practice almost exclusively for the relief of colic and to increase peristalsis.

7—Atropine Sulphate, 1/4 gr.

8—Atropine Sulphate, 1/2 gr.

For properties and uses see Hypodermic Tablets, Page 151.

Eserine, see Physostigmine.

24—Morphine Sulphate, 1 gr.

For properties and uses see Hypodermic Tablets, Page 151.

*Narcotic order required.

No.

31—Nitroglycerin, 1/5 gr.

For properties and uses see Hypodermic Tablets, Page 151.

35—Physostigmine Salicylate, 1/2 gr.

For properties and uses see Hypodermic Tablets.

37—Pilocarpine Hydrochloride, 1/2 gr.

38—Pilocarpine Hydrochloride, 1 gr.

For properties and uses see Hypodermic Tablets, Page 151.

39—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/4 gr.

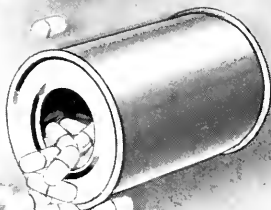
40—Strychnine Sulphate, 1/2 gr.

41—Strychnine Sulphate, 1 gr.

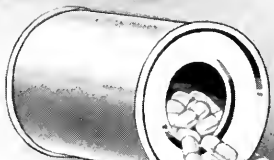
For properties and uses see Hypodermic Tablets, Page 151.



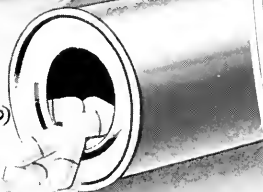
CASCARA
COMP.



QUININE
SULPHATE
2 GR.



ALOIN, STRYCHNINE
AND BELLADONNA



A.S.A.
(ACETYSALICYLIC ACID)
5 GR.



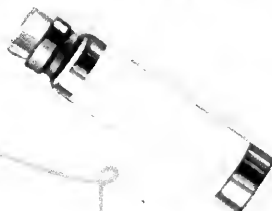
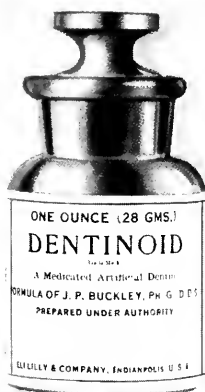
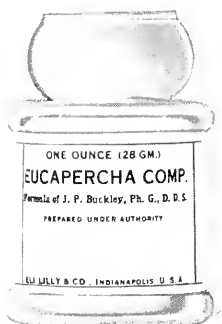
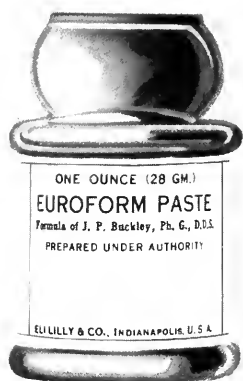
CALCIUM
LACTATE
5 GR.

Pulvules, Lilly

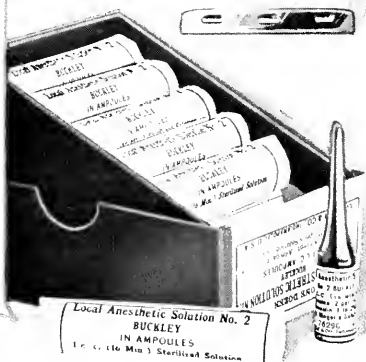
*A Welcome Departure
from Tablet and Pill
Medication*

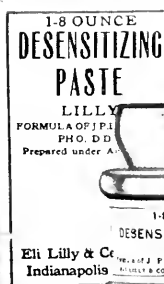
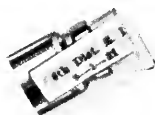
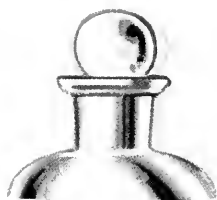
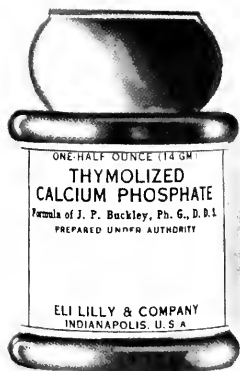
IN dry powder form, enclosed in thin-walled, quickly-soluble Lilly New Process Capsules, Pulvules carry a strong appeal for the physician to prescribe by number and the druggist to dispense without loss of time to his customers or himself.



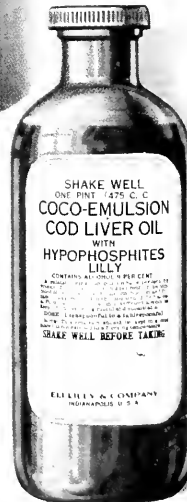
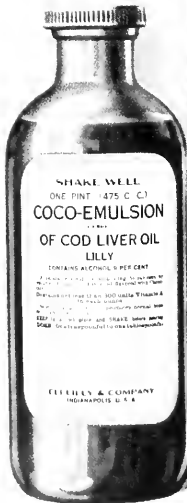


LILLY DENTAL PREPARATIONS are made after the formulas of Dr. J. P. Buckley. The drugs used in the various products have been selected with the utmost care and only after a careful study of their indications in the disease conditions for which they are prescribed. There is a Lilly Dental Preparation for practically every dental therapeutic requirement.





DR. BUCKLEY's formulas are available through the drug trade or regular source of dental supplies. In addition to the trade size packages, Demonstration Specimen Cases containing regular size Desensitizing Paste, two tubes of Dental Paste and sufficient of all other Buckley Products for a thorough demonstration, are available, complete, with the exception of narcotic items.



COCO PRODUCTS LILLY

Tablets, Ophthalmic

OPHTHALMIC Tablets are convenient for making solutions for ophthalmic use. The medicament is associated with C. P. Boric Acid where necessary, to make the tablet of convenient size. Some Solvet formulas will also be found applicable. See Solvets, Page 104.

No.

1—Atropine Sulphate, 1 gr.

Mydriatic. To prepare a 1 per cent. solution, dissolve one tablet in 105 mins. (6.5 c.c.) of water.

Supplied in tubes of 25 only.

2—Boric Acid, 5 grs.

Antiseptic. To prepare a saturated solution, dissolve one tablet in 100 mins. (6 c.c.) of water.

Supplied in bottles of 100, 500 and 1000.

Conjunctivitis. See Tablets, Page 112.

No.

5—Homatropine Hydrobromide, 1/2 gr.

Mydriatic like atropine but effects are milder and wear off more quickly. To prepare a 2 percent solution, dissolve one tablet in 25 mins. (1.5 c.c.) of water.

Supplied in tubes of 10 only.

9—Zinc Sulphate, 1 gr.

Astringent and stimulant. Usually employed one or two grains to each fluid ounce (30 c.c.) of water, or about 1/4 to 1/2 percent solution.

Supplied in bottles of 100, 500 and 1000.

No concern spends as much, proportionately, on scientific supervision; no producer makes greater effort to keep abreast with the latest developments in science than does Eli Lilly and Company. To be certain of obtaining the high quality and great purity that are associated with products bearing the Lilly Label always specify when ordering.

Tinctures

(ASSAYED AND STANDARDIZED)

THERE is a growing demand by physicians for this form of medication and we offer in the following line those tinctures which are most frequently used, the majority being official in the U. S. Pharmacopœia or the National Formulary. The manufacture of these is carried out with the same scrupulous care and close supervision that characterizes the production of all Lilly Pharmaceuticals.

So far as practicable these preparations are standardized by chemical assay or physiological test. These standards are given below and also upon the labels. For tinctures which are not standardized by assay we state, as a matter of information, the proportion of drug which is represented. For description of the drug used and its action and uses see the corresponding fluid extract.

Tinctures are stocked in 4-ounce and pint bottles, also in gallons. Larger packages are supplied on special orders.

No.

1—Aconite, U. S. P.

Standard—0.045 Gm. to 0.055 Gm. ether-soluble alkaloids per 100 c.c., also physiologically tested. The minimum lethal dose should not be greater than 0.0004 c.c. for each gram of body weight of guinea-pig. Dose—1 to 10 mins. (0.06 to 0.6 c.c.)

2—Aloes, U. S. P.

100 c.c. One fluid ounce represents
10 Gm. Aloes 46 grs.
20 Gm. Glycyrrhiza 91 grs.
Dose—As a laxative, 30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.); as a purgative, 2 to 4 fluid drams (8 to 15 c.c.)

3—Aloes and Myrrh, N. F.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
10 Gm. Aloes 46 grs.
10 Gm. Myrrh 46 grs.
10 Gm. Glycyrrhiza 46 grs.
Laxative, tonic and emmenagogue. Employed in chlorosis and amenorrhea when there is constipation. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

Antiperiodic, N. F., see Warburg's.

4—Arnica, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Local stimulant and counterirritant. Chiefly used externally in sprains, bruises, etc. Rarely used internally as the effects are uncertain and sometimes dangerous. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.06 to 2 c.c.)

6—Asafetida, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

7—Avena Sativa.

100 c.c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—2 to 4 fluid drams (8 to 15 c.c.)



No.

8—Belladonna Leaves, U. S. P.

Standard—0.027 Gm. to 0.033 Gm. total alkaloids per 100 c.c. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c.c.)

9—Belladonna Root.

Standard—0.036 Gm. to 0.044 Gm. total alkaloids per 100 c.c. Dose—5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c.c.)

10—Benzoin, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

11—Benzoin, Compound, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
10 Gm. Benzoin 46 grs.
2 Gm. Aloes 9 grs.
8 Gm. Storax 36 grs.
4 Gm. Balsam of Tolu 18 grs.

Used as a protective and antiseptic application to minor wounds, indolent ulcers, fissures, chapped hands, etc. Frequently employed as an inhalant in croup and acute laryngitis by adding a tablespoonful to a vessel of hot water and breathing the vapor. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

Black Cohosh, see Cimicifuga.

Blood Root, see Sanguinaria.

13—Bryonia, N. F.

100 c.c. represent 10 Gm. of drug. Dose—1 to 2 fluid drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

14—Buchu.

100 c.c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose 1 to 3 fluid drams (4 to 12 c.c.)

Calabar Bean, see Physostigma.

16—Calumba, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—1 to 2 fluid drams (1 to 8 c.c.)

No.

17—Cannabis, U. S. P.

Physiologically tested. Tincture Cannabis produces incoördination when administered to dogs in a dose of not more than 0.3 c.c. per kilogram of body weight. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c.c.) increased until the desired effect is produced.

18—Cantharides, U. S. P. (Spanish Flies). The dried beetles *Cantharis vesicatoria* (L.) De Geer.

100 c.c. represent 10 Gm. of drug. Irritant poison, rubefacient and vesicant. Used internally as a stimulant to the genitourinary system. Frequently employed in hair tonics to stimulate circulation in the scalp. Dose—1 to 5 mins. (0.06 to 0.3 c.c.)

19—Capsicum, U. S. P. (Cayenne Pepper).

100 c.c. represent 10 Gm. of drug. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c.c.), well diluted.

20—Capsicum and Myrrh, N. F. (Number Six, Hot Drops).

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
3 Gm. Capsicum 14 grs.
12 Gm. Myrrh 55 grs.

Gastric stimulant and carminative. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

22—Cardamom, Compound, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
2 Gm. Cardamom Seed 9 grs.
2.5 Gm. Saigon Cinnamon 11 grs.
1.2 Gm. Caraway 5.5 grs.
.5 Gm. Cochineal 2.3 grs.

Aromatic adjuvant, stomachic and stimulant. Dose—1 to 2 fluid drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

23—Catechu.

100 c.c. represent 10 Gm. of drug. Dose—1 to 3 fluid drams (4 to 12 c.c.)

24—Catechu, Compound.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
10 Gm. Catechu 46 grs.
5 Gm. Cinnamon 23 grs.
Aromatic astringent. Dose—1 to 3 fluid drams (4 to 12 c.c.)

25—Cimicifuga, N. F. (Black Cohosh).

100 c.c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—1 to 4 fluid drams (4 to 15 c.c.)

26—Cinchona, U. S. P.

Standard—0.8 Gm. to 1 Gm. total alkaloids per 100 c.c. Dose—1 to 2 fluid drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

27—Cinchona, Compound, U. S. P.

Standard—0.4 Gm. to 0.5 Gm. total alkaloids per 100 c.c.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
10 Gm. Red Cinchona 46 grs.
8 Gm. Bitter Orange Peel 36 grs.
2 Gm. Serrapentaria 9 grs.
Stomachic, tonic and antiperiodic. Dose—1 to 4 fluid drams (4 to 15 c.c.)

31—Colchicum Seed, U. S. P.

Standard—0.036 Gm. to 0.044 Gm. colchicine per 100 c.c. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

34—Cubeb, N. F.

100 c.c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—1 to 3 fluid drams (4 to 12 c.c.)

35—Cudbear, N. F.

100 c.c. represent 10 Gm. of drug. Used as a coloring for liquids where a bright red color is desired. It is particularly suitable for acidulous liquids.

No.

36—Digitalis, U. S. P.

Physiologically tested, the minimum lethal dose should not be greater than 0.006 c.c. or the equivalent in tincture of 0.0000005 Gm. of ouabain for each gram of body weight of frog. The high potency of digitalis makes the tincture particularly desirable as an aid to securing accuracy of dosage. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c.c.)

Digitalis, Dropules.

Tincture Digitalis, U. S. P., is offered in a specially designed dropper vial, as a convenient means of securing uniformity and accuracy of dosage. The Dropule also protects the contents from undue exposure to air, dirt or moisture. See Page 172.

37—Digitalis, Fat Free.

Physiologically tested. Prepared from drug which has had the natural fats removed by treatment with an appropriate solvent. Its potency is the same as that of Tincture Digitalis, U. S. P., and it has the advantage of being less disturbing to the stomach. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c.c.)

38—Echinacea, Concentrated.

100 c.c. represent 50 c.c. of drug. Dose—1/2 to 2 fluid drams (2 to 8 c.c.)

Ferric Chloride, see Iron Chloride.**89—Ferric Citro-Chloride, N. F. (Tasteless Tincture of Iron).**

100 c.c. represent 35 Gm. of Solution Ferric Chloride. Tonic alternative, diuretic and astringent. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c.c.)

39—Gambir, Compound, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
5 Gm. Gambir 23 grs.
2.5 Gm. Saigon Cinnamon 11 grs.

Aromatic astringent. Used in diarrhea and as a gargle in sore throat. Dose—1 to 3 fluid drams (4 to 12 c.c.)

40—Gelsemium, U. S. P.

Standard—0.045 Gm. or 0.055 Gm. total alkaloids per 100 c.c. Dose—5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c.c.)

41—Gentian.

100 c.c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—1 to 3 fluid drams (4 to 12 c.c.)

42—Gentian, Compound, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
10 Gm. Gentian 46 grs.
4 Gm. Bitter Orange Peel 18 grs.
1 Gm. Cardamom Seed 4.5 grs.

Bitter tonic and adjuvant. Used in anorexia, atonic dyspepsia and as an adjuvant to other tonics. Dose—1 to 3 fluid drams (4 to 12 c.c.)

43—Ginger, Double Strength.

100 c.c. represent 40 Gm. of drug. This is double the strength of Tr. Ginger, U. S. P., and complies with the requirements of Treas. Decision No. 3092.

Stimulant and tonic. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c.c.)

Golden Seal, see Hydrastis.

No.

88—Green Soap (Liniment Soft Soap, U. S. P.)

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
 65 Gm. Soft Soap. 297 grs.
 2 c. c. Oil Lavender. 10 mins.
 Alcohol. q. s.

Antiseptic, detergent and stimulant. Especially adapted to the use of dermatologists, gynecologists and surgeons.

45—Guaiac, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—1/2 to 2 fluid drams (2 to 8 c.c.)

46—Guaiac, Ammoniated, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—1/2 to 2 fluid drams (2 to 8 c.c.)

47—Hydrastis, U. S. P. (Golden Seal).

Standard—0.36 Gm. to 0.44 Gm. ether-soluble alkaloids per 100 c.c. Dose—1/2 to 2 fluid drams (2 to 8 c.c.)

48—Hyoscyamus, U. S. P.

Standard—0.0055 Gm. to 0.0075 Gm. total alkaloids per 100 c.c. Dose—10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c.c.)

Indian Cannabis, see Cannabis.

49—Iodine, U. S. P.

Standard—6.5 Gm. to 7.5 Gm. of iodine and 4.5 Gm. to 5.5 Gm. of potassium iodide in 100 c.c. Antiseptic and counterirritant. Seldom used for internal administration. Iodine is powerfully antiseptic and the tincture in recent years has been largely used in the treatment of wounds and for sterilizing the skin previous to operation. Lilly's Iodine Tubes and Ampoules offer this tincture in most convenient form for application. See Index.

51—Iron Chloride, U. S. P. (Ferric Chloride, U. S. P.)

100 c.c. represent 35 c.c. of Solution Ferric Chloride. Tonic, alterative, diuretic and astringent. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c.c.)

Iron Citro-Chloride, see Ferric Citro-chloride, N. F.

52—Kino, U. S. P. The spontaneously dried juice of *Pterocarpus Marsupium* Roxburgh.

100 c.c. represent 10 Gm. of drug. A powerful astringent, its action and uses being the same as those of catechu. Dose—1/2 to 2 fluid drams (2 to 8 c.c.)

53—Krameria, N. F. (Rhatany).

100 c.c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—1/2 to 2 fluid drams (2 to 8 c.c.)

54—Lactucarium, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent 50 Gm. of drug. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

55—Larkspur, N. F. (Tinctura Delphinii).

100 c.c. represent 10 Gm. of drug. Poisonous. Used externally as a parasiticide.

*Narcotic order required.

*Federal record of sales required.

No.

57—Lavender, Compound, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
 2 Gm. Saigon Cinnamon. 9 grs.
 0.5 Gm. Cloves. 2.3 grs.
 1 Gm. Nutmeg. 4.5 grs.
 1 Gm. Red Saunders. 4.5 grs.
 0.8 c.c. Oil Lavender. 1 mins.
 0.2 c.c. Oil Rosemary. 1 min.

Carminative and stomachic. Dose—30 to 60 mins. (2 to 4 c.c.)

58—Lobelia, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent 10 Gm. of drug. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c.c.)

59—Myrrh, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

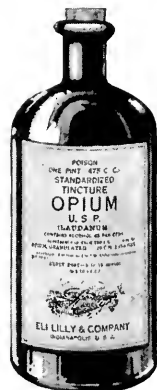
Myrrh and Capsicum, see Capsicum and Myrrh.

61—Nux Vomica, U. S. P.

Standard—0.237 Gm. to 0.263 Gm. total alkaloids per 100 c.c. Dose—5 to 30 mins (0.3 to 2 c.c.)

63—*Opium, U. S. P. (Laudanum).

Standard—0.95 Gm. to 1.05 Gm. anhydrous morphine per 100 c.c. Narcotic poison. Analgesic, hypnotic and sedative. Used chiefly to relieve pain, and inflammation of serous membranes. Often applied externally in combination with solution of lead acetate in the treatment of sprains and bruises. As opium is a habit-forming drug it should be used with great caution and only under the direction of a physician. Dose—5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c.c.)

**64—*Opium, Camphorated, U. S. P.**

Standard—0.04 Gm. to 0.042 Gm. anhydrous morphine per 100 c.c.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
 0.4 Gm. Powdered Opium. 1.8 grs.
 0.4 Gm. Benzoic Acid. 1.8 grs.
 0.4 Gm. Camphor. 1.8 grs.
 0.4 c. c. Oil Anise. 1.9 mins.

Anodyne, antispasmodic and diaphoretic. Used to allay coughs, check diarrhea and to relieve pain in the stomach and bowels. Dose—For infants, 5 to 10 mins. (0.3 to 0.6 c.c.); for adults, 1 to 4 fluid drams (4 to 15 c.c.)

**66—Opium, Deodorized, U. S. P.**

Standard—0.95 Gm. to 1.05 Gm. anhydrous morphine per 100 c.c. In the preparation of this tincture the narcotine with other objectional constituents of opium is removed thus overcoming to a large extent the disagreeable effects often following the administration of opium. Uses and dose the same as Tincture of Opium, U. S. P.



No.

69—Physostigma, U. S. P. (Calabar Bean).

Standard—0.013 Gm. to 0.017 Gm. alkaloids, per 100 c.c. Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c.c.)

71—Quassia, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent 20 Gm. of Drug. Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.)

73—Rhubarb, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
20 Gm. Rhubarb. 91 grs.
3 Gm. Cardamom Seed. 14 grs.

Dose—As a laxative, 15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.); as a cathartic, 1 to 2 fluid drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

74—Rhubarb, Aromatic, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
20 Gm. Rhubarb. 91 grs.
4 Gm. Saigon Cinnamon. 18 grs.
4 Gm. Cloves. 18 grs.
2 Gm. Nutmeg. 9 grs.

Dose—As a laxative, 15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.); as a cathartic, 1/2 to 2 fluid drams (2 to 8 c.c.)

75—Sanguinaria, U. S. P.

Standard—0.225 Gm. to 0.275 Gm. total alkaloids per 100 c.c. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c.c.)

Soap, see Green Soap.

77—Squill, U. S. P.

Physiologically tested, the minimum lethal dose should not be greater than 0.006 c.c. or the equivalent in tincture of 0.0000005 Gm. of ouabain for each gram of body weight of frog. Dose—10 to 30 mins. (0.6 to 2 c.c.)

78—Stramonium, U. S. P.

Standard—0.225 Gm. to 0.0275 Gm. total alkaloids per 100 c.c. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c.c.)

79—Strophanthus, U. S. P.

Physiologically tested, the minimum lethal dose should not be greater than 0.000006 c.c., or the equivalent in tincture of 0.0000005 Gm. of ouabain for each gram of body weight of frog. Cardiac stimulant and tonic. Dose—5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c.c.) See also *Drops of Strophanthus*, Page 172.

80—Valerian, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—1 to 2 fluid drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

No.

81—Valerian, Ammoniated, U. S. P.

100 c.c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—1 to 2 fluid drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

90—Vanilla, N. F.

This tincture is a pure vanilla product prepared from vanilla beans of the finest quality. Used as a flavoring agent. See also *Vanilla Extract, Pure*, Page 185.

82—Veratrum Viride, U. S. P. (American Hellebore).

Standard—0.09 Gm. to 0.11 Gm. total alkaloids per 100 c.c. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c.c.)

83—Viburnum, Compound, N. F.

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
3.5 Gm. Viburnum Opulus. 16 grs.
3.5 Gm. Dioscorea. 16 grs.
1 Gm. Scutellaria. 4.5 grs.
5 Gm. Cloves. 23 grs.
6.5 Gm. Saigon Cinnamon. 30 grs.

Nervine and antispasmodic. Used in dysmenorrhea, hysteria, colic and other spasmodic conditions. Dose—1 to 4 fluid drams (4 to 15 c.c.)

84—Viburnum Opulus.

100 c.c. represent 20 Gm. of drug. Dose—1 to 2 fluid drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

85—Warburg's, N. F. (Antiperiodic Tincture).

100 c.c. represent One fluid ounce represents
2 Gm. Quinine Bisulphate. 9 grs.
1.75 Gm. Ext. Aloes. 8 grs.
0.8 Gm. Rhubarb. 3.6 grs.

Aromatics, etc.

Diaphoretic and antimalarial. This tincture has been found remarkably effective in the treatment of severe remittent and malignant malarial fevers in India and other tropical countries. Dose—1 to 4 fluid drams (4 to 15 c.c.). Usually given, after freely opening the bowels, in two doses of 4 fluid drams each at an interval of three hours.

87—Warburg's, without Aloes, N. F. (Antiperiodic Tincture without Aloes).

Properties and dose the same as Warburg's Tincture.

88—Green Soap.**89—Ferric Citro Chloride, N. F.****90—Vanilla, N. F.**

Wines, Medicated

THE quantity of ingredients is given for one fluid ounce unless otherwise stated.
Supplied in pint and gallon bottles. Larger packages upon special orders.

No.

1—Antimony, N. F.

100 c.c. contain 1 fluid ounce contains
0.4 Gm. Antimony and Potassium
Tartrate 1.8 grs.

Expectorant and emetic. Dose—Expectorant, 10 to 30 drops; emetic for adults, 2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c.c.); emetic for children, 1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c.c.)
As an emetic it should be used with caution because of its depressant effect.

Cod Liver Oil Extract, with Cherry, Hypophosphites, Creosote and Gaiaccol, see Cloetonic, Page 169.

10—Colchicum Corm, N. F.

Standard—100 c.c. yield not less than 0.126 Gm. nor more than 0.154 Gm. of Colchicine. Anti-rheumatic, antipodagrie, alterative, diaphoretic and diuretic. Used chiefly in the treatment of gout.
Dose—5 to 15 mins. (0.3 to 1 c.c.)

No.

11—Colchicum Seed, N. F.

Standard—100 c.c. yield not less than 0.036 Gm. nor more than 0.044 Gm. of Colchicine. Physiological action and uses similar to Wine Colchicum Corm, N. F. Dose—20 to 40 mins. (1.25 to 2.5 c.c.)

13—Ipecac, N. F.

Standard—100 c.c. yield not less than 0.18 Gm. nor more than 0.22 Gm. of ether-soluble alkaloids. Expectorant, diaphoretic and emetic. Dose—As an expectorant, 5 to 10 mins. (0.3 to 0.6 c.c.); as an emetic, 1/2 to 1 fl. oz. (15 to 30 c.c.)

15—Iron, Bitter, N. F.

100 c.c. contain 1 fluid ounce contains
5 Gm. Iron and Quinine Citrate 22 grs.
Ferruginous tonic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

19—Tar, N. F.

Stimulant, expectorant and diuretic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

Lilly Products are supplied through the regular channels of the drug trade and in order to be certain of high quality and reliability it is of paramount importance in ordering that "Lilly" be specified. It is a safeguard against substitutes and products of inferior worth.

Miscellaneous Pharmaceuticals

THE ingredients of liquid preparations are given in quantities per fluid ounce unless otherwise noted.

Acetoform, Chlorbutanol.

Acetoform is a product of the reaction of chloroform with acetone in the presence of caustic alkali. It is a white crystalline compound volatile at ordinary temperature and having a camphoraceous odor and taste. It is slightly soluble in water (about 1 percent) and readily soluble in alcohol, ether, glycerin and oils.

Acetoform is a safe and dependable hypnotic and sedative. It does not materially affect the circulation, disturb the digestion nor lead to habit-formation, but produces a deep natural sleep. It is indicated in all forms of insomnia not due to pain, in doses of 5 to 20 grains. It is used as a preliminary to ether anesthesia, 15 grains being given one-half hour before the anesthetic is started; less ether is required; there is less preanesthetic excitement and less post-operative vomiting. It is very effective as a sedative in acute gastritis, gastric ulcer, gastric carcinoma, and in the vomiting of pregnancy. Combined with caffeine, to overcome cerebral anemia, it is used as a preventive and curative agent for seasickness, trainickness and nausea due to motion. (See Pulvules Acetoform, Compound, Page 97.)

Locally, Acetoform is a mild anesthetic. It is used in solution or as a powder for dressing wounds, burns, ulcers, etc. A saturated, aqueous solution may be used to anesthetize the urethra before passing instruments. Oily solutions are used as sedatives to the mucous membranes of the nose, throat and larynx. The powder may be applied by insufflation in tuberculous laryngitis. Literature sent on request.

Dose—5 to 20 grs. (0.325 to 1.3 Gm.) preferably given in capsules, and followed by a glassful of water.

Supplied in ounce bottles; also in capsules. See Pulvules Acetoform and Acetoform, Compound, Page 97.

For Acetoform, Compound, Inhalant, see Page 71.

Acid, Salicylic, from the Natural Oil.

This product is made in our laboratories from oil of birch or wintergreen.

Salicylic Acid is antirheumatic, antipyretic and antiseptic. It is used internally in acute rheumatic fever, chronic muscular rheumatism, gout, lumbago, sciatica, neuritis, tonsillitis, influenza, migraine and diabetes. It is frequently used as an antiseptic especially in gastrointestinal disorders. Salicylic Acid is sometimes used in obstructive jaundice and biliary colic and to promote the elimination of uric acid. Contra-indicated in nephritis and gastritis. Dose—5 to 20 grs. (0.325 to 1.3 Gm.) every two to four hours.

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pound bottles, also in 5-grain tablets, see Tablets, Page 112.

For intravenous use, see Ampoule Sodium Salicylate, Page 30.

Acriflavine, Neutral—

Acriflavine and proflavine are antiseptics prepared from acridine, a base derived from coal tar; the

acridine derivatives are mostly yellow dyes. Neutral acriflavine has the actions and uses of acriflavine, but being neutral in reaction is claimed not to have the smarting and irritating effect of acriflavine preparations. It is employed in the treatment of wounds, urethritis, gingivitis, gonorrheal conjunctivitis, blenorhea, eczema, furunculosis, otitis media and other conditions requiring the use of a germicide. When taken by mouth, the dye tends to render the urine antiseptic providing the reaction of the excretion is alkaline. In the treatment of wounds, the solution generally used is 1:1000 in physiological solution of sodium chloride. For irrigation, 1:4000 solution is preferable. In throat infections a spray of 1:1000 solution is employed and in middle ear suppurations, 1:5000 solution in 50 percent alcohol. In gingivitis, the mouth is irrigated with 1:1000 solution. In gonorrhea, a strength of 1:1000 may be used for injection into the urethra. Solutions should be protected from the light and not allowed to stand longer than a week.

One capsule 1-1/2 grains (0.1 Gm.) in 100 c.c. of normal salt solution will give a 1:1000 concentration; in 200 c.c., 1:2000; in 800 c.c., 1:8000. For oral use 1 capsule twice daily for two to three days and repeated at intervals as necessary.

Supplied in bottles of 100 and 1000 capsules, 1-1/2 grains (0.1 Gm.).

Agar, Laxative.

Agar, Plain.

ALCRESTA PREPARATIONS

Alcresta Cresol.

A mixture of ortho-, meta- and paracresols.

Alcresta Cresol meets all the requirements for Cresol, U. S. P., but owing to the special process used in its manufacture it is of much higher purity than required by the U. S. Pharmacopœia. It may be used wherever cresol is employed but is especially desirable for all purposes requiring a cresol of exceptional purity.

A powerful antiseptic and disinfectant.

Supplied in pint bottles.

Alcresta Nasal Ointment.

Contains Menthol, Phenol and Eucalyptol with aromatic oils in a suitable ointment base.

Antiseptic, sedative and deodorant. Used in acute and chronic catarrhal conditions of the nose and throat. A small portion of Alcresta Nasal Ointment worked well into the nostrils three or four times a day lessens congestion and relieves irritation of the nasal mucous membrane.

Supplied in ounce collapsible tubes with nasal tip.

Alcresta Powder of Ipecac.

Each grain of Alcresta Powder of Ipecac holds in adsorption with Lloyd's Reagent the alkaloids from two grains of Ipecac, U. S. P. Large doses may be taken without producing nausea or emesis. It is convenient for dispensing in capsules or as powders.

For properties and uses, see Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac.

Dose—5 to 15 grs. (0.325 to 1 Gm.) three times daily.

Supplied in 1/2-ounce and 4-ounce bottles.

Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac, see Page 191.

Aloin.

A mixture of anthracene derivatives obtained from aloes. Laxative, cathartic and emmenagogue. Used extensively in the treatment of chronic constipation, hepatic derangements, etc. Aloin does not lose its efficiency on repeated dosage. Dose—1/10 to 2 grs. (0.006 to 0.13 Gm.)

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pound bottles.

Alpha-Betamin (Pulvules), see Page 204.



AMPOULE ASSORTMENTS

A—Handsome leather, plush lined case, containing fourteen ampoules assorted.

B—Cloth covered slide case, containing two dozen ampoules assorted.

C—Cloth covered slide case, containing five dozen ampoules assorted among those more frequently used. Designed for retail druggists or physicians who may desire a fair assortment without investing in a full box of each kind.

Amylopsin (Animal Diastase).

The starch converting ferment of the pancreatic gland. One grain will convert 50 grains of starch into water-soluble substances in five minutes according to the U. S. P. test for pancreatin, or about 1000 grains in three hours.

Amylopsin is used in the treatment of amylaceous dyspepsia and to predigest starchy foods. Dose—

1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.325 Gm.) during or immediately after meals.

Supplied in ounce and pound bottles.

Analgesic Balm.

Contains 15 percent each of Menthol and Methyl Salicylate in a suitable base.

This ointment is designed for the treatment of painful affections where no raw surface exists. The anesthetic and cooling effects of Menthol applied locally



are well known, while Methyl Salicylate, so applied, has a well-deserved reputation for relieving pain, especially of the rheumatic type. Analgesic Balm is of considerable value in the treatment of neuralgic conditions, acute articular and muscular rheumatism, myalgias the result of colds, tonsillitis and acute lymphadenitis. Thorough application with friction, where the surface will permit, is always desirable, as absorption of Methyl Salicylate pro-



duces a general as well as local sedative effect. The use of Analgesic Balm will often obviate the necessity of administering opiates or other sedatives to relieve pain.

Supplied in collapsible tubes of two sizes, large and small, and also in pound containers.

Apiol, Green.

This oleoresin of parsley (*Apium petroselinum*) is a product of our own laboratories and is rich in Apiol. It is employed as a stimulant and emmenagogue in amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea. It is more especially indicated in amenorrhea due to anemia in which case it is well to prescribe it with iron. Dose—3 to 15 grs. (0.2 to 1 Gm.) given preferably in capsules.

ASPIROLS

Aspirols are sealed glass containers wrapped with absorbent material and covered with a silken mesh. They contain volatile liquid medicaments intended for administration by inhalation. They are convenient to carry and safe to use, and their contents are protected from deterioration.



Aspirol Ammonia.

Ammonia is a rapid diffusible stimulant, useful in sudden cardiac failure, in syncope or sudden collapse due to fright or injury; in asphyxiation, fainting during minor surgical operations, dental operations, sick headaches, nausea, fatigue, carsickness, etc.

The stem of this Aspirol is covered with an absorbent material. To use, break the stem between the fingers at the point indicated by the red cord, shake the ammonia into the absorbent material, hold to the nostrils and inhale. If only sufficient ammonia is shaken into the stem as desired, a single ampoule can be used over a considerable period of time. Dentists and physicians find these Aspirols especially serviceable.

Supplied in boxes containing six 5 c.c. Aspirols.



Aspirol Ammonia, Aromatic.

Aromatic Ammonia is a rapid diffusible stimulant acting reflexly through the nasal branches of the fifth nerve to stimulate the vasomotor and respiratory centers. The readiness with which it may be administered, together with its prompt action and safety, make it a valuable emergency remedy. Indicated in acute cardiac failure in diphtheria, pneumonia and during anesthesia; in prevention and relief of nervous headaches, carsickness and indispositions caused by impure air, unpleasant odors, etc.

These Aspirols offer an ideal means for the prompt administration of Aromatic Ammonia. They are ready for instant use, can be carried without inconvenience, are easily administered and safe.

Directions—Crush the Aspirol and inhale; repeat when necessary.

Supplied in boxes of twelve Aspirols.

Aspirol Amyl Nitrite, 3 and 5 mins.

Amyl Nitrite when inhaled causes dilation of the vessels of the skin, brain and splanchnic area, but constricts the pulmonary vessels. It is employed chiefly for its vasodilator action to relieve arterial spasm,



as in angina pectoris, asthma, some forms of migraine, cold extremities, etc.; in the early stages of arteriosclerosis to lessen the resistance to the work of the heart; in pulmonary hemorrhage; in some forms of epilepsy, eclampsia, etc.

Directions—Crush the Aspirol and inhale; repeat when necessary.

Supplied in boxes of twelve Aspirols.

Azudine—

An antiseptic ointment for use in treatment of scabies. Azudine contains 10 percent precipitated sulphur and 1 percent phenol, together with Camphor, Menthol and Balsam of Peru in a suitable ointment base.

Supplied in ounce collapsible tubes and in pound containers.

Berberine Hydrochloride (From Hydrastis).

Tonic, alterative, stomachic and antiperiodic. Employed in intestinal catarrh, anorexia, stomatitis, atonic dyspepsia and splenic enlargements due to malarial infection. Dose—Stomachic tonic, 1/2 to 1 gr. (0.03 to 0.065 Gm.) three times a day; antiperiodic, 8 to 15 grs. (0.5 to 1 Gm.)

Supplied in 1/4-ounce and ounce bottles.

Berberine Sulphate (From Hydrastis).

For action, use and dose, see Berberine Hydrochloride.

Supplied in 1/4-ounce and ounce bottles.

Bipp (Bismuth, Iodoform, Paraffin Paste).

Contains in a troy ounce:

Bismuth Subnitrate, 120 grs.

Iodoform, 240 grs.

Soft Paraffin (B. P.), 120 grs.

Introduced during the war by Prof. Rutherford Morison as a treatment for war wounds. Bipp is now being employed for the treatment of wounds, compound fractures, infected joints, abscesses, sinuses, etc. Its use shortens the period of healing, obviates frequent dressing of wounds and gives better results. Literature on request.

Supplied in ounce collapsible tubes only.

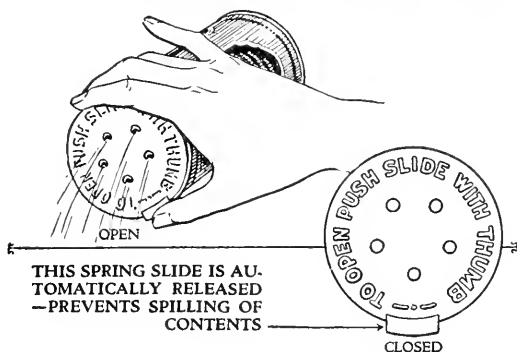


Borozin.

Borozin is a delicately perfumed, impalpable powder consisting of Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid, specially prepared for use as a toilet powder. It possesses all the advantages of the finest talcum powder, is soothing to tender surfaces and in addition is not affected by perspiration or other moisture.

It may be used on irritated or abraded surfaces, or to relieve prickly heat, chafing, sunburn, rashes and the irritation and discomfort due to excessive perspiration.

Borozin will be found particularly useful as a baby powder to prevent and relieve irritation and chafing.



Supplied in ounce sprinkler-top containers only.

Bromo-Solanum.

- Solanum Carolinense (Fresh Horse Nettle Berries) 1/2 av. oz.
- Strontium Bromide..... 80 grs.
- Calumba..... 14 grs.
- Aromatics.

Bromo-Solanum is an efficacious therapeutic agent in the treatment of epilepsy and other spasmodic nervous affections. It is a valuable nerve sedative wherever the bromides are indicated, but possesses the advantage of being less likely to produce gastric irritation, disturbances of metabolism, rashes and other symptoms of bromism so commonly met with during the free administration of bromides.

It is a dependable nerve sedative in the highly nervous states attending menstruation and frequently encountered in the pregnant, such as vomiting, nervous headaches, insomnia and hysteria. Bromo-Solanum has also proven useful in whooping cough, acute bronchitis and neurasthenia.

Dose—1 to 3 drams (4 to 12 c.c.) night and morning in confirmed epilepsy. When there is a warning of an epileptic attack it is advisable to give 2 drams immediately and repeat with 1 or 2 drams every hour for three or four doses if required. In other nervous affections the dose is 1 or 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) after meals or every three or four hours. Literature sent on request.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

*Federal record of sales required.

Brom-Viburnum, Compound (Femagen).

- Viburnum Prunifolium.....24 grs.
- Viburnum Opulus.....16 grs.
- Cimicifuga.....16 grs.
- Solanum Carolinense, Green.....16 grs.
- Casarea Sagrada.....16 grs.
- Strontium Bromide.....16 grs.

Brom-Viburnum, Compound, meets the general indications for a uterine and ovarian sedative and tonic preparation. It is indicated in dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea, menorrhagia, uterine and ovarian neuralgia and congestion.

Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) in half a glass of hot water and repeated in one or two hours if necessary.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

***Bronchial Sedative, Palmer.**

- Ammonium Chloride.....30 grs.
- Fluid Tolu, Soluble..... 8 mins.
- Fl. Ext. Opium, Camphorated..... 4 mins.
- Elixir Licorice, Aromatic..... q. s.

Demulcent, sedative and expectorant. Dose—Adults, 1 dram (4 c.c.)

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Solution No. 31, Licorice Compound (For making Brown Mixture, U. S. P.).

Represents in one fluid ounce: 100 c.c.

- OPIUM
- POWDERED....23/100 gr. | 0.048 Gm.
- (Contained in Tinc.
- Opium Camphor-
- ated,57-3/5 mins. | 12 c.c.)

Brown Mixture (Compound Mixture Glycyrrhiza U. S. P.) loses Nitrous Ether on aging. It should therefore be made at time of dispensing. **Brown Mixture without Nitrous Ether** is convenient for this purpose; to each fluid ounce of this preparation add 15 minims Spirit Nitrous Ether at time of dispensing to make the U. S. P. product.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Calomel Uncutles, see Uncutles, Page 186.

Campholyptol, see Inhalants, Page 71.

Capsentum (Ointment Capsicum Compound, No. 26).

- Contains in one troy ounce: 100 Gm.
- Oleoresin Capsicum.....30 grs. | 6.25 Gm.
- Camphor.....25 grs. | 5.2 Gm.
- Oil Turpentine.....10 mins. | 2 c.c.

With stimulating oils and ointment base, q. s.

Rubefacient and counterirritant. Adults, use full strength; for children dilute with 3 parts of petrolatum.

Supplied in ounce tubes and 1-pound containers.



Capsules, Empty, Gelatin.

Lilly Gelatin Capsules are distinguished by their high quality. They are uniform in size and perfect in physical and mechanical details. The edges are clean-cut and true. They facilitate rapid filling and joining. The quality of the gelatin is determined by thorough analytical tests. This insures perfectly clear, firm, thin and readily soluble walls, which not only add to the high quality of the capsules but also facilitates the work of the dispenser. These capsules are made by automatic machinery in the largest and most modern plant for such purpose in the world. They are formed, joined, counted and packed without being touched by hands; they reach the dispenser in perfect condition. In addition to their principal use—the encapsulating of medicinal preparations—they are often employed as containers for small quantities of sachet powder, breath perfumes, laxative tablets, etc.

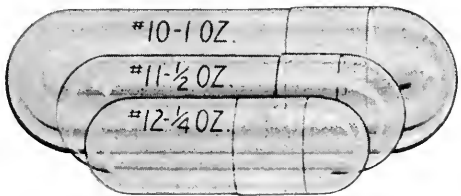


Lilly Gelatin Capsules are manufactured in the following sizes: Nos. 000, 00, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. They are furnished pink when specified.

Supplied in boxes of 100, 1000 and 5000.

Capsules, Veterinary.

- No. 10—(1 oz. capacity).
No. 11—(1/2 oz. capacity).
No. 12—(1/4 oz. capacity).



Supplied in boxes of 10, 100 and 1000. Furnished pink when specified.

Cas-Cathartic.

A palatable and active preparation of Cascara Sagrada representing the full laxative properties of the drug free from bitterness. Cas-Cathartic is not intended to operate as a purgative or powerful cathartic, but as a corrective in habitual or chronic constipation and to follow purgatives to prevent after-constipation. Literature on request.

Dose—15 to 60 mins. (1 to 4 c.c.) two or three times a day, according to the effect desired. Best given in a glass of water.

Supplied in 1/4-pint, 1/2-pint, pint and gallon bottles.

Castor Oil, Aromatic.

This product is made from prime, cold-pressed oil of *Ricinus communis* which has been sweetened and aromatized.

The nauseous taste and smell, which are the chief objections to ordinary castor oil, have been largely overcome in Aromatic Castor Oil. It is palatable, and retains the valued properties of the natural oil. It is especially adapted for children and pregnant or

•Narcotic order required.

puerperal women and in hemorrhoidal affections, diarrhea, dysentery and obstinate constipation.

Supplied red when specified.

Dose—Adults, 1/2 to 1 ounce (15 to 30 c.c.); children, 1/2 to 4 drams (2 to 15 c.c.) according to age. May be suspended in cold wine, soda water, orange or lemon juice, etc.

Supplied in 1/4-pint, pint and gallon bottles.

Chaulmugra Oil (Chaulmoogra Oil, Gynocardia Oil).

A fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Taraktogenos Kurzii* King (Synonym, *Hydnocarpus Kurzii* Wrb.)

Dr. Victor G. Heiser states that Chaulmugra Oil gives better results in leprosy than any other remedy known. It is combined with resorcin and camphorated oil and injected intramuscularly or into the leprosy deposits.

The oil has been used for many years in treating rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, sciatica, sprains, eczema and psoriasis with reported good results, being thus used both externally and internally.

Dose—5 mins. (0.3 c.c.) gradually increased to 60 mins. (4 c.c.) administered in milk, castor oil, or in capsules, and always given after meals.

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce and pound bottles.

Cherry Eucalyptus, Compound—see Page 107.**•Chlorodyne.**

Morphine Sulphate.....	3 grs.
Fl. Ext. Cannabis.....	60 mins.
Chloroform.....	45 mins.
Oil Peppermint.....	4 mins.
Tr. Capsicum.....	6 mins.

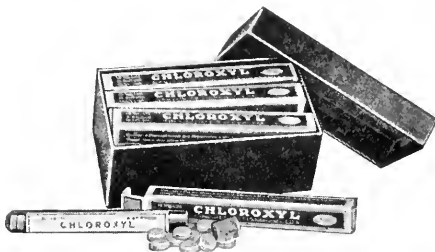
Anodyne, antispasmodic and sedative. An effective remedy for the relief of neuralgia, cholera morbus, colic, spasmodic pains, etc.

Dose—Adults, 20 drops; children, 3 to 8 drops, according to age. The dose may be repeated in half an hour if relief is not obtained, but any decided increase in dosage should be made with caution.

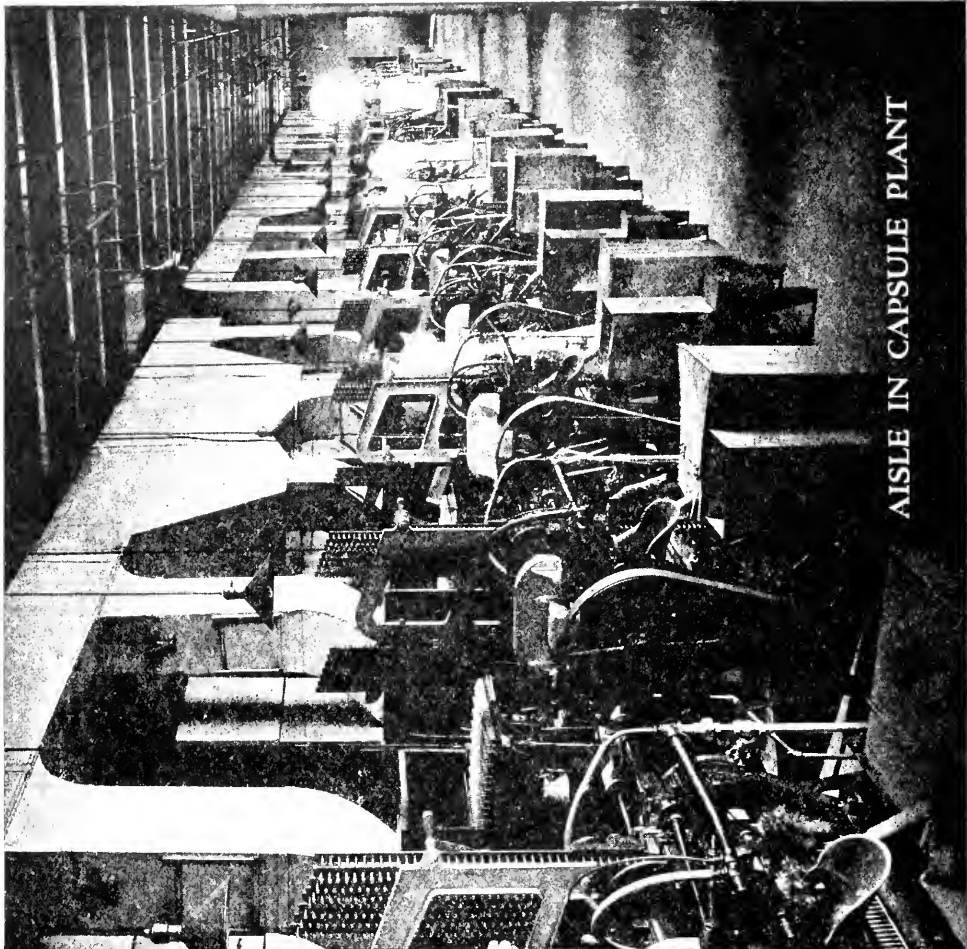
Supplied in ounce, 1/4-pint, 1/2-pint and pint bottles.

Chloroxyl.

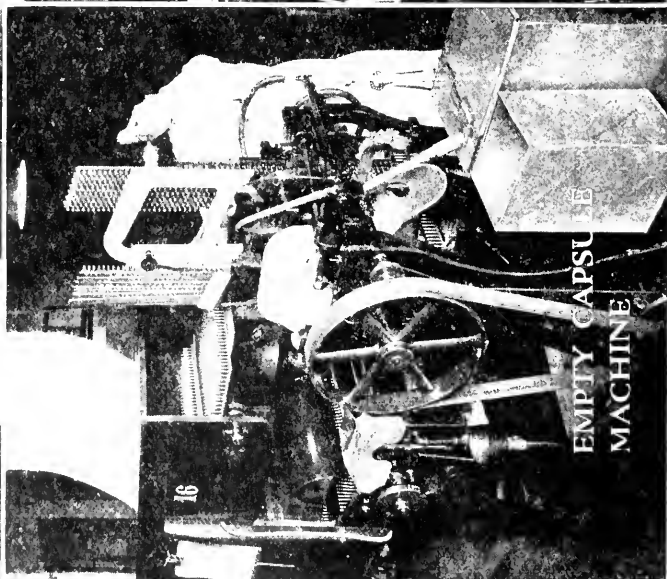
Phenyleinechonic acid hydrochloride or the hydrochloride of 2-phenylquinolin 4-carboxylic acid. A lemon yellow powder practically insoluble in water and dilute acids, but soluble in dilute alkalis.



Chloroxyl is a powerful uric acid eliminant and is indicated in gout, rheumatism and allied conditions in which there is an excess of uric acid in the blood and tissues. It has anodyne and antirheumatic proper-



AISLE IN CAPSULE PLANT



EMPTY CAPSULE
 MACHINE



ties and has proven of much value in chronic rheumatism, rheumatoid arthritis and neuritis. Also effective as an antipyretic and analgesic in tonsillitis and influenza.

Dose—In acute conditions, 10 to 15 grs. (2 or 3 tablets) three times a day. In chronic affections such as gout, muscular rheumatism and neuritis, 5 to 10 grs. (1 or 2 tablets) after meals. In very chronic cases in patients having a gouty or rheumatic tendency, Chloroxyl for one week in a month over a period of several months often proves effective in warding off acute exacerbations.

Supplied in ounce bottles and 5-grain tablets in tubes of 20 and bottles of 100.

Citro-Lactose, see Page 204.

Cloetonic.

Cod Liver Oil Extract..... 2 mins.
Creosote, Beechwood..... 2 mins.
Guaiacol..... 1 min.
Strychnine Hypophosphite..... 1/512 gr.

With Calcium, Sodium, Potassium, Iron, Manganese and Quinine Hypophosphites and Wild Cherry, Liquid Diastase and Aromatics.

Reconstructive tonic and bronchial antiseptic. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) three or four times a day. Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

COCO-PREPARATIONS

The following Coco-Preparations are original with, and manufactured only by Eli Lilly and Company. The use of chocolate with aromatics adds pleasant flavor and greatly assists in rendering palatable various nauseous, bitter or disagreeable medicaments.

Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.

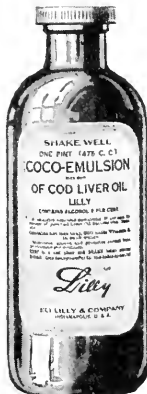
A palatable emulsion containing 50 percent of pure Cod Liver Oil, flavored with chocolate and aromatics and free from fishy odor and taste.

This emulsion is not only more nutritious than ordinary cod liver oil emulsions, but is easily digested and tolerated by patients who cannot use other oil combinations. It contains the same proportion of cod liver oil as the official emulsion. It is an effective alterative and reconstructive; indicated in diseases in which there is marked chronicity and wasting, as rachitis, anemia, protracted colds, enlarged glands, tuberculosis, chronic rheumatism, etc. This chocolate flavored emulsion is particularly useful for poorly nourished children. Dose—1 teaspoonful to 1 tablespoonful after meals.

Supplied in 1/2-pint and pint bottles.

Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites.

Formula the same as Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with the addition of 2 percent of the combined Hypophosphites of Calcium, Sodium and Potassium as prescribed in the emulsion of the National Formulary. The added tonic and alterative action of the hypophosphites makes this preparation more desirable than the simple emulsion in certain cases.



The dosage and indications for use are the same as given under Coco-Emulsion Cod Liver Oil.

Supplied in 1/2-pint and pint bottles.

Coco-Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.

Each average teaspoonful (96 mins.) contains:

Ferrie Phosphate..... 1 gr.
Quinine Sulphate..... 1 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/64 gr.

A stimulating reconstructive tonic, possessing the great advantage over other liquid forms of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, of being palatable and easily administered, even to the smallest children. The unchanged quinine sulphate crystals are held in suspension by the chocolate flavored syrupy medium, thereby masking their bitterness; the strychnine is in solution, rendering over-doses through unequal distribution impossible. Dose—Adults, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls; children according to age.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Cocopaiba, Compound.

Oleoresin Cubeb..... 2 mins.
Copaiba..... 24 mins.
Sodium Salicylate..... 8 grs.
Uva Ursi..... 8 grs.
Chocolate and Aromatics.

Genitourinary antiseptic and diuretic. The addition of chocolate to this well-known combination of genitourinary antiseptics masks its disagreeable odor and taste. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) after meals.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Coco-Quinine, see Page 191.

Coco-Santal, Compound.

Salol..... 8 grs.
Pepsin, 1:3000..... 4 grs.
Oil Santal, E. I..... 8 mins.
Oleoresin Cubeb..... 2 mins.
Uva Ursi..... 8 grs.
Copaiba..... 16 mins.
Chocolate and Aromatics. q. s.

Genitourinary antiseptic, stimulant and diuretic. The unpleasant odor and taste of copaiba, santal and cubeb are effectively masked in Coco-Santal, Compound, Lilly. Patients who cannot tolerate well the ordinary forms of santal compound will find this preparation palatable, easily assimilable, and prompt in action. Being in the form of an emulsion it possesses a decided advantage over pills, tablets and elastic filled capsules which may remain in concentrated form in contact with the gastric mucosa for a considerable time and thus produce irritation.

Coco-Santal, Compound, is especially indicated in the treatment of specific urethritis of either sex, although it may be used to advantage in other infections and irritations of the genitourinary tract. It alleviates distressing local symptoms, tends to prevent complications and to shorten the course of the disease.

Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.) after meals and at bedtime, increasing the dose to 2 drams (8 c.c.) after meals, if indicated and well tolerated.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Coco-Tablets Calomel, see Tablets, Page 126.

Coco-Tablets Phenolphthalein, 1 gr., see Tablets, Page 126.



Coco Terpin Hydrate.

Contains in one fluid ounce 100 c.c.
Terpin Hydrate.....8 grs. | 1.75 Gm.

A palatable and effective expectorant containing no alcohol. Dose—1 to 2 fluid drams (2 to 4 c.c.)
Supplied in pint bottles.

Coco-Vitamin, see Page 203.

Cod Liver Oil, see Page 195.

Cod Liver Oil, Phosphorized—see Page 195.

Cold Cream.

Lilly's Cold Cream is a popular and pleasant emollient, prepared from the best of materials. It will not become rancid. It is perfectly smooth, delightfully fragrant, and of a consistency well adapted for application. It is an excellent lubricant and is an effective preparation where the skin has become rough, tanned or discolored. It softens the skin and acts as a soothing protective to tender and inflamed surfaces.

Supplied in handsome 2-ounce opal jars and in pound lithographed cans, and 5-pound tins.



Cold Cream, Vanishing, see Vanishing Cream, Page 187.

Colorless Mineral Oil.

A pure hydrocarbon oil for internal administration as a lubricant and laxative in intestinal stasis. This is an American oil which will be found equal in every way to the Russian oil. Also adapted for use in atomizers or nebulizers, designed for oily liquids.

Dose—Adults, 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls; children in proportion.

Supplied in pint bottles and gallon cans.

Colorless Mineral Oil, Aromatized.

The product is a Colorless Mineral



Oil, to which aromatics have been added to render it more palatable. It is intended for use in the same manner and for the same purposes as Colorless Mineral Oil. See Colorless Mineral Oil.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Compound Cerebral Sedative.

Chloral Hydrate.....120 grs.
Potassium Bromide.....120 grs.
Tr. Hyoscyamus, U. S. P., 1890.....40 mins.
Fl. Ext. Gelsemium.....25 mins.

Sedative, analgesic and hypnotic. Dose—Adults, 1/2 to 1 dram (2 to 4 c.c.); children, 2 to 12 mins. (0.12 to 0.75 c.c.)

Supplied in pint bottles only.

CONFECTS

Confects represent a line of beautifully finished, flavored lozenges in which only the finest materials are employed. The name of the flavor is stamped upon each confect.

Supplied in pound, glass-stoppered bottles and 5-pound jars unless otherwise specified.

Eucalyptus and Thymol, Compound.

A useful combination of antiseptics, employed for mitigating disagreeable breath and for a local sedative effect upon inflammation of the throat. Dose—1 or 2 dissolved slowly in the mouth, as required.

Mint.

Supplied also in pound and 5-pound tins.



Sassafras.

Supplied also in pound and 5-pound tins.

Spearmint.

Supplied also in pound and 5-pound tins.

Wintergreen.

Supplied also in pound and 5-pound tins.

DENTAL PREPARATIONS

Full descriptive literature with indications and directions for use will be sent upon application.

Acid, Phenolsulphonic, Buckley.

Cautic, astringent, antiseptic and mild anesthetic. Supplied in ounce bottles.

Analgentum, Buckley.

An analgesic ointment, stimulating and antiseptic. Supplied in ounce bottles.

Cocaine Points, Buckley.

Each point contains 1/12 gr. Cocaine Hydrochloride. For pressure anesthesia. Supplied in bottles containing 100 points.

Dental Liniment, Buckley.

Local sedative and analgesic in pericementitis and neuralgia. Supplied in 2-ounce bottles.

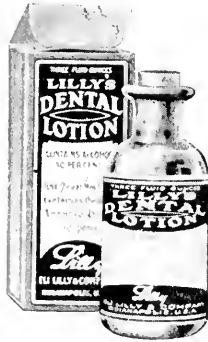
Dental Lotion, Lilly.

Each fluid ounce contains Emetine, 1/10 gr.; with Benzoic Acid, Thymol, Eucalyptol and Aromatics.

Dental Lotion is an excellent mouth wash and gargle. It is used in the treatment of pyorrhea, stomatitis, pharyngitis, tonsillitis and is particularly valuable as a prophylactic in these inflammations. It may be used as a mouth wash and gargle or as a pharyngeal or nasal spray. Dental Lotion is both antiseptic and amebicidal.

Supplied in 3-ounce, pint and gallon bottles.

•Narcotic order required.



Dental Paste, Lilly.

A pleasantly aromatized detergent and antiseptic tooth paste, prepared after the formula of Dr. J. P. Buckley, especially for the prescription specification of the dental profession.

Dental Paste, Lilly, meets fully every requirement for cleaning the teeth and gums. It cuts the film which forms on the teeth and collects bacteria and food particles that if left undisturbed are the forerunners of decay. It imparts a polish to the teeth and leaves the mouth feeling clean and wholesome.

Supplied in lithographed collapsible tubes.



Dentinoid, Buckley.

A medicated artificial dentin. For protection of dental pulp and filling the canals of pulpless teeth. Supplied in ounce bottles.

Desensitizing Paste, Buckley.

For obtunding hypersensitive dentin. Supplied in 1/8-av. ounce jars.

Devitalizing Fibre, Buckley.

One-fourth avoirdupois ounce contains Cocaine, 13-1/2 grs., with Arsenic Trioxide, Thymol, etc. Supplied in 1/4-av. ounce jars.

Eucalyptol, Compound, Buckley (Modified Eucalyptol).

Used as an antiseptic in the place of Eucalyptol; also used as a vehicle. Supplied in ounce bottles.



Eucapercha, Compound, Buckley.

For filling root canals with gutta percha.
Supplied in ounce bottles.

Euroform Paste, Buckley.

Sedative and mild anesthetic. A specific for pain emanating from an abraded surface.
Supplied in ounce bottles.

Formocresol, Buckley.

A specific for putrescent pulps and uncomplicated dento-alveolar abscesses.
Supplied in ounce bottles.

Local Anesthetic Solution, Buckley.

One fluid ounce contains 5 grs. Cocaine Hydrochloride.
Supplied in ounce and 4-ounce bottles.

Local Anesthetic Solution, No. 2, Buckley.

Procaine, 2 percent; Adrenalin, 1 to 25,000 in Ringer's Solution.

Supplied in boxes of 1 dozen, 1 and 2 c.c. ampoules.
For anesthesia by infiltration or conduction. A sterile, non-irritating isotonic solution of Procaine with enough Adrenalin to localize and intensify the anesthesia.

Phenol, Compound, Buckley.

Antiseptic, anodyne and disinfectant.
Supplied in ounce bottles.

Procaine Points.

These are freely soluble miniature cylinders of Procaine, each point containing 1/12 grain.
Supplied in bottles of 100.

Pyorrhoea Astringent, Buckley.

A powerful astringent, stimulant and bactericide.
Supplied in ounce bottles.

Refrigerant Counterirritant, Buckley.

Counterirritant and sedative.
Supplied in ounce and 4-ounce bottles.

Thymolized Calcium Phosphate, Buckley.

For pulp capping and filling fine and tortuous root canals.
Supplied in 1/2-ounce bottles.

Demonstration Specimen Case, Buckley Line.

This case contains a small package, sufficient for thorough trial, of each of the Buckley specialties excepting Desensitizing Paste which is trade size. Two tubes of Dental Paste are included. Address the Home Office at Indianapolis for further information.

Dialyzed Iron, Glycerinated.

One fluid ounce contains 24 grs. Ferric Oxide.
An excellent preparation for the internal administration of iron. It does not disturb the digestion, cause constipation nor injure the teeth. Dose—5 to 10 mins. (0.3 to 0.6 c.c.)
Supplied in pint bottles only.

Digestive Glycerophosphates.

Calcium Glycerophosphate.....	4 grs.
Sodium Glycerophosphate.....	4 grs.
Potassium Glycerophosphate.....	2 grs.
Iron Glycerophosphate.....	2 grs.
Pepsin, 1:3000.....	4 grs.
Diastase.....	1 gr.

•Narcotic order required.

Tonic, reconstructive and digestive. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.)

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Digilugin, see Page 129.

Diamond Antiseptic Tablets, see Page 128.

Digitalin, Physiologically Tested.

A water-soluble mixture of glucosides from digitalis seed, assayed by the U. S. P. method for Digitalin. Dose—1/100 to 1/4 gr. (0.00065 to 0.016 Gm.)

Supplied in 15-grain and 1 dram vials and 1-ounce bottles.

Dropules Tincture Digitalis, U. S. P.

Physiologically tested. The Dropule is a glass vial equipped with a specially designed dropper attachment which permits the regulation of the flow of liquid with ease and accuracy. It provides the user



with a convenient package whose contents have not been exposed to evaporation or contamination, and the use of which insures exact dosage. Literature on request.

Cardiac stimulant and tonic and indirectly diuretic. Dose—5 to 20 mins. (0.3 to 1.3 c.c.) or 10 to 40 drops.

Supplied in 15-c.c. dropper vials.

Dropules Tincture Strophanthus, U. S. P.

Physiologically tested. Cardiac stimulant and tonic. Decreases the frequency and increases the force of the heart's contractions. Indicated in cardiac con-



ditions with rapid pulse and low blood pressure; in auricular fibrillation, in uncompensated valvular lesions and the failing heart of pneumonia, diphtheria or other infectious diseases. Dose—1 to 8 mins. (0.06 to 0.5 c.c.) or 2 to 16 drops.

Supplied in 15-c.c. dropper vials.

DRUG COLLECTIONS AND BOTANICAL SUPPLIES

All of these supplies are prepared under the direct supervision of the Botanical Department. Every precaution is taken to make them absolutely reliable. They are designed to assist in the study and identification of crude and powdered drugs, foods, spices and starches, and are especially useful to pharmacists, physicians, food and drug inspectors and students of medicine and pharmacy. Special prices will be quoted to educational institutions on quantities of these products. Literature will be sent on request.

Authentic Powdered Drugs and Spices.

An extensive list of powdered drugs and spices, with their adulterants, intended to serve as standards in microscopical examinations.

A list of Authentic Powdered Drugs and Spices will be sent on request.

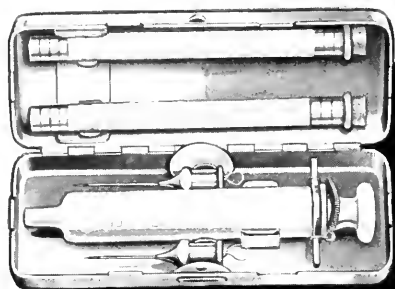
Supplied in 7-1/2 dram screw-cap vials.

Pyle

**ASEPTIC METAL
POCKET CASES
for PHYSICIANS**



LILLY ASEPTIC METAL POCKET CASES



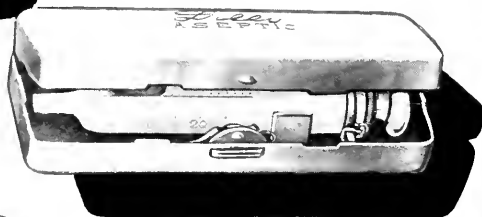
No. 20

NICKEL-PLATED

Contains—

- 1 Lilly Aseptic Glass Syringe.
- 2 Standard Needles.
- 1 Adapter Butt.
- 2 Vials Hypodermatic Tablets.*

Price, \$3.00 Each.

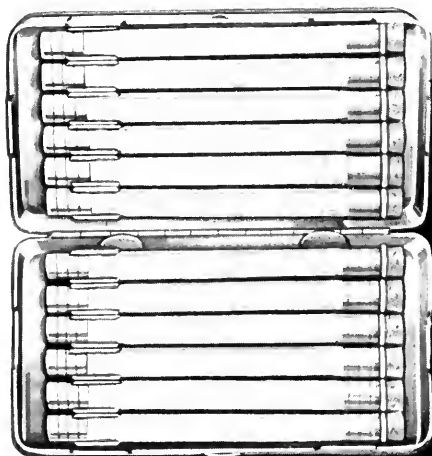


No. 21

GOLD-PLATED

Contents same as No. 20.*

Price, \$4.00 Each.



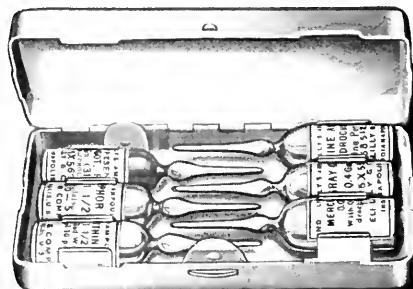
No. 23

NICKEL-PLATED

Contains—

- 12 Tubes Hypodermatic Tablets, assorted.*

Price, \$2.50 Each.



No. 26

NICKEL-PLATED

Contains—

- Six 1 c. c. Ampoules, assorted.*

Price, \$2.50 Each.

*These illustrations do not represent the assortments supplied on unspecified orders. See Standard Assortments.

LILLY ASEPTIC METAL POCKET CASES

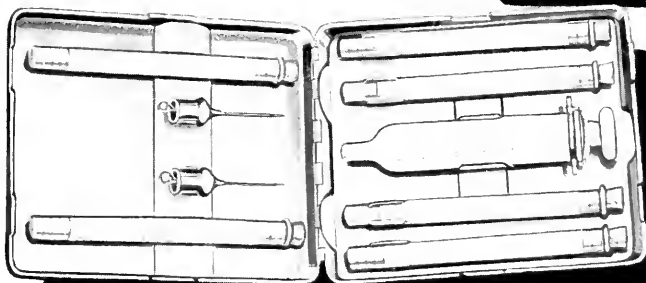
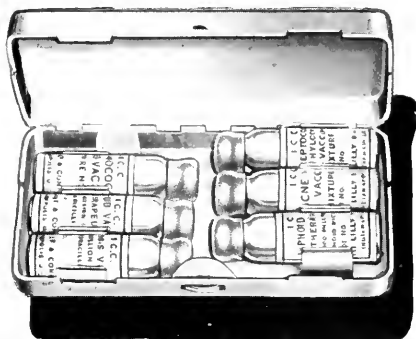
No. 29

NICKEL-PLATED

Contains—

Six 1 c. c. Ampoule Vials Bacterial
Vaccines, assorted.*

Price, \$2.50 Each.



No. 32

NICKEL-PLATED

Contains—

1 Lilly Aseptic Glass Syringe.
2 Standard Needles.
1 Adapter Butt.
6 Vials Hypodermic
Tablets, assorted.*

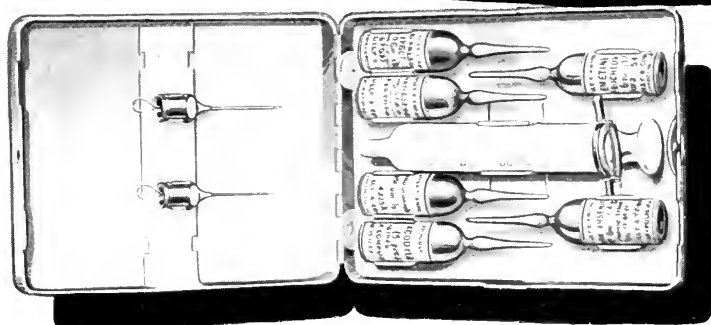
Price, \$4.00 Each.

No. 33

GOLD-PLATED

Contents same as No. 32.*

Price, \$6.00 Each.



No. 35

NICKEL-PLATED

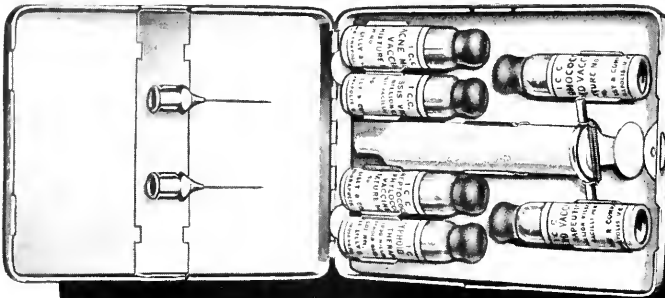
Contains—

1 Lilly Aseptic Glass Syringe. 2 Standard Needles.
1 Adapter Butt. Six 1 c. c. Ampoules, assorted.*

Price, \$4.00 Each.

*These illustrations do not represent the assortments supplied on unspecified orders. See Standard Assortments.

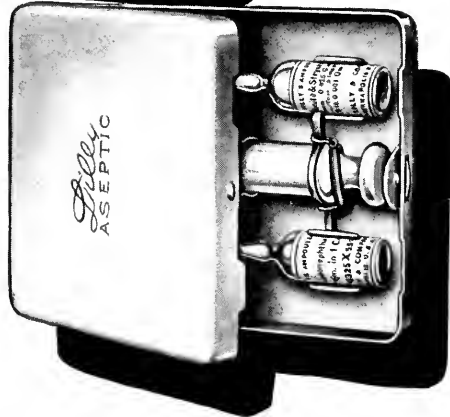
LILLY ASEPTIC METAL POCKET CASES



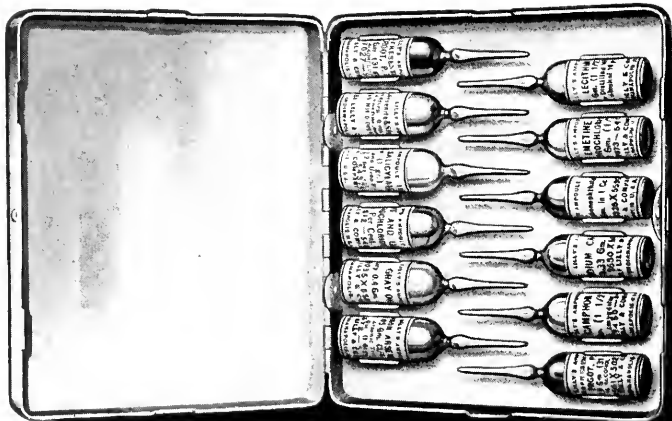
No. 38
NICKEL-PLATED
 Contains—
 1 Lilly Aseptic
 Glass Syringe.
 1 Adapter Butt.
 2 Standard Need-
 les.
 Six 1 c. c. Am-
 poules.
 Price, \$4.00 Each.



No. 39
GOLD-PLATED
 Contents same as No. 38.*
 Price, \$6.00 Each.



No. 36
GOLD-PLATED
 Contents same as No. 35.*
 Price, \$6.00 Each



No. 41
NICKEL-PLATED
 Contains—
 Twelve 1 c. c. Am-
 poules, assorted.*
 Price, \$4.00 Each.

*These illustrations do not represent the assortments supplied on unspecified orders. See Standard Assortments.

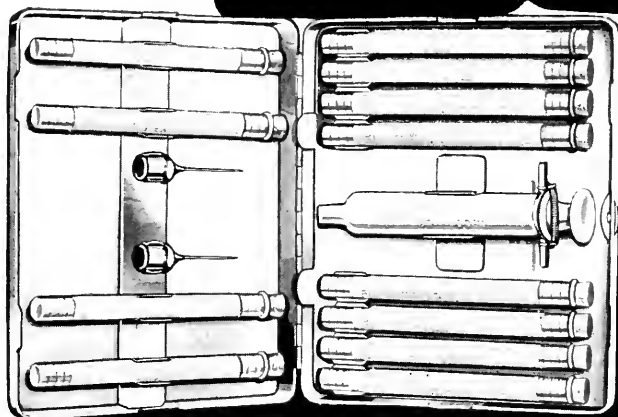
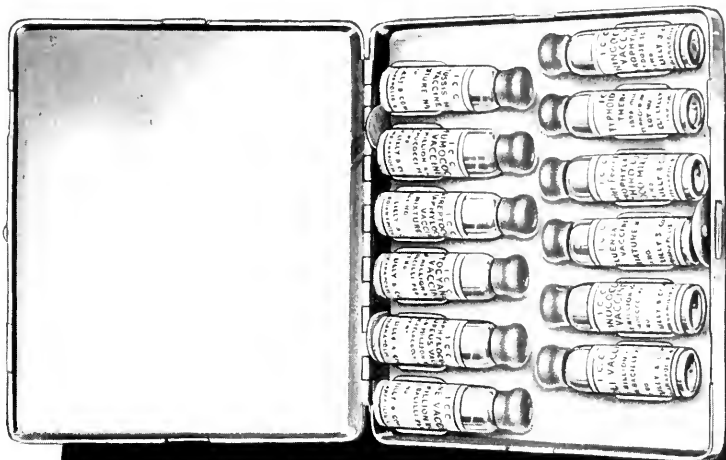
LILLY ASEPTIC METAL POCKET CASES

No. 44

NICKEL-PLATED
Contains—

Twelve 1 c. c.
Ampoule
Vials Bac-
terial Vac-
cines, as-
sorted.*

Price, \$4.00
Each.



No. 47

NICKEL-PLATED
Contains—

1 Lilly Aseptic
Glass Syringe.
1 Adapter Butt.
2 Standard Need-
les.
12 Tubes Hypo-
dermic Tab-
lets, assorted.*

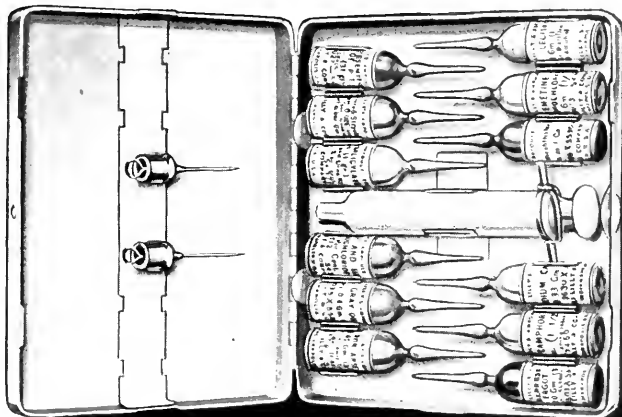
Price, \$5.00
Each.

No. 50

NICKEL-PLATED
Contains—

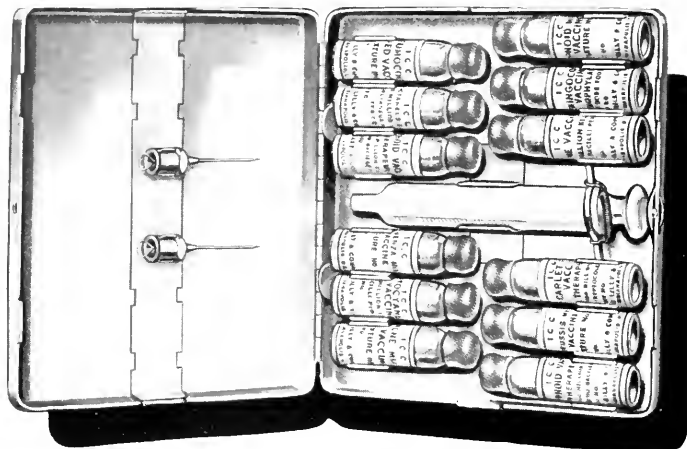
1 Lilly Aseptic Glass
Syringe.
2 Standard Needles.
1 Adapter Butt.
Twelve 1 c. c. Am-
poules, assorted.*

Price, \$5.00 Each.



*These illustrations do not represent the assortments supplied on unspecified orders. See Standard Assortments.

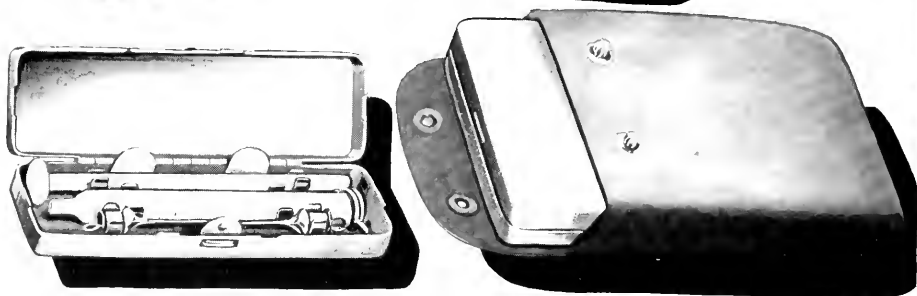
LILLY ASEPTIC METAL POCKET CASES



No. 53
NICKEL-PLATED
 Contains—

- 1 Lilly Aseptic Glass Syringe.
- 2 Standard Needles.
- 1 Adapter Butt.
- Twelve 1 c. c. Ampoule Vials Bacterial Vaccines, assorted.*

Price, \$5.00 Each.



No. 56

NICKEL-PLATED

- Contains—
- 1 Lilly Aseptic Glass Tuberculin Syringe.
 - 2 Standard Needles.

Price, \$2.50 Each.



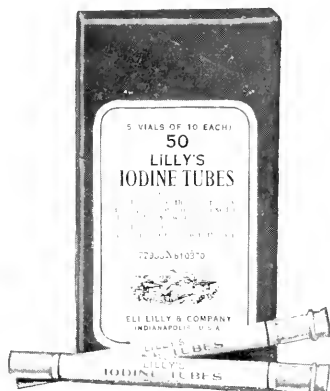
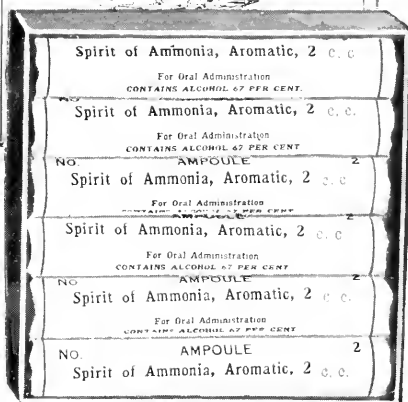
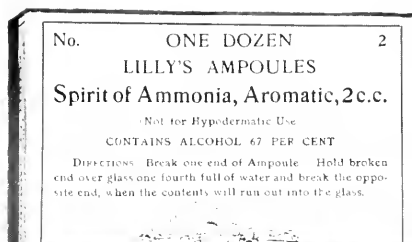
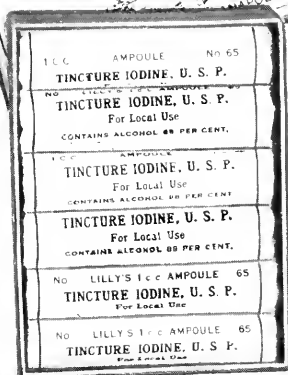
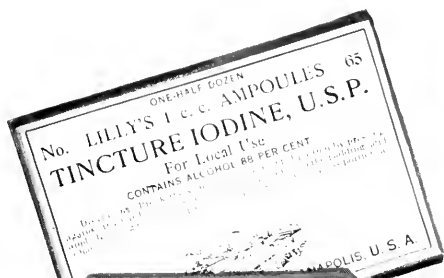
No. 60

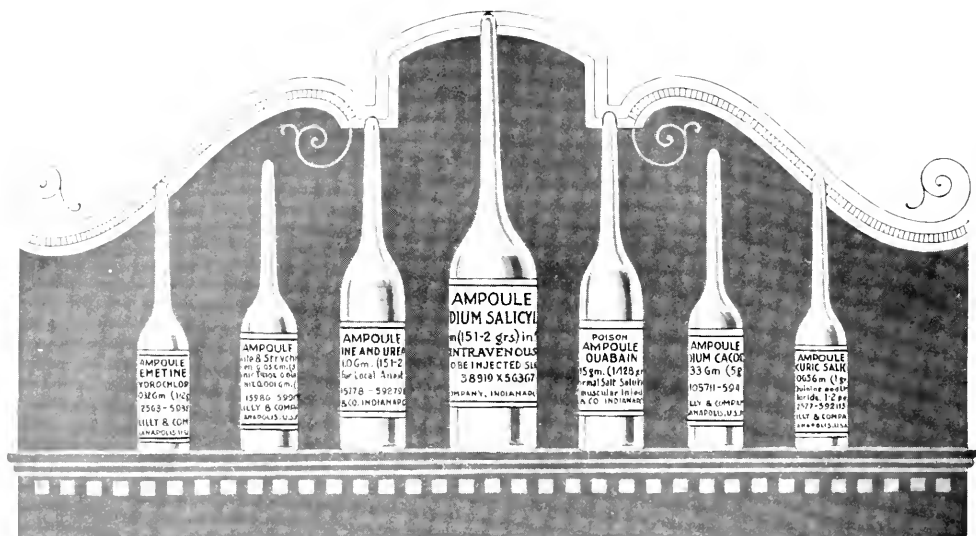
NICKEL-PLATED

- Contains—
- One 10 c. c. Lilly Aseptic Glass Syringe.
 - 2 Standard Antitoxin Needles.

Price, \$4.25 Each.

*These illustrations do not represent the assortments supplied on unspecified orders. See Standard Assortments.





THE ampoule marks a notable advance in the refinement of methods of administering therapeutic agents, and the growing demand for ampoules attests their usefulness.

The largest American line bears the Lilly label. Lilly Ampoules are made of the finest materials, under strict scientific supervision. In specifying "Lilly" you are designating the best.

Lilly Ampoules meet a wide range of therapeutic needs. Their use means more definite medication and better control of the patient.

*Send for Lilly's Vest Pocket Ampoule Catalog,
giving formulas, therapeutic notes,
and other information*

Eli Lilly & Company
Indianapolis, U.S.A.

Authentic Starches.

Intended to prove of assistance in the microscopic examination of foods, drugs and spices.

A list of Authentic Starches will be sent on request.

Supplied in containers uniform with those used for the powdered drugs and spices.

Microscopic Slides of Drugs, Foods, Etc.

Lilly's Microscopic Slides are prepared by skilled workers and are of very superior quality.

A list of Microscopic Slides of Drugs, Foods, etc., will be sent on request.

Student's Collection of Crude Official Drugs.

Designed to supply the needs of students who are preparing for examinations. Choice specimens of 221 of the important official drugs, including a limited number of unofficial drugs, are contained in 216 separate boxes. In five cartons different parts of the same or related plants are placed in the same container, although recognized as different drugs. The collection is packed in a handsome and convenient cabinet.

Student's Guide to the Organic Drugs of the Ninth Revision of the U. S. P., 1916, and the Third Revision of the N. F. (Fourth Edition).

Designed as a pocket ready reference for all students of materia medica. This booklet supplies in succinct form the scientific names and synonyms, the definition and standards, the range, habitat and constituents together with the therapeutic properties, average dose and preparations.

Supplied in flexible leather, 220 pages, at a nominal charge of 25 cents, which only partially covers the actual cost of paper, printing and binding.

DULCETS

Dulcets are candy-like tablets of agreeable odor, not unpleasant to take. Except Dulcets Benzyl Stearate, supplied in bottles of 100 and 1000 Dulcets.

Dulcets Phenolphthalein, 1-1/2 gr., (0.1 Gm.)

Laxative. Particularly suitable for children. Dose—1/2 to 1 Dulcet.

Dulcets Pepsin, 5 grs., (0.325 Gm.)

Palatable, flavored and sweetened digestive tablet. Dose—1 to 2 Dulcets.

Dulcets Calomel, 1/10 gr., (0.0065 Gm.)**Dulcets Calomel, 1/4 gr., (0.016 Gm.)****Dulcets Calomel, 1/2 gr., (0.032 Gm.)****Dulcets Calomel, 1 gr., (0.065 Gm.)**

Palatable, flavored and sweetened calomel tablet. Dose—As for calomel.

Dulcets Benzyl Stearate, 5 grs., (0.325 Gm.)

In boxes of 12 Dulcets. Each Dulcet equals in action 15 minims Benzyl Benzoate. It is a chocolate square, pleasant to eat and does not irritate the stomach. Anodyne, antispasmodic and smooth-muscle relaxant; non-narcotic and non-toxic, particularly indicated in spastic and painful contraction of unstriated muscle. Favored for spastic dysmenorrhea. Dose—1 to 3 Dulcets.

Eczema Lotion.

Contains the essential antiseptic constituents of Wintergreen, Eucalyptus, Thyme, Peppermint and Benzoin, combined with Boric Acid and Glycerin with Mercuric Nitrate added in the proportion of 15 grs. to each pint.

For local use only.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Embrolin, see Page 72.**Emetine Hydrochloride.**

Amebicide, expectorant and emetic. Emetine is the chief amebicidal principle of ipecac. It may be given hypodermically in doses of 1/3 to 1 grain daily. Used principally in amebic dysentery and pyorrhea. Also used with success in checking hemorrhages from the lungs, intestines and uterus. It may be used as a prophylactic against hemorrhage in operations on the nose and throat. Frequently administered in typhoid, in which infection it appears to shorten the duration of the disease, especially if used early. Dose—1/3 to 1 gr. (0.02 to 0.065 Gm.)

Supplied in 15-grain and 1/8-ounce vials.

See also Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac.

Emulsion Petroleum with Hypophosphites.

Mineral Oil, Pure.....	160 mins.
Calcium Hypophosphite.....	8 grs.
Sodium Hypophosphite.....	4 grs.

This is a very fine emulsion which will not separate on standing. Tonic and alterative. Used in rachitis, defective nutrition, wasting diseases, etc. Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.) three or four times a day. Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Epsal. In 3-ounce cans.

Epsal is Epsom Salt, treated so as to be comparatively free from bitterness, and is equally as effective as ordinary Epsom Salt. Aromatized.

Ergotin, Bonjean.

Physiologically tested.

In the manufacture of Ergotin, Bonjean, the fixed oil is removed. This preparation will not become rancid. Its therapeutic uses are the same as ergot. Dose—1 to 15 grs. (0.065 to 1 Gm.)

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce and pound jars.

Ergotin, Bonjean, Purified.

Physiologically tested.

This product is water-soluble and may be used to make solutions for hypodermic injection. Dose—1 to 8 grs. (0.065 to 0.5 Gm.) hypodermically.

Supplied in ounce and pound jars.

ESSENCES**Lemon, for Flavoring.**

Contains 5 percent Oil Lemon.

This extract is designed particularly for household use for flavoring creams, ices and pastry. It is free from artificial coloring or flavor.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Pancreatin.

One fluid ounce represents 16 grs. Pancreatin.

Contains amylolytic and proteolytic enzymes. An aromatized extract of pancreas of value as an aid to digestion. Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) immediately following meals.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Pepsin.

Each fluid dram of this essence contains 1 grain of Pepsin, 1:3000 U. S. P., and will curd a quart of fresh milk at 100°F. in a few minutes.

Widely used for the relief of gastric indigestion; for preparing junket and whey; for peptonizing milk for invalids, etc. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.)

Supplied in 1/2-pint, pint and gallon bottles.

Pepsin, with Phenol.

Digestant and intestinal antiseptic. The Pepsin strength is the same as that of Essence of Pepsin. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.)

Supplied in 1/2-pint, pint and gallon bottles.

Eucalyptus and Thymol Antiseptic (E. and T. Antiseptic).

Contains Sodium Borate, Benzoic Acid, Boric Acid, Thymol, Oil Eucalyptus, Oil Wintergreen, Oil Thyme, Oil Peppermint, Fl. Ext. Wild Indigo.

An efficient aromatic antiseptic and deodorant for internal and external use. May be used undiluted for ulcers, sores, wounds and abscesses. Should be diluted when used as a gargle or spray for the mouth and throat. Used internally in 1 dram (4 c.c.) doses in gastrointestinal fermentation.

Supplied in 1/4-pint, pint and gallon bottles.



Formaseptol.

Contains 1/2 percent Solution Formaldehyde in combination with Cinnamic Aldehyde, Thymol, Menthol, Eucalyptol, Methyl Salicylate, Sodium Borate and Benzoic Acid.

An efficient, non-poisonous liquid antiseptic.

As a gargle or spray for treating septic conditions of the mouth, nose or throat, 1 teaspoonful of Formaseptol should be added to a half glass of warm water. For bites and stings of insects it may be used full strength. Not intended for internal administration.

Literature on request.

Supplied in 1/4-pint, pint and gallon bottles.



Gargle, Alkaline, No. 1.

Solution Formaldehyde . . . 1/2 min.
Sodium Benzoate 8 grs.
Sodium Borate 32 grs.
Sodium Chlorate 32 grs.
Menthol 1/2 gr.
Eucalyptol 1/2 min.
Oil Gaultheria q. s.

Use full strength as a gargle. As a spray, dilute to 1/2 or 1/4 strength. Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Gargle, Astringent, No. 2.

Hydrastine Hydrochloride 1/8 gr.
Sodium Chlorate 10 grs.
Solution Ferric Chloride 3 mins.
Tr. Aeonite, U. S. P. 8 mins.
Alum 1 gr.
Glycerin q. s.
Syrup Orange q. s.

Use freely as a gargle in affections of the throat. May also be used internally in teaspoonful doses.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Glycerin Suppositories, U. S. P.

Composed of glycerin, with about 7 percent of sodium

stearate. Used to relieve constipation due to rectal impaction.

Supplied in three sizes, in bottles of 6 and 12, for adults, children and infants.



Glycero-Tonic, Compound.

Tr. Gentian 25 mins.
Tr. Taraxacum 60 mins.
Dil. Phosphoric Acid 40 mins.
With Glycerin, Sherry Wine and Carminatives.

Nutritive and tonic. Of value in dyspepsia, anorexia and debility. Dose—2 to 4 drams (8 to 15 c.c.) in water before meals.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Glyco-Ulmus (A Glycerin Elm Bark Poultice).

This preparation represents a decided advance in the preparation of glycerin poultices. The use of elm bark to replace the heavy kaolin base of the Cataplasma Kaolini type of poultice results in a light, uniform, easily spread poultice which yields the maximum glycerin effect and maintains its heat well. It is used in the same manner and for the same purposes as Cataplasma Kaolini. It is an effective antiphlogistic and anodyne and is especially useful for reducing local inflammations and congestion.

Supplied in 6-ounce and pound containers.



Hemagulen (Hem-ag-u-len).

Hemagulen is a physiological hemostatic containing the thromboplastic substance of fresh brain tissue (calves) suspended in physiological salt solution.

It is sterile, preserved with 0.3 percent of cresol, and standardized by physiological methods. Hemagulen is rich in kephalin, a thromboplastic substance which hastens the production of blood clot. It checks hemorrhage by accelerating the formation of a normal clot and not by constricting the vessels or astringing the tissues. Consequently secondary hemorrhages are extremely rare following its use. Hemagulen is intended for local use and must be applied directly to the bleeding surface by means



of a swab or tampon. Ear, nose and throat specialists and dentists will find Hemagulen especially useful in their work although it is of great value in genitourinary and gynecological surgery. In obstetrics, Hemagulen has proven effective in cases of melena neonatorum, bleeding from the cord, skin, mouth and vagina. It is valuable in the persistent hemorrhage following circumcisions and is considered practically a specific in hemophila and other hemorrhagic conditions.

Special literature sent on request.

Supplied in ounce bottles.

While no toxic effects have been observed from the use of Hemagulen, it is an animal protein, and this fact should be borne in mind and due caution taken if there is reason to suspect possible sensitivity of the patient to beef protein.

Hemoglobin.

In 1-ounce bottles and 1-pound packages.

Hematinic tonic, used in anemia and chlorosis and where organic iron is indicated. Dose—75 to 150 grains daily.

*Herotussin.

Heroin Hydrochloride.....	1/8 gr.
Syr. Wild Cherry.....	240 mins.
Syrup Squill.....	48 mins.
Fl. Ext. Eucalyptus.....	16 mins.
Syrup Tolu.....	60 mins.
Menthol.....	q. s.

Sedative expectorant of pleasing taste. This is a very palatable and at the same time a very effective cough syrup. Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.)

Hexaloids, 5 grs. (0.325 Gm.) and 7-1/2 grs. (0.5 Gm.)

Disintegrating tablets of Hexamethylenamine. They readily disintegrate in water and should be thus taken. Dose—1 to 3 tablets in water.

Hydrastine.

In 15 gr. vials and 1/8 ounce vials.

The white alkaloid of Golden Seal. Alterative tonic, and antiperiodic. Dose—1/4 to 1/2 gr. (0.015 to 0.03 Gm.)

Hydrastine Hydrochlorate.

In 15 gr. vials and 1/8 ounce vials.

The Hydrochloride of the white alkaloid of Golden Seal. Uses, same as Hydrastine. Dose—1/2 to 1 gr. (0.03 to 0.06 Gm.)

Hydrastine Sulphate.

In 15 gr. vials and 1/8 ounce vials.

The sulphate of the white alkaloid of Golden Seal. Uses, same as Hydrastine. Dose—1/2 to 1 gr. (0.03 to 0.06 Gm.)

Hypodermic Tablet Pocket Case, Leather, Empty.

A compact leather case of handsome appearance holding twelve hypodermic tubes. It is flat and small, fits easily into the pocket, and is very convenient.

*Narcotic order required.

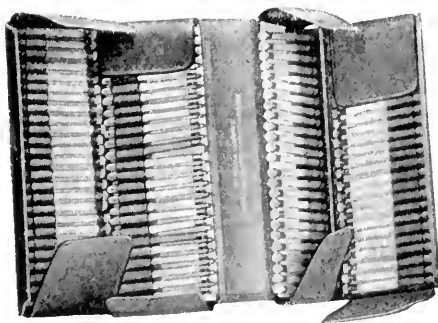
*Federal record of sales required.



Hypodermic Tablet Pocket Case, Leather, Filled.

The above case containing twelve tubes of Lilly's Hypodermic Tablets, assorted, as follows:

Atropine Sulphate.....	1/60 gr.
Digitalin.....	1/100 gr.
Digitalin, Comp. Nitroglycerin.....	1/100 gr.
Physostigmine Salicylate.....	1/100 gr.
Scopolamine Hydrobromide.....	1/400 gr.
Scopolamine Hydrobromide.....	1/130 gr.
Sparteine Sulphate.....	1/4 gr.
Strophanthin, Amorphous.....	1/120 gr.
Strychnine Nitrate.....	1/40 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....	1/60 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....	1/30 gr.



*Hypodermic Tablet Portfolio, Filled.

This is a morocco covered case containing 100 tubes of Lilly's Hypodermic Tablets, embracing 64 different formulas. It is designed to give the dealer a very complete line. This is our regular assortment. Special assortments selected by the customer will be permitted, provided the assortment consists of 100 tubes of a net value in excess of ten dollars and embraces at least 25 different formulas. The portfolio filled with either our regular assortment or a special assortment will be supplied at current market rates for the tablets contained therein.

Special assortments must be ordered from Indianapolis.

Ichthyol-Iodine, Compound.

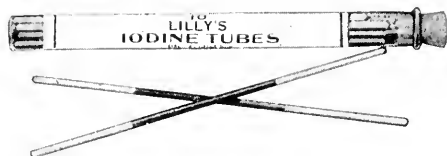
Ichthyol.....	30 grs.
Tr. Iodine.....	10 mins.
Glycerite Boroglycerin.....	100 mins.
Liquor Hydrastine.....	50 mins.
Phenol.....	15 grs.
Glycerin.....	q. s.

This preparation has met with great favor in the local treatment of chronic inflammatory conditions of the mucous membranes and adjacent tissues. It is especially indicated as a topical application in the treatment of pelvic inflammations: cervical and corporeal endometritis, perimetritis, oöphoritis, subinvolution, vaginitis, etc. It is usually applied by tampons.

Supplied in 1/4-pint, pint and gallon bottles.

Iletin, see Page 193.

Insulin, see Iletin, Page 193.

**Iodine Tubes.**

Lilly's Iodine Tubes are small capillary glass tubes containing a few drops of Tincture of Iodine, U. S. P. Where only a small quantity of iodine is required, as in preparing the skin for hypodermic injections or in dressing small wounds, Iodine Tubes will be found both convenient and economical.

To use, break the tube at each end and touch one end to the skin.

Ten Iodine Tubes are supplied in the regular hypodermic tablet vial which may be carried in the hypodermic case along with the tablet vials.

Supplied in vials of 10 tubes each, and in packages containing 5 vials.

**IODOPACKS**

Iodopacks are emergency iodine dressings of gauze in a glassine paper envelope, supplied in boxes of 12 and 100. A fragile, sealed vial containing Iodine, one-half U. S. P. strength, is concealed in a small gauze dressing, which in turn is sealed in the paper envelope.

To use, without removing from paper envelope, crush vial, remove the gauze from the envelope and apply.

Cotton around the vial prevents any broken glass from causing harm. More than one dressing may be applied and it will not burn in the strength used, yet still be effective as an iodine surgical dressing which should not be removed until the surgeon is ready to treat the injury.

Iogen Oil.

Iogen is a compound of iodine with the anhydrid of phthalic acid. It has the property of liberating iodine when in contact with moisture.

Iogen Oil liberates iodine gradually when in contact with the moisture in wounds, ulcers, or on the skin and mucous membranes.

Iogen Oil may be used as a spray in catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat. It is an excellent means of applying iodine to wounds, as the iodine is liberated gradually and the oil prevents the dressing from sticking to the wound.

Supplied in 2-ounce bottles.

**Iogen Ointment.**

This ointment liberates iodine gradually when in contact with moisture, insuring prolonged iodine action without undue irritation. Iogen Ointment is a convenient form in which to use iodine in the treatment of skin diseases of parasitic origin and in some forms of chronic eczema and other affections of the cutaneous surfaces such as chronic ulcerations and pruritis.

Supplied in packages containing four 1/4-ounce jars; also in 2-ounce jars and pound packages (hospital size).

**Iogen Surgical Powder.**

This powder contains Iogen in such a combination that it will liberate iodine in the presence of moisture. As this liberation takes place gradually, a prolonged iodine action ensues, thereby stimulating tissue repair and disinfecting without undue irritation. When the liberation of iodine ceases, Iogen Surgical Powder acts as a simple dry dressing. It is a very effective antiseptic and is employed for dressing wounds, boils, abscesses, ulcers and abrasions where there is considerable moisture present and where the sterilizing and stimulating effects of iodine are desired.

Supplied in 1/4-ounce and ounce sprinkler top vials which permit the ready distribution of the powder to the affected parts.

**Kresseptol.**

A cresol disinfectant more active than Solution Cresol, Compound, U. S. P., but made with a specially purified cresol and free from the objectionable impurities present in ordinary official cresol. The odor is not objectionable like that of the common coal tar disinfectants.

Kresseptol is a powerful antiseptic, germicide, disinfectant and deodorant. It is non-irritating and non-toxic when used in the dilution and manner directed; does not corrode instruments nor injure cloth or rubber goods.

It may be used for cleansing and disinfecting wounds or sores, for disinfecting the hands, surgical instruments, handkerchiefs, towels, bed-linen, sick-room

utensils, closets, drains and excreta, such as sputum, urine or feces.

Particularly suitable for use by physicians, in hospitals and for all purposes where a soluble cresol disinfectant of exceptional quality is desired.

Supplied in 3-ounce and pint bottles, also in gallon tin containers.



Laxalithia.

A granular, non-effervescent combination of laxative salines containing lithium.

One teaspoonful (about 90 grs.) contains

Lithium Citrate.....	5 grs.
Sodium Chloride.....	3 grs.
Sodium Sulphate.....	55 grs.
Sodium Citrate.....	60 grs.

Of value as a laxative, antirheumatic, antilithic and antiarthritic. Dose—1 teaspoonful dissolved in a glass of hot water one-half to one hour before meals until the urine becomes neutral or alkaline. In chronic constipation one teaspoonful each morning.

Supplied in 4-ounce and pound bottles.

Lecithin.

Lecithin is a phosphorus containing constituent of brain and nerve substance and is obtained commercially from the yolks of fresh eggs. It is efficient as a stimulant to the production of both red and white corpuscles and as an aid to nutritive processes and constructive metabolism. Lecithin is indicated in derangements of nutrition, in rachitis, tuberculosis, anemia, chlorosis, neurasthenia and other nervous disturbances and in convalescence from infectious diseases. It is to be preferred to the glycerophosphates because of its more nearly perfect assimilation.

Dose—2 to 8 grs. (0.13 to 0.5 Gm.)

Supplied in 1/2-ounce and ounce jars.

Lilly's Throat Trochets—

Each trochet when made contains Chloroform 1/2 gr. with Cubebs, Capsicum, Linseed, Anise and Peppermint.

Lilly's Throat Trochets have attained a wide use, due to their efficacy in coughs, sore throat and hoarseness. Lilly's Throat Trochets are made by an improved formula and are of unique cylindrical

shape, dissolving more slowly in the mouth and thus prolonging their effect.



Supplied in boxes of 60 trochets each, packed one dozen in a carton convenient for display.

Lime, Lilly's.

This is a specially burned Calcium Oxide supplied in sealed vials. Each vial of Lilly's Lime will make one gallon of official Lime Water (Liquor Calcis, U. S. P.)

Lime Water may be prepared in one-half hour's time by the use of Lilly's Lime, instead of requiring twenty-four hours, as is necessary when ordinary lime is used, and the product will meet the requirements of all state and federal drug laws.

To make official Lime Water, empty the contents of one vial of Lilly's Lime into one gallon of cooled distilled water. Shake vigorously and repeat shaking several times during the half hour following. Allow the excess of lime to settle before dispensing.

Lilly's Lime saves time. It is dependable, economical, clean and convenient.

Literature on request.

Supplied in boxes containing twelve individual vials.

Liquid Bland, see Page 73.

Liquid Rheumalgine, see Page 74.

Liquid Shampoo.

A neutral soap, made from selected vegetable oils, colored green and faintly, though delicately, perfumed. Lilly's Liquid Shampoo is preferred by professional hair dressers. It is supplied in 4-ounce hour-glass shaped bottles that will not slip from the hand.



Lithium Salicylate, from Natural Acid.

This salt is especially recommended in those cases of gout and rheumatism where Lithium and the Salicylates are indicated. Dose—0.6 to 2 Gm. (10 to 30 grs.)

Supplied in ounce and 4-ounce bottles.

Lloyd's Reagent.

In 1-pound packages.

This is a form of Hydrated Aluminum Silicate found by Prof. John Uri Lloyd to have the property of completely absorbing alkaloidal salts from aqueous

solutions. Also found by Folin to remove coloring matters, uric acid, creatine and creatinine from urine specimens and recommended by him in the determination of sugar in the urine by the Folin and Wu method. See *Jour. Bio. Chem.*, 1922—Vol. 51, p. 209.

Lubricating Jelly.

Lubricating Jelly is a sterile, non-greasy, water-soluble compound, prepared especially for lubricating catheters, sounds, specula, colon tubes and for anointing the fingers before making digital examinations. It has the advantage over vaseline and other oily lubricants in that it can be easily removed by simply rinsing in water. This makes it easy to free the hands and instruments from all secretions and odors.

Lubricating Jelly will often relieve the itching so common in gout, rheumatism, diabetes and some forms of nephritis. It may be applied to advantage in some of the dry skin diseases, especially when these are accompanied by itching; in the eruptive fevers and also in the rashes due to certain foods and drugs. In fact, wherever a soothing and antiseptic application is required upon the skin to allay itching and promote healing this Lubricating Jelly can be used.

Supplied in 1 3/4-ounce collapsible tubes.



Capsules of six grains each. The capsules are very convenient for preparing solutions extemporaneously.

Lunargen Packet.

This convenient packet permits fresh solutions of Lunargen, of accurate strength, to be easily made and applied. It consists of a box containing a tube of 10 capsules of Lunargen, six grains each, and a graduated 2 dram vial with a dropper which fits as a cork.

In treating inflammatory conditions of the mucous membranes, a 5 to 20 percent solution is commonly used, three to four times a day. Solutions of organic compounds of silver tend to deteriorate on aging. With the Lunargen Packet fresh solutions may be made from time to time as required.

To make a 5 percent solution dissolve the contents of one Lunargen Capsule in 2 drams (8 c.c.) of water; 10 percent, dissolve the contents of two Lunargen Capsules in 2 drams (8 c.c.) of water; 20 percent, dissolve the contents of four Lunargen Capsules in 2 drams (8 c.c.) of water. The vial in the Packet should first be filled with water up to the line marked "2 fl. dr." The Lunargen powder should then be poured slowly on the surface of the water and the solution agitated until the powder is dissolved. The dropper cork will be found most convenient for application.

Lunargen may also be purchased in powder form, in ounce packages, and in bottles containing 50 capsules, 6 grains each, similar to those in the Lunargen Packet tube.

MALT EXTRACT COMBINATIONS

The Malt Extract which forms the basis of these preparations is highly concentrated and not only affords a very palatable vehicle for the administration of the various medicinal agents noted below, but is also highly nutritious.

All Malt Extract Combinations are supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Malt Extract, with Cascara Sagrada.

One fluid ounce contains 60 grs. Extract Cascara Sagrada.

Mild laxative and nutrient. Dose—1 to 2 dessertspoonfuls. May be administered with water or milk.

Malt Extract, with Cod Liver Oil.

Contains 30 percent by volume of Cod Liver Oil.

Nutrient. Dose—1 to 2 dessertspoonfuls. May be administered with water or milk.

Malt Extract, with Creosote.

One fluid ounce contains 4 mins. Beechwood Creosote.

Antiseptic and nutrient. Dose—1 to 2 dessertspoonfuls. May be administered with water or milk.

Malt Extract with Hemoglobin.

In pint and gallon bottles.

One ounce contains Hemoglobin, 8 grains (1.75 Gm.) with a superior quality of Malt Extract.

Reconstructive and tissue-building agent.

Malt Extract, with Hypophosphites.

One fluid ounce contains

Calcium Hypophosphite	1-1/2 grs.
Sodium Hypophosphite	3 grs.
Iron Hypophosphite	2 grs.

Nutrient and tonic. Dose—1 to 2 dessertspoonfuls. May be administered with water or milk.

Lunargen.

A non-toxic and non-caustic astringent and antiseptic. Lunargen is a combination of silver with a vegetable protein. It occurs as a dark brown, granular, slightly hygroscopic powder containing approximately 20 percent of silver.

Lunargen is not precipitated by chlorides or alkalis. Tap water may be used for making solutions if distilled water is not available. It exhibits the germicidal properties of silver without being caustic and is not rendered inert by contact with body fluids, as are some of the silver compounds.



Supplied in powder form in ounce, 1/4-pound and pound packages and in bottles containing 50 Filled

Malt Extract, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.

One fluid ounce contains

Iron Pyrophosphate.....	4 grs.
Quinine Sulphate.....	1 gr.
Strychnine.....	2/75 gr.

Nutrient and tonic. Dose—1 to 2 dessertspoonfuls. May be administered with water or milk.

Malt Extract, with Pepsin and Pancreatin.

One fluid ounce contains

Pepsin.....	4 grs.
Pancreatin.....	1-1/2 grs.

Digestant and nutrient. Dose—1 to 2 dessertspoonfuls at meal time. May be administered with water or milk.

Malt Extract, with Yerba Santa.

One fluid ounce represents 30 grs. Yerba Santa.

Bronchial sedative, expectorant and tonic. Dose—1 to 2 dessertspoonfuls. May be administered with water or milk.

Mentholated Expectorant.

Lobelia.....	4-1/2 grs.
Sanguinaria.....	3-1/2 grs.
Ipecac.....	2 grs.
Ammonium Chloride.....	8 grs.
Menthol.....	q. s.
Syrup Tolu.....	q. s.

A bronchial sedative and expectorant free from opiates.

Mentholated Expectorant incorporates ingredients of marked value in the early stages of bronchitis, tracheitis and laryngitis. Its wide application to all ages and physical states where an early distressing dry cough demands a stimulating and antispasmodic agent is at once apparent. The well-defined expectorant properties of Ipecac, Ammonium Chloride and Sanguinaria coupled with the expectorant and antispasmodic action of Lobelia, provide a combination whose therapeutic action is definite and desirable in the treatment of many incipient coughs. Sufficient Menthol is added to produce a slight cooling and anesthetic effect and to counteract the nausea that might otherwise arise from the continued administration of Ipecac, Lobelia and Sanguinaria.

Dose—Adults, 1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) every two or three hours; the interval between doses should be lengthened as improvement takes place. For children over one year, give 10 to 60 mins. (0.6 to 4 c.c.) according to age, every two to four hours.

Supplied in pint bottles, also 1 and 5-gallon containers.

Mercuric Salicylate Cream.

A very fine suspension in an absorbable base, each c.c. containing 0.1 Gm. (1-1/2 grs.) Mercuric Salicylate with 1/2 percent Quinine and Urea Hydro-

chloride which renders the injection practically painless. Injections are best made deeply into the gluteal muscles. The usual dose is 1/2 to 1 c.c. every 5 or 7 days.

Supplied in ounce glass stoppered bottles.

Milk of Bismuth.

This preparation contains the equivalent of 20 grains of bismuth subnitrate in each fluid ounce and will yield approximately 3.35 percent of Bismuth Oxide. It consists of finely divided precipitate suspended in distilled water and is free from gum, starch, emulsifying agents and preservatives.

The Bismuth precipitate is unusually light and bulky and of such a character as to give it exceptional coating power, making it a superior preparation for use as an astringent, antacid and gastric sedative.

Animal experimentation has shown that this Milk of Bismuth forms a more uniform and better coating over the gastric and intestinal mucosa than preparations containing twice the amount of Bismuth, but in which the precipitate is less finely subdivided. This preparation is well tolerated by sensitive stomachs and will be found effective in the treatment of acute, subacute and chronic gastritis, gastric and duodenal ulcers, enteritis, diarrheas, dysentery and other similar disorders. As an external application it has also been used advantageously in first and second degree burns.

Dose—1 to 4 drams (4 to 15 c.c.). May be taken alone or diluted with water.

Supplied in 6-ounce, pint and gallon bottles.

**Milk of Magnesia, Lilly (Hydrated Magnesia).**

One fluid ounce contains 46 grs. Hydrated Magnesia suspended in distilled water, without the addition of preservatives or mucilaginous substances.



Antacid and mildly laxative. Indicated in gastric hyperacidity, constipation, sour stomach, etc. Also effective as an alkaline mouth and tooth wash. Convenient for making magnesium citrate solution and for the quick preparation of arsenic antidote. Dose—1 to 4 drams (2 to 15 c.c.).

Supplied in 6-ounce, 8-ounce, pint and gallon bottles.

*Mixture Cholera Infantum.

Zinc Sulphocarbolate.....	4/5 grs.
Salol.....	1-3/5 grs.
Bismuth Salicylate.....	1-3/5 grs.
Pepsin, 1:3000.....	4 grs.
Tr. Opium, Camphorated.....	1 dram
Oil Wintergreen.....	q. s.

Dose—1/2 dram (2 c.c.) every ten minutes until five doses are given, then 1/2 dram at hourly intervals if needed.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

NULIXIRS

Nulixirs are non-alcoholic preparations formerly made with an alcoholic menstruum. Supplied in pints and gallons.



5—Barbitol.

Each fluid ounce contains Barbitol-Sodium 20 grains.

7—Bromides (Elixir Bromides, Non-Alcoholic).

Represents in one fluid ounce	100 c.c.
Ammonium Bromide.....	20 grs. | 4.4 Gm.
Potassium Bromide.....	30 grs. | 6.6 Gm.
Sodium Bromide.....	30 grs. | 6.6 Gm.

10—Cardamom Compound. Same strength as official tincture.

15—Digestive Aromatic (Elixir Digestive Aromatic, Non-Alcoholic).

Contains the enzymes of the digestive secretions in combination with aromatics.

16—Guaiaicol Compound.

Contains in each fluid ounce	100 c.c.
Guaiaicol.....	.8 grs. | 0.175 Gm.
Creosote.....	.8 grs. | 0.175 Gm.

In combination as Potassium Guaiaicol and Creosote Sulphonate.

Quinine.....	7/32 gr.	0.048 Gm.
Strychnine Hypophosphite.....	1/32 gr.	0.007 Gm.
Calcium Hypophosphite.....	1 gr.	0.22 Gm.
Iron Hypophosphite.....	1-1/2 grs.	0.33 Gm.
Manganese Hypophosphite.....	1 gr.	0.22 Gm.
Potassium Hypophosphite.....	1-1/2 grs.	0.33 Gm.

*Narcotic order required.

*Federal record of sales required.

30—Lactated Pepsin (Elixir Lactated Pepsin, 40 grs. Non-Alcoholic).

20—Pancreatin (Elixir Pancreatin, Non-Alcoholic).

Represents in one fluid ounce	100 c.c.
Pancreatin.....	.8 grs. | 1.75 Gm.

25—Pepsin (Essence Pepsin, Non-Alcoholic).

Each fluid ounce contains Pepsin 1:3000, 8 grs.

35—Pepsin and Pancreatin.

Represents in one fluid ounce	100 c.c.
Pepsin.....	.8 grs. | 1.75 Gm.
Pancreatin.....	.8 grs. | 1.75 Gm.

38—Peptones (Liquid Peptones, Non-Alcoholic).

Each ounce contains Peptone, 32 grains.

40—Simple, Colorless.

A delightful non-alcoholic vehicle and solvent.

41—Simple, Red.

Nusalt, see Page 198.

Nu-Senna.

A palatable Senna syrup.

Represents in one fluid ounce	100 c.c.
Senna.....	120 grs. | 26 Gm.

Dose—For adults 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls, for children 10 drops to 1 teaspoonful according to age.

Supplied in pints and gallons.



Ointment Base, Benzoinated.

In 1-pound tins and 5 and 10-pound containers.

An ointment base which will not become rancid as does Benzoinated Lard. To be used as a vehicle to incorporate other ointment ingredients.

OPHTHALMIC DISCS

These discs are thin, wafer-like tablets, prepared with a non-irritating base, for direct application to the eye.

Supplied in vials of 25.

Atropine Sulphate, 1/600 gr.

Homatropine Hydrobromide, 1/40 gr.

*Homatropine and Cocaine.

(Homatropine, 1/50 gr., Cocaine, 1/50 gr.)

Hyoscine Hydrobromide, 1/600 gr.

Physostigmine Salicylate, 1/600 gr.

Osmosum, Lilly.

A glycerinated kaolin dressing composed of Aluminum Silicate and Glycerin, with Phenol and Aromatics.

Osmosum is a highly effective topical application for the relief of local inflammation and congestion. It exhibits decided antiphlogistic, anodyne and antiseptic action and meets every indication for a poultice.

Employed in the treatment of furuncles, local infections tending to suppuration, chronic ulcers, frost-bites, scalds, burns, acute inflammation of the lymphatic glands, mastitis, orchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy and arthritis. In brief, it is indicated in any local inflammation where the tissues are swollen and painful due to the accumulation of inflammatory products when drainage is not indicated, or where the sedative effect of heat is desired.

Supplied in 4-ounce, 8-ounce, pound, 2-pound and 5-pound containers.



Ox Gall, inspissated.

Cholagogue, laxative and intestinal antiseptic. Dose—5 to 20 grs. (0.325 to 1.3 Gm.)

Supplied in ounce and 1/4-pound jars.

Ox Gall, U. S. P., Powdered Extract.

Cholagogue, laxative and intestinal antiseptic. Dose—5 to 10 grs. (0.325 to 0.65 Gm.)

Supplied in ounce and 1/4-pound bottles.

Oxyl-Iodide, see Page 199.

Oxyl-Iodide, Compound, see Page 200.

Pancreatin.

A mixture containing the enzymes found naturally in the pancreas of warm-blooded animals and consisting principally of amyllopsin, trypsin and steapsin. Under proper conditions this preparation will convert twenty-five times its own weight of starch into water-soluble substances when tested by the official process. Five grains will peptonize one pint of milk.

Dose—2 to 10 grs. (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.)

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pound bottles.

Passolaria.

Scutellaria.....96 grs.
Passiflora.....96 grs.
Solanum Carolinense, Green Berries....40 grs.
Aromatics.

Sedative, antispasmodic and mild hypnotic. A useful vegetable nerveine.

Passolaria contains no opiates and may be given with perfect safety over a considerable period of time in such cases as chorea, epilepsy, hysteria and other nervous disorders. It relieves insomnia, causing restful natural sleep without ill effects. Especially valuable for its anodyne and sedative effects in the nervous irritability of pregnancy and the menopause.

Dose—In acute disorders, 1 dram (4 c.c.) every hour for three or four doses, then every four hours.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

PASTES, DERMATOLOGIC

These pastes are a form of ointment suggested by Lassar, and are employed in the treatment of various cutaneous affections. The composition will indicate the uses for which each is best adapted.

Mild Resorcin, Lassar.

One troy ounce contains

Resorcinol.....48 grs.
Zinc Oxide.....120 grs.
Starch.....120 grs.
Petrolatum.....192 grs.

Supplied in ounce tubes and pound containers.

Naphthol, Lassar (Betanaphthol, N. F.).

One troy ounce contains

Betanaphthol.....48 grs.
Sulphur, Precipitated.....240 grs.
Petrolatum.....96 grs.
Soft Soap.....96 grs.

Supplied in ounce and pound jars.

Zinc-Salicyl, Lassar.

One troy ounce contains

Salicylic Acid.....9-3/5 grs.
Zinc Oxide.....115 grs.
Starch.....115 grs.
White Petrolatum.....240 grs.

Supplied in ounce tubes and pound containers.

PEPSIN AND PREPARATIONS

Pepsin, U. S. P., 1:3000.

In powdered or granular form. One grain will digest 3000 grains of coagulated albumin by the official test.

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pound bottles.

Pepsin, Lactated.

Contains Pepsin, Pancreatin, Diastase, Lactic Acid, Hydrochloric Acid and Milk Sugar.

Digestant. Dose—5 to 10 grs. (0.325 to 0.65 Gm.) after meals.

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pound bottles.

Pepsin, Saccharated.

Digestant. Dose—5 to 10 grs. (0.325 to 0.65 Gm.) after meals.

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pound bottles.

Petrolatum, Sterile.

Especially serviceable for lubricating instruments, sounds, catheters, stomach and rectal tubes, hands or gloves. Useful as an ophthalmic ointment. Also used as a protective for inflamed or abraded surfaces.

Supplied in ounce tubes and dram pin-point tubes.



Petronol.

A heavy mineral oil.
Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.
For properties see Colorless Mineral Oil, Page 170.



Phenolated Camphor.

Contains Phenol, 22 percent; Camphor, 66 percent.
A liquid antiseptic preparation in which the caustic action of phenol is modified by camphor.

It is used as an antiseptic and healing agent in the treatment of bruises, cuts, burns and wounds, and is for external use only.

It may be used full strength or diluted with olive oil.

Supplied in 2-ounce, 1/2-pint, pint and gallon bottles.



Phenylcinchoninic Acid.

Phenylcinchoninic Acid is an analgesic, antipyretic, antipodagric and uric acid eliminant. It is used in gout and arthritis. Dose—5 to 15 grains three or four times a day.

Supplied in ounce bottles.

Phenylcinchoninic Acid Tablets, 7-1/2 grs.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets taken with a glass of water after meals.

Supplied in boxes of 20 and bottles of 100.

Phenylcinchoninic Acid, Hydriodide, see Oxy-Iodide, Page 199.

Phenylcinchoninic Acid, Hydrochloride, see Chlor-oxy, Page 167.

Powder Papers, Parchment.

A specially selected, smooth parchment paper well suited for prescription use.



In packages of 1000—

- No. 1— 2 x 2-7/8 inches.
- No. 2— 2-1/2 x 3-1/2 inches.
- No. 3— 3 x 4-3/4 inches.
- No. 4— 3-1/2 x 4-1/2 inches.
- No. 5— 4-3/8 x 5-3/4 inches.
- No. 5 supplied blue when so specified.

*Prunicodeine.

- Prunus Virginiana..... 24 grs.
- Pinus Strobus..... 16 grs.
- Sanguinaria..... 4 grs.
- Terpin Hydrate..... 2-2/3 grs.
- Codeine Sulphate..... 1 gr.

A safe, palatable and effective cough cordial for use in bronchial disorders of catarrhal nature. It is well tolerated, does not diminish the appetite, derange the digestion and seldom constipates.

Literature on request.

Dose—1 dram (4 c.c.)

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.



Prunisen.

A laxative cough syrup, pleasant to taste, non-narcotic and suitable for both adults and children.

Formula:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Represents in one fluid ounce | 100 c.c. |
| Senna Pods..... 32 grs. | 7 Gm. |
| Wild Cherry..... 32 grs. | 7 Gm. |
| Tincture Sanguinaria..... 40 m. | 8.3 c.c. |
| Sassafras..... 4 grs. | 0.875 Gm. |
| Cephaeline Hydro-Chloride 1/30 gr. | 0.007 Gm. |
| Menthol..... q. s. | |

Dose—Adults, 1 dram (4 c.c.); children 1/4 to 1 dram (1 to 4 c.c.)

Pyroferrine.

- Iron Pyrophosphate. . . 20 grs.
- Strychnine Sulphate. . . 8/100 gr.
- With free Phosphoric Acid.

Hematinic, nerve tonic and stimulant.

Pyroferrine is a fine pharmaceutical product containing an iron salt that is free from astringency and practically tasteless. This combination of iron, strychnine and phosphoric acid meets the wants of the physician in a wide variety of cases where tonic treatment is indicated. It promotes appetite, aids digestion and increases the number of red blood corpuscles.

Pyroferrine is indicated in anemia from any source and has proven especially effective in treating chlorosis and the anemia so common in the puerperium. It is beneficial in nervous disorders, such as puerperal mania, melancholia and some forms of hysteria which are dependent upon an anemic condition. On account of its stimulating effect upon the appetite, it is well adapted for treating the anemia and debility following acute infectious diseases, especially diphtheria, typhoid, pneumonia and influenza.

Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) taken before meals.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.



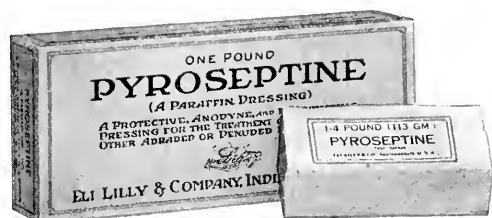
*Federal record of sales required.

Pyroseptine.

Pyroseptine is a paraffin dressing for the treatment of burns, abrasions and other denuded skin surfaces after the method used so successfully in the British and French war hospitals. It is used to advantage on old ulcers, on frost bites and around wounds to protect the skin from irritating discharges and as a mechanical protective in urticaria and other skin diseases. Wounds heal quite rapidly under this form of treatment and scarring is reduced to a minimum. Pyroseptine will also be found a convenient aid in applying difficult dressings and those which are hard to hold in place.

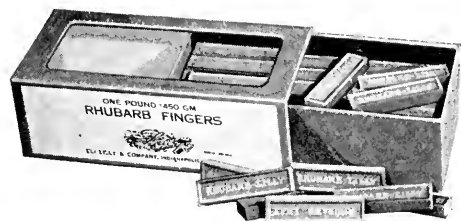
Special literature sent on request.

Supplied in pound cartons containing four 1/4-pound cakes.

**Rennin, Powdered, 1:30,000.**

One grain dissolved in a little cold water will curd two quarts of milk, warmed to 100°F., in about ten minutes. A longer time will be required to curd pasteurized milk.

Supplied in 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pound bottles.

**Rhubarb Fingers.**

Aperient, laxative, stomachic and astringent.

These fingers consist of pure Rhubarb with just sufficient adhesive material to enable them to retain their shape. They have proven of value in hepatic disturbances, constipation, diarrhea, etc., small portions being taken at frequent intervals.

Supplied in pound boxes (ninety Fingers in each pound).

Sedatussin.

100 c.c. represent	One fluid ounce represents
0.007 Gm. Cephaeline HCl.	1/30 gr.
0.875 Gm. Sodium Benzoate ...	4 grs.
8.3 c.c. Tr. Sanguinaria.	40 mins.
10. c.c. Syrup Squill.	48 mins.
12.5 c.c. Syrup Tolu.	60 mins.
Menthol.	q. s.

A pleasant tasting and effective cough syrup which has the great advantage of being non-narcotic and non-alcoholic. Sedatussin contains no habit forming drugs and is well adapted to the ordinary demands for a preparation to relieve troublesome and annoying cough in bronchitis or laryngitis.

Dose—Adults, 1 teaspoonful; children, 1/4 to 1 teaspoonful, according to age.

Sinapsolin, see Page 79.

**ASEPTIC METAL POCKET CASES For Physicians**

Lilly Aseptic Metal Pocket Cases represent the latest developments in the manufacture of containers for hypodermic tablets, syringes, ampoules of sterile solutions and ampoule vials of bacterial vaccines. Their simplicity and beauty of design, together with their compact flat shape and the ease with which the cases may be handled, make for convenience and service.

The materials utilized in the construction of these cases are carefully selected and gauged; the platings, both nickel and gold, are of the most durable nature. The vial clips are ingeniously attached to separate plates that are easily removed. Each case is equipped and filled upon special order only, carefully inspected and sent direct from the Indianapolis laboratories.

The Lilly Aseptic All-Glass Syringe is recommended for general hypodermic use. It is small, accurately graduated, non-binding, easily cleaned and sterilized. It has a capacity of 2 c.c. (30 minims) and is not appreciably larger than syringes of lesser capacities. This syringe is, therefore, especially adapted for those hypodermic procedures where such quantities of fluid are to be administered. In ampoule medication especially, 2 c.c. of material are frequently injected. This quantity can be administered with one insertion of the needle, thereby avoiding the discomfort and annoyance of multiple injections that attend the use of syringes of smaller capacities. Lesser quantities may be administered if desired, as the syringe barrel is graduated in both 1/10 c.c. and in minims.

All inside parts of the cases are both removable and replaceable. Extra parts of cases and extra syringe parts—plungers, barrels, needles and finger rests—may be replaced separately, thereby adding to the life of the container and the syringe.

All cases containing syringes are equipped with two needles and an adapter butt, making the syringe suitable for use with either the standard slip-on needle or the older threaded type. Each case is fitted with a handsome felt pouch and is packed in an individual box. A number of cases are to be had in either nickel or heavy gold-plate, as listed in the following pages. In the absence of specifications, our special non-rusting needle will be supplied on regular orders; gold-plated or platinum needles will be furnished upon request.

Orders for items in this line should be by number, as indicated in the following illustrated list, and should be transmitted through the drug trade in the same manner as orders for all other Lilly products.

HYPODERMIC TABLET, AMPOULE AND VACCINE ASSORTMENTS

In selecting the standard assortments of hypodermic tablets, ampoules or vaccines, which are supplied on unspecified orders, we have included those in more frequent use. However, owing to the necessity of transmitting narcotic order blanks, and the further fact that cases containing narcotics can not be sent through the mails, **narcotics are omitted** in the absence of specifications. Should the physician desire narcotics or a special assortment, and time is granted to prepare and send by express on proper narcotic orders, we shall be glad to render quotations on request.

STANDARD ASSORTMENTS SUPPLIED ON UNSPECIFIED ORDERS

Ampoules—Cases Nos. 26, 35 and 36, six ampoules each.

- No.
- 26 Camphor, 3 grs.
- 75 Iron Arsenite and Strychnine No. 1.
- 121 Quinine Dihydrochloride, 7-1/2 grs.
- 184 Procaine and Adrenalin.
- 150 Sodium Cacodylate, 3/4 gr.
- 162 Strychnine Sulphate, 1/64 gr.

Cases Nos. 41 and 50, twelve ampoules each.

- No.
- 26 Camphor, 3 grs.
- 75 Iron Arsenite and Strychnine No. 1.
- 75 Iron Arsenite and Strychnine No. 1.
- 103 Mercuric Salicylate, 1 gr.
- 103 Mercuric Salicylate, 1 gr.
- 195 Ovarian Extract, 31 grs.
- 195 Ovarian Extract, 31 grs.
- 184 Procaine and Adrenalin.
- 121 Quinine Dihydrochloride, 7-1/2 grs.
- 150 Sodium Cacodylate, 3/4 gr.
- 152 Sodium Cacodylate, 3 grs.
- 162 Strychnine Sulphate, 1/64 gr.

Hypodermic Tablets—Cases Nos. 20 and 21; two tubes, 20 tablets each.

- Digitalin, 1/50 gr.
- Strychnine Sulphate, 1/40 gr.

Cases Nos. 23 and 47. Twelve tubes, 20 tablets each except otherwise noted.

- Aconitine, 1/200 gr.
- Atropine Sulphate, 1/100 gr.
- Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate, 1/2 gr.
- Digitalin, 1/50 gr.
- Digitalin Compound.
- Iodine Tubes.
- Mercury Succinimide, 1/5 gr.
- Nitroglycerin, 1/100 gr.
- Pilocarpine Hydrochloride, 1/10 gr.
- Physostigmine Salicylate, 1/100 gr.
- Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 1/400 gr.
- Strychnine Nitrate, 1/40 gr.

Cases Nos. 32 and 33.

- Atropine Sulphate, 1/100 gr.
- Digitalin, 1/50 gr.
- Physostigmine Salicylate, 1/100 gr.
- Iodine Tubes.
- Nitroglycerin, 1/100 gr.
- Strychnine Nitrate, 1/40 gr.

Bacterial Vaccines—Cases Nos. 29, 38 and 39, six ampoule vials; Cases Nos. 44 and 53, twelve ampoule vials Bacterial Vaccines each.

These items are usually seasonable and are used most frequently during epidemics. For this reason it is very desirable that the physician should make his own selection. In absence of specifications, however, we will supply items best suited for general use at the time of purchase.

SEPARATE PARTS AND REPAIRS

Adapter Butts.

Order No.

- 101 Lilly Adapter Butt, nickel-plated.
- 102 Lilly Adapter Butt, gold-plated.

Finger Rests.

- 110 Finger Rest, for Lilly Aseptic 2 c.c. Syringe, nickel-plated.
- 111 Finger Rest, for Lilly Aseptic 2 c.c. Syringe, gold-plated.
- 114 Finger Rest, for Lilly Aseptic Tuberculin Syringe.
- 116 Finger Rest, for Lilly Aseptic 10 c.c. Antitoxin Syringe.

Needles.

- 130 Needle, Standard, 24 gauge, 3/4 inch.
- 131 Needle, Standard, 24 gauge, gold-plated, 3/4 inch.
- 134 Needle, Standard, 26 gauge, 5/8 inch.
- 135 Needle, Standard, 26 gauge, gold-plated, 5/8 inch.
- 150 Needle, Tuberculin, 24 gauge, 3/4 inch.
- 152 Needle, Tuberculin, 26 gauge, 1/2 inch.
- 160 Needle, Antitoxin, 20 gauge, 1-1/4 inches.
- 162 Needle, Antitoxin, 22 gauge, 1-1/4 inches.
- 170 Needle, Platinum, 24 gauge, 3/4 inch.
- 172 Needle, Platinum, 36 gauge, 5/8 inch.

Needle Wires, No. 120.

Standard Wire cleaners for hypodermic needles.

Syringes.

- 200 2 c.c. Hypodermic Syringe complete without case, barrel, plunger, 2 needles, finger rest and adapter butt.
- 201 2 c.c. Lilly Aseptic Glass Syringe, Barrel and Plunger only.
- 202 2 c.c. Lilly Aseptic Glass Syringe Plunger.
- 203 2 c.c. Lilly Aseptic Glass Syringe Barrel.
- 210 10 c.c. Aseptic Glass Antitoxin Syringe, Complete with 2 needles, but without case.
- 211 10 c.c. Lilly Aseptic Glass Antitoxin Syringe, Barrel and Plunger only.
- 212 10 c.c. Lilly Aseptic Glass Antitoxin Syringe Plunger.
- 213 10 c.c. Lilly Aseptic Glass Antitoxin Syringe Barrel.
- 224 1 c.c. Aseptic Glass Tuberculin Syringe. Complete with 2 needles, but without case.
- 225 Lilly Aseptic Glass Tuberculin Syringe Barrel and Plunger only.
- 226 Lilly Aseptic Glass Tuberculin Syringe Plunger.
- 227 Lilly Aseptic Glass Tuberculin Syringe Barrel.
- 230 Complete Iletin Syringe with two standard needles.
- 231 Iletin Syringe Barrel.
- 232 Iletin Syringe Plunger.

CARE OF SYRINGES, NEEDLES, CASES AND CASE PARTS

The Syringe.

The syringe should be sterilized immediately before giving the injection.

Boiling in soft water or autoclaving will insure sterilization. For sterilizing, the plunger should be removed from barrel of the syringe and the two parts placed separately in cold water, which is then brought to the boiling point and boiled for several minutes. If the glass parts are placed directly into boiling water, or if the barrel containing the plunger is boiled, breakage may occur, due to unequal expansion of the glass parts. Sticky or gummy materials should not be allowed to dry in the barrel or on the plunger. The syringe should be washed out after using in order to remove all dissolved material before it is put away. If this precaution is not observed the plunger may

become stuck in the barrel and cause breakage on its subsequent removal. The syringe parts are ground so accurately that a very small amount of foreign matter between the plunger and the side of the barrel may cause this binding and breakage.

The Needle.

The needle should be sterilized by boiling. It should possess a sharp point and the aperture should be kept open at all times, using for this purpose the fine wire which accompanies all Lilly Aseptic Needles.

The Adapter Butt.

The Lilly Adapter Butt makes the Lilly Aseptic All-Glass Syringe a universal syringe. While the "slip-on" needle is quite generally used, the old style threaded needle still finds favor with some practitioners. The Adapter Butt will accommodate this threaded-type needle, and will give complete satisfaction. The Adapter Butt is included in all Lilly Aseptic Cases, except cases No. 56 and No. 60.

Lilly Aseptic Cases.

The Lilly Aseptic Case is readily sterilized as a whole or any of its removable parts may be made sterile in the usual manner. The heavy plating is an excellent guard against rusting, and insures a handsome container at all times. All inside parts are removable and replaceable at slight expense.

SOAPS

Antiseptic, Ethereal Solution (Solution No. 2).

In 1/4 pint, 1 pint and 1 gallon bottles.

Diamond Antiseptic.

A germicidal soap of marked detergent value and delicately perfumed. For surgical and toilet use. Contains Mercuric Iodide, 1 percent. Literature on request.

In boxes of 1 dozen cakes.

Liquid Soap.

A pure Liquid Soap, in specially designed Hour Glass pattern bottles. Literature on request.

In 4-ounce avdp., 10-ounce avdp., bottles and 1-gallon containers.

Liquid Soap Display Sets.

This is a set containing one and one-half dozen 4-ounce bottles. One-quarter dozen 10-ounce bottles. One dozen sample (2-ounce) bottles. A handsome plaque for counter display and a liberal amount of advertising matter.

Liquid Shampoo.

In 4-ounce display bottles only. See Page 177.

Soft Soap, U. S. P.

A pure nearly colorless soft soap, made from refined cottonseed oil. Occasionally designated as "Green Soap."

In 1-lb. and 5-lb. containers.



SODA FOUNTAIN REQUISITES

Preparations listed under this heading are intended as flavoring for carbonated and other fountain beverages. They are made from selected materials and have proven uniformly satisfactory.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles unless otherwise specified.

Acid Phosphates, Liquid.

Supplied also in 5-gallon containers.

Birch Beer Extract.

For making Syrup Birch Beer or Birch Beer for use at the soda fountain. Eight fluid ounces make one gallon of Syrup.

Coffee Extract.

Prepared from freshly roasted coffee berries and designed specially for making syrup for fountain use. One fluid ounce makes one pint of Syrup.

Lemon Soluble Extract, Terpeneless.

For making syrup for fountain use. One fluid ounce makes one gallon of Syrup.

Lime Juice and Kola, Concentrated.

For making syrup for fountain use. Five fluid ounces make one pint of Syrup.

Orange Soluble Extract, Terpeneless.

For making syrup for fountain use. One and one-half fluid ounces make one gallon Syrup.

Root Beer Extract.

The fine quality of this popular flavor is obtained by the blending of carefully selected oils. The extract may be used for preparing syrup for the soda fountain or making root beer for carbonating in tanks or for bottling. Four and one-half fluid ounces make one gallon of Syrup. Full directions accompany each bottle.

Sarsaparilla Compound, Flavor.

For making syrup for fountain use. Four fluid ounces make one gallon of Syrup.

Tonkanilla, Lilly.

A compound flavoring of Vanillin and Coumarin, with Tonka, Vanilla, Sugar and Sugar Coloring. A special preparation for use in ices, ice cream, syrups, etc. Two fluid ounces make one gallon of Syrup.

Vanilla Extract, see Page 187.

Vanilla Tincture, see Page 166.

Vanilla with Tonka.

Prepared from true Vanilla and Tonka Beans and designed to supply a demand for a more pronounced flavor than vanilla imparts.

Sodium Salicylate, from Natural Acid.

This salt is prepared from salicylic acid obtained from oil of birch, or oil of gaultheria, and is preferred by many physicians to the synthetic product. See Acid Salicylic, from Natural Oil, Page 163.

Dose—5 to 30 grs. (0.325 to 2 Gm.)

Supplied in ounce, 4-ounce, 8-ounce and pound bottles.

Sodium Tauro-Glycocholate.

Sodium Tauro-Glycocholate is a purified mixture of the essential bile salts. It is a true cholagogue, is laxative and has intestinal antiseptic properties.

Dose—5 to 10 grs. (0.325 to 0.65 Gm.)

Supplied in ounce bottles.

Solantin.

A soluble, antiseptic dusting powder.

Contains in one ounce:

Acetoform (Chloroform Derivative).....	4-3/8 grs.
Magnesium Sulphate, Exsic.....	88 grs.
Boric Acid.....	262 grs.
Alum.....	78 grs.

With Thymol, Methyl Salicylate and Cinnamic Aldehyde.

Apply dry as a protective; or use one teaspoonful in 1 pint of warm water as a douche or spray for inflamed mucous membranes.

Spiritex. Contains Alcohol, 75 percent.

Spiritex contains pure alcohol denatured and scented by ingredients that render it unfit for internal use but leave it harmless and non-irritant when applied to the skin.

It is a superior preparation for use in giving alcohol baths and rubs, replacing the plain alcohol formerly available for this purpose. As a rubbing fluid for bed-ridden patients, to relieve fatigue, invigorate the skin and prevent bedsores, Spiritex is unexcelled.

For external use only.



SPIRITS

Ammonia, Aromatic, U. S. P.

Stimulant and restorative.

Dose—1/4 to 1 dram (1 to 4 c.c.) in half a glass of water, repeated as required.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Camphor, U. S. P.

Respiratory and vasomotor stimulant, calmative and gastric sedative.

Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.2 to 2 c.c.)

Supplied in pint bottles.

Nitroglycerin (Spirit of Glyceryl Trinitrate), U. S. P.

Circulatory sedative and vasodilator. Indicated in certain forms of heart disease, angina pectoris, asthma, neuralgia, convulsions, etc.

Dose—1 to 3 mins. (0.06 to 0.18 c.c.)

Supplied in ounce, 1/4-pint, 1/2-pint and pint bottles.

Peppermint, U. S. P.

Stimulant and carminative. Used in flatulent colic, nausea and gastralgia.

Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.3 to 2 c.c.)

Supplied in pint bottles.

Strontium Salicylate, from Natural Acid.

Antirheumatic and antipyretic. Indicated in rheumatism, gout and acute febrile diseases.

Dose—5 to 30 mins. (0.325 to 2 Gm.)

Supplied in ounce and 4-ounce bottles.

Succus Alterans.

A purely vegetable alterative, made from fresh, undried drugs gathered in season. Succus Alterans represents the favorite formula of Dr. George W. McDade, of Montgomery, Alabama, who first called the attention of the medical profession to the special merits of this combination of vegetable alteratives. He found that this preparation gave more prompt and satisfactory results in certain blood and skin diseases and in chronic lymphatic glandular disorders than any other combination known. Dr. J. Marion Sims also became convinced of its unusual merits and advised his medical friends to use it. For more than thirty years Succus Alterans has had the hearty endorsement of the medical profession as the best of all vegetable alteratives.

Succus Alterans is a tonic alterative and its use is indicated in eczema, psoriasis, chronic rheumatic conditions, chronic catarrhal affections, anemia and as an adjunct or intermediary treatment to mercury and the iodides in the treatment of syphilis. While Succus Alterans contains no iodides it is compatible with them and in fact makes a very good vehicle for their administration.

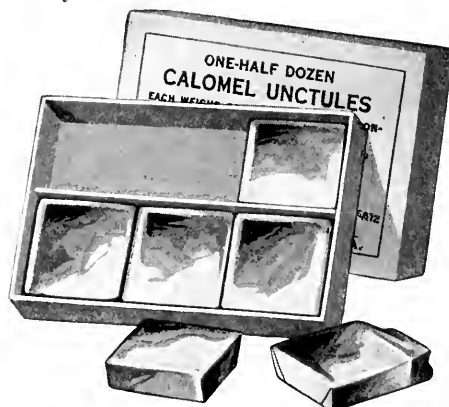
Dose—1 teaspoonful in water three times a day either before or after meals, and this dose gradually increased to one tablespoonful. When necessary to take Succus Alterans for several weeks it is advisable to discontinue the treatment for one week in each month.

Special literature sent on request.

Supplied in pint bottles only.

Unctules, Calomel.

Calomel Unctules are small blocks of solid ointment, each containing 30 grains of Calomel. They soften readily at body temperature and may be rubbed entirely into the skin.



Investigations by Dr. J. F. Schamberg in the Dermatological Research Laboratories at Philadelphia demonstrated that Calomel applied as an inunction is absorbed through the skin equally as well as blue ointment. Dr. Schamberg recommended that Calomel inunction be used to supplant the unclean blue ointment rubbings.

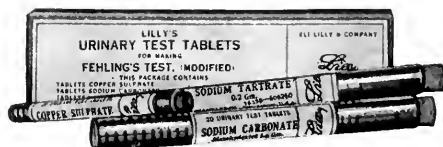
Calomel Unctules are clean, effective, convenient, stable and to be preferred to mercurial ointment.

Supplied in boxes of six Unctules.

Urinary Test Tablets.

These tablets offer a convenient and reliable means for carrying out the more important steps in the examination of urine. Literature describing their use will be mailed upon request. See also Page 294.

The Fehling's Test tablets are supplied in boxes containing one tube each of Copper Sulphate, Sodium Carbonate and Sodium Tartrate tablets. These boxes are convenient for carrying in the emergency bag and enable the physician to make this test at the bedside.



The following urinary test tablets are supplied in tubes of 20 tablets:

Copper Sulphate, 0.048 Gm. (No. 1428).

Sodium Bicarbonate (No. 1432).

Sodium Carbonate, Monohydrated, 0.16 Gm. (No. 1433).

Sodium Phosphate, Monobasic, 0.04 Gm. (No. 1434).

Sodium Tartrate, 0.2 Gm. (No. 1435).

Literature on request.

Urodiuretic.

Lithium Citrate.....	10 grs.
Hexamethylenamine.....	24 grs.
Couch Grass.....	120 grs.
Corn Silk.....	80 grs.
Asparagus Root.....	60 grs.
Broom Tops.....	40 grs.
Hair Cap Moss.....	40 grs.

Diuretic, demulcent and urinary antiseptic. A valuable combination for treating inflammation of the genitourinary tract, especially those cases caused by deposition of uric acid or urates in the pelvis of the kidney. Of equal service in cystitis, lithemia, gouty conditions, etc.

Dose—1 to 2 drams (4 to 8 c.c.) three or four times a day.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Vanilla Extract, Lilly.

A pure Vanilla Extract free from artificial color and flavor, representing in 100 c.c. 10 grams of best quality Vanilla Beans.

It is well adapted for use in the preparation of soda-fountain syrup, for flavoring ice cream and for culinary purposes.

Supplied in ounce, 2-ounce, pint and gallon bottles.



Vanishing Cream, Lilly.

An elegant article for toilet use, pleasantly perfumed and free from the objectionable features of a grease cream. It cleans and softens the skin and protects it from the results of exposure. It should be rubbed in thoroughly after which talcum or face powder can be applied. Should be used night and morning and also before and after an open air journey or other exposure to the weather.

Supplied in 2-ounce opal jars.

•Veterinary Hypodermic Tablet Pocket Case.

This is a small compact leather case containing twelve tubes of twelve tablets each. This selection of tablets is designed to meet the normal requirements of the

•Narcotic order required.



practicing veterinarian. The dosage is exact and the tablets are quickly soluble.

Arecoline Hydrobromide, 1/4 gr., 1/2 gr.

Atropine Sulphate, 1/4 gr. and 1/2 gr.

Lobeline Sulphate, 1/20 gr.

Pilocarpine Hydrochloride, 1/2 gr.

Morphine Sulphate, 1 gr.

Nitroglycerin, 1/5 gr.

Physostigmine Salicylate, 1/2 gr.

Pilocarpine Hydrobromide, 1 gr.

Strychnine Sulphate, 1/4 gr. and 1/2 gr.

Yerbazin, Lilly.

For disguising the bitter taste of quinine. Yerbazin will effectively disguise the bitterness of quinine in almost any proportion. A convenient prescription is:

Yerbazin, Lilly.....fl. oz. ij

Quinine Sulphate.....grs. xxxii

This will give two grains of quinine sulphate to the dose of one dram, although the amount of quinine may be increased if desired. The mixture may be made with mortar and pestle, or by shaking in a partly filled bottle. A swallow of water should be taken immediately after administration.

Supplied in pint and gallon bottles.

Zinc Stearate, U. S. P., Powdered.

Antiseptic and mild astringent. A white, almost impalpable powder, specially suitable for use as a dusting powder for the skin and in the treatment of burns, sores, prickly heat, chafes, etc.

Supplied in ounce safety sprinkler-top containers and in ounce and pound bottles.

Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid.

Zinc Stearate, 85 per cent.; Boric Acid, 15 per cent.

Antiseptic and vulnerary. The addition of Boric Acid to Zinc Stearate enhances its value to a marked degree in the treatment and dressing of wounds, burns, eczemas, skin irritations, etc.

Used as a dusting powder.

Supplied in ounce automatically closing, safety sprinkler-top containers and pound bottles.

Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid, Scented, see Borozin, Page 166.

The new safety sprinkler-top makes it impossible to spill the contents.



Gland Products

DESICCATED GLANDS, Ampoules, Pulvules and Tablets are of the highest quality. Where standards are known they are used in the processes of manufacture and where they have not been definitely established, procedures of manufacture are followed as determined by the Lilly Research Laboratories, constantly subject to research development.

Desiccated Glands

Corpus Luteum. In 1 ounce bottles.

Indicated in the nausea of pregnancy, in certain types of amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea and disturbances of the menopause. Dose—2 to 5 grains, when given as desiccated gland powder.

Mammary Substance. In 1 ounce bottles.

Made from lactating glands of edible animals. Used as a galactagog, also used in menorrhagia, since it antagonizes ovarian hyperactivity. Dose—2 to 30 grains.

Orchic (Testicular) Substance. In 1 ounce bottles.

The internal secretion of the testes is believed to come from the interstitial cells of Leydig. The total gland is here used, to include the sperm cells. Used for homostimulation; for types of eunuchoid growth disturbance, in impotence and neurasthenia. Dose—2 to 10 grains.

Ovarian Substance (Whole Ovary). In 1 ounce bottles.

The entire gland substance includes the corpus luteum. Used in retarded puberty, natural or surgical menopause, vomiting of pregnancy, infantile genital development, amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea and neurasthenia. Dose—5 grains.

Ovarian Residue (Ovary without corpus luteum). In 1 ounce bottles.

Used in infantile female genital development, in sterility, amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea.

Parathyroid (Not offered in substance), 1/10 gr., in bottles of 100.

Each tablet represents 3/5 gr. fresh gland.

Used in duodenal and peptic ulcer; in varicose ulcer, according to Grove and Vines (British Med. Jour. for May 20, 1922), who state that parathyroid gland given internally causes a rise of ionized calcium in the blood. Used in paralysis agitans, tetony and sprue.

Pineal (Not offered in substance), 1/2 gr. in bottles of 100.

Each tablet represents 1/2 gr. fresh gland.

Used experimentally in retarded mental development of children. Dose—1/2 gr. three times daily.

Pituitary, Anterior Lobe. In 1 ounce bottles.

Used in dystrophia adiposogenitalis (Fröhlich's disease), amenorrhea, irregular menstruation, sterility and in certain types of obesity. Dose—2 to 5 grains.

Pituitary, Posterior Lobe, Not offered in substance, 1/10 gr. tablets. In bottles of 100.

Given in obesity, drowsiness, impotency, etc. Dose—1 or 2 tablets.

Pituitary, Whole Gland. In 1 ounce bottles.

Used in infantilism, obesity and asthenia. Dose—2 grs. average.

Placenta. In 1 ounce bottles.

Used as a galactagog and in chronic metritis and subinvolution of the uterus. Often combined with mammary substance. Dose—5 to 15 grs.

Suprarenal. In 1 ounce bottles.

Used in myasthenia and Addison's disease. Dose—2 grs.

Thymus. In 1 ounce bottles.

Used in arthritis, rachitis, chlorosis and malnutrition. Dose—2 grs.

Thyroid, U. S. P. In 1 ounce bottles.

Used in treating cretinism, myxedema, obesity, arthritis, psoriasis, and other disorders due to hypothyroidism. Contains not less than 0.17 percent, and not more than 0.23 percent iodine.

Ampoules of Gland Extracts.

No. 40—Corpus Luteum Extract, 1 c.c.

1 c.c. represents 0.2 Gm. (3 grs.) desiccated corpus luteum.

In boxes of 6.

No. 177—Ovarian Extract (Whole Ovary), 1 c.c., (10 grs.)

1 c.c. represents 10 grs. (0.65 Gm.) fresh ovarian substance, including corpus luteum.

In boxes of 6 and 12.

No. 195—Ovarian Extract (Whole Ovary), 1 c.c., (31 grs.)

1 c.c. represents 31 grs. (2 Gm.) fresh ovarian substance, including corpus luteum.

In boxes of 12.

No. 196—Ovarian Residue Extract, 1 c.c.

1 c.c. represents 31 grs. (2 Gm.) fresh ovarian substance without corpus luteum.

In boxes of 12.

No. 117—Pituitary Extract, Lilly, Obstetrical, 1/2 c.c. Physiologically standardized.

In boxes of 6.



URINE SUGAR TEST OUTFIT NO. 1 is a great convenience to physicians and pharmacists. Each set is in a compact, portable case and consists of 100 c.c. Benedict's quantitative test solution, 100 capsules of sodium carbonate, one alcohol lamp, two pyrex test tubes, one test tube holder, 1 c.c. Ostwald pipette, two pipettes especially graduated to read directly the percentage of sugar in the urine.

Among other Lilly Items of interest in treating diabetes are: the Lilly Insulin Syringe, doubly graduated by units; Ampoules Glucose, 50 percent, 10 grams in 20 c.c.; Tablets Saccharin Soluble and Plain Agar, Granular, without sugar. Further details will be found under appropriate headings.



No. 118—Pituitary Extract, Lilly, Obstetrical, 1 c.c. Physiologically standardized.
In boxes of 6.

Important Notice—Obstetrical Pituitary Extract is not merely ordinary Pituitary Extract half the strength of Surgical Pituitary Extract. The active principles are different, when manufactured by Eli Lilly and Company. The Obstetrical Pituitary Extract contains the uterus stimulating principle of the posterior lobe of the pituitary body, physiologically standardized. Indicated in uterine inertia, postpartum hemorrhage and subinvolution of the uterus; also intestinal paralysis or atony and in shock, or other conditions to increase blood pressure, but Surgical Extract Pituitary is much to be preferred for the latter conditions suggested. Dose—0.2 to 1 c.c.



No. 119—Pituitary Extract, Surgical, 1 c.c. Physiologically standardized.
In boxes of 6.

Surgical Extract Pituitary is physiologically standardized and contains the blood pressure raising principle of the posterior lobe of fresh pituitary glands and is much more active than Obstetrical Extract Pituitary. It must always be used with caution. Indicated in intestinal paralysis, or atony, diabetes insipidus, and to maintain or increase pressure in

shock, pneumonia and postoperative cases. It is contraindicated in high blood pressure, in exophthalmic goiter, and should not be used in obstetrical practice unless given in very small dosage, as 1/4 to 1/2 c.c. Dose—3 to 16 minims.

Pulvules (Filled Capsules) of Desiccated Glands.

No. 103—Corpus Luteum, Desic., 2 grs.

In bottles of 50 and 100.

No. 104—Corpus Luteum, Desic., 5 grs.

In bottles of 50 and 100 and supplied in pink capsules, if designated.

No. 135—Mammary Substance, Desic., 5 grs.

In bottles of 50.



No. 143—Ovarian Residue, Desic., 5 grs.

In bottles of 50.

No. 144—Ovarian Substance (Whole Ovary) Desic., 5 grs.

In bottles of 100.

No. 155—Placenta, Desic., 5 grs.

In bottles of 100.

No. 185—Suprarenal, Desic., 2 grs.

In bottles of 100.

No. 192—Thymus, Desic., 2 grs.

In bottles of 100.

No. 193—Thyroid, Desic., U. S. P., 1 gr.

In bottles of 100 and 1000.

No. 194—Thyroid, Desic., U. S. P., 2 grs.

In bottles of 100 and 1000.

Tablets of Desiccated Glands.

No. 598—Corpus Luteum, 2 grs.

In bottles of 50 and 100.

No. 599—Corpus Luteum, 5 grs.

In bottles of 50 and 100.

No. 983—Orchic Substance, 5 grs.

In bottles of 100.

No. 985—Ovarian Residue, 5 grs.

In bottles of 50.

No. 986—Ovarian Substance, 2 grs.

In bottles of 100.

No. 987—Ovarian Substance, 5 grs.

In bottles of 100.

No. 988—Ovarian Substance, 5 grs.

In bottles of 100.

No. 1004—Parathyroid, 1/10 gr.

Each tablet represents 3/5 gr. fresh gland.

In bottles of 100.

No. 1070—Pineal, 1/2 gr.

Each tablet represents 1/2 gr. fresh gland.

In bottles of 100.

No. 1071—Pituitary, Anterior Lobe, 2-1/2 grs.

In bottles of 50 and 100.

No. 1072—Pituitary, Anterior Lobe, 5 grs.

In bottles of 50 and 100.

No. 1073—Pituitary, Posterior Lobe, 1/10 gr.

In bottles of 100.

No. 1075—Pituitary, Whole Gland, 1 gr.

In bottles of 50.

No. 1380—Suprarenal, U. S. P., 2 grs.

In bottles of 100.

No. 1393—Thymus, 2 grs.

In bottles of 100.

No. 1395—Thyroid, U. S. P., 1/10 gr.

In bottles of 100 and 1000.

No. 1396—Thyroid, U. S. P., 1/5 gr.

In bottles of 100 and 1000.



No. 1398—Thyroid, U. S. P., 3/5 gr.

In bottles of 100 and 1000.

No. 1399—Thyroid, U. S. P., 1 gr.

In bottles of 100 and 1000.

No. 1400—Thyroid, U. S. P., 1 gr.

In bottles of 100 and 1000.

No. 1401—Thyroid, U. S. P., 2 grs.

In bottles of 100 and 1000.

No. 1402—Thyroid, U. S. P., 2 grs.

In bottles of 100 and 1000.

Specialized Products

Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac, Lilly

UNCOATED—DISINTEGRATING—PERMIT
LARGE DOSES BY MOUTH WITH
NEITHER VOMITING NOR
NAUSEA

The use of ipecac, since its discovery 400 years ago, has been greatly restricted on account of the nausea and vomiting induced when it is administered orally.



Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac obviate this difficulty. They represent an adsorption compound of ipecac alkaloids made possible by a form of aluminum silicate with peculiar properties. This compound produces neither vomiting nor nausea. It passes through the stomach unchanged and liberates the ipecac alkaloids in the intestinal tract. In this form large doses of ipecac can be taken. Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac provide the most effectual method ever devised for giving ipecac by mouth. These tablets have the added advantage of being uncoated and disintegrating. Each tablet contains the alkaloids from ten grains of U. S. P. Ipecac.

In the treatment of amebic dysentery and

pyorrhoea where it is desired to obtain the endamebicidal action of the ipecac alkaloids, emetine and cephaeline, Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac are convenient to administer and are therapeutically effective. They are useful in bronchitis, asthma, croup, and in spastic conditions of the gastro-intestinal tract. Ipecac is an anti-spasmodic and relaxant of smooth muscle.

Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac are supplied in bottles of 40 and 500 tablets. Alcresta Powder of Ipecac, each grain of which represents 2 grains Ipecac, U. S. P., is also supplied in 1-2-ounce and 4-ounce bottles.

Coco-Quinine

In Coco-Quinine is offered a truly palatable preparation which supplies unchanged quinine sulphate crystals suspended in a bland, chocolate-flavored, syrupy medium. The taste is completely



Under the lens
the crystals of
Quinine Sulphate
are easily visible

disguised and no bitterness is evident. "A child will take it and lick the spoon."

The intense bitterness of quinine is proverbial, and pills and capsules of quinine sulphate have been tried in attempts to disguise it. These are not satisfactory because small children and many adults as well cannot take them; furthermore, their absorption is retarded. Such objections are not valid where Coco-Quinine is used.

Each average teaspoonful (ninety-six minims) of Coco-Quinine contains two grains of quinine sulphate, the crystals being visible under the lens and seen as suspended in the medium.

THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC MALARIA

The standard treatment for chronic malaria which has been devised after three years of malaria control work in Bolivar and Sunflower counties, Miss., under the auspices of the International Health Board and the Mississippi State Board of Health may briefly be summarized as follows: *For adults, give 10 grains of quinine sulphate every night before retiring for a period of eight weeks.*

The dose for children is less, and in terms of Coco-Quinine may be stated to be,

1/4	teaspoonful	for children under 1 yr.
1/2	"	" " " of 1 yr.
1	"	" " " 2 yrs.
1-1/2	"	" " " 3 and 4 yrs.
2	"	" " " 5, 6 and 7 yrs.
3	"	" " " 8, 9 and 10 yrs.
1	tablespoonful	" " " 11 to 14 yrs.

These daily doses may be given at one time or they may be divided and given in two doses during the day. Do not miss a single day's treatment for the full eight weeks.

Do not stop giving Coco-Quinine when the symptoms of malaria disappear but continue for eight weeks in order to prevent relapse or recurrence of the malaria and to cure the carriers of the disease.

Coco-Quinine is supplied in 3-ounce, pint and gallon bottles.

Diamond Antiseptics

Diamond Antiseptics are tablets of Mercury Bichloride, diamond in shape and packaged in diamond shaped bottles. They are made in three colors, white, blue or red (in the large size the colors are white, blue or pink).

There is no chance of mistaking them for headache or other tablets for internal administration, even in the dark. The diamond shaped bottles have, as an additional safeguard, corrugated edges.

One size supplied is round. This is known as Antiseptic, Bernay's, Small, Round, in either white, blue or red colors. The formula of this tablet is as follows:

Corrosive Sublimate.....	1.82 grs.
Citric Acid.....	0.87 grs.

One tablet dissolved in four fluid ounces of water makes a 1 to 1000 solution of mercury bichloride, an antiseptic solution, for external use.

Antiseptic, Diamond, Bernay's (Small), are white, blue or red diamond shaped tablets, in bottles of 20, 100, 500 or 1000. Each tablet contains Mercury Bichloride, 1.82 grains and one tablet dissolved in four ounces of water makes a 1 to 1000 solution.

Antiseptic, Diamond (Large), are white, blue or pink and are supplied in bottles of 6, 25, 100, 1000 and 1 pound. Each tablet



contains Mercury Bichloride, 7.3 grains. One tablet dissolved in 1 pint of water makes a 1 to 1000 solution.

Digiglusin

Digiglusin is a product containing the total glucosides from digitalis leaves. It is standardized, uniform and permanent. It is supplied in tablet form, each tablet representing 15 minims standardized Tr. Digitalis, U. S. P. Said in another way, each tablet represents one "cat unit".

Liquid forms of digitalis can be standardized and dispensed. In fact, the tincture is perhaps the most popular form of the drug

in use. But all liquid forms tend to deteriorate in strength, at what particular time it cannot always be foretold. If liquid products do deteriorate, then the patient does not get the exact dose measured out.



In addition, there is error inherent in the size of the drops and because they must be counted in preparing the dose.

Diglugin tablets are always the same in strength, uniformity and permanency. They represent physiologically standardized accuracy and will not change. The activity of digitalis is in the glucosides. Practically every physician in practice uses digitalis in some form and knows, of course, the effect of digitalis on blood pressure, which can be easily tested. Diglugin tablets are supplied in bottles of 40 and 500.

Iletin (Insulin, Lilly)

Iletin (Insulin, Lilly) is the name given by Eli Lilly and Company to the Insulin made by them under license granted by the University of Toronto, Canada. It is made from the *islet* tissue of animal pancreas—hence the name I-letin.

Insulin may be defined as the active principle, internal secretion or hormone secreted by the cells composing the Islands of Langerhans in the pancreas which activates or controls sugar metabolism in the body.

The chemical identity or composition of Insulin has not been determined, but it is probably a proteose or mixture of proteoses. It is precipitated by certain acids and its activity destroyed by alkalis. It is also destroyed by the enzymes, pepsin and trypsin. As supplied under the name Iletin (Insulin, Lilly) it is stable and will keep at room temperature without apparent deterioration. Iletin (Insulin, Lilly) is standardized by testing on rabbits and subse-

quently tried in well-controlled clinical cases of diabetes before it is placed on the market. Its strength is designated in units, each unit being sufficient to enable the average case of diabetes to utilize 1.5 to 2 grams of additional carbohydrate.

Iletin (Insulin, Lilly) is supplied in sterile aqueous solution in rubber-capped ampoule-vials, for hypodermic use. It is indicated in the treatment of diabetes mellitus.

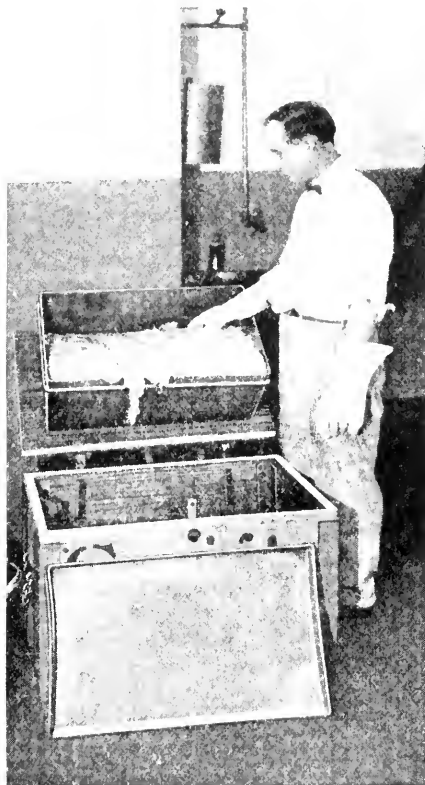
Diabetes mellitus is due to a defective functioning of the island cells of the pancreas and a consequent deficiency in the blood stream and body tissues of Insulin. As a result of the deficient supply of Insulin in the body, the liver fails to form and store glycogen properly and the muscles fail to utilize sufficient carbohydrates for the body needs. As a secondary result excessive fats are incompletely oxidized and accumulate in the blood and tissues as oxybutyric and diacetic acids and acetone, thus producing the conditions of ketosis, acidosis and diabetic coma. The accumulation in the blood and body fluids of sugar, acids and incompletely oxidized products of metabolism lead to the signs of diabetes—fatigue, thirst, hunger, itching, neuritis, impairment of vision, arteriosclerosis, loss of weight, excessive urination and glycosuria.

The treatment of diabetes consists in giving the patient sufficient carbohydrate, protein and fat in a properly balanced diet to maintain the desired body weight and at the same time prevent glycosuria, acidosis and excessive sugar in the blood. It is possible to do this with diet alone only in the mild cases. More advanced cases will do well only when given sufficient Insulin, the amount being determined in each individual case, and this depending on the severity of the disease, the diet of the patient and the work or activity performed.

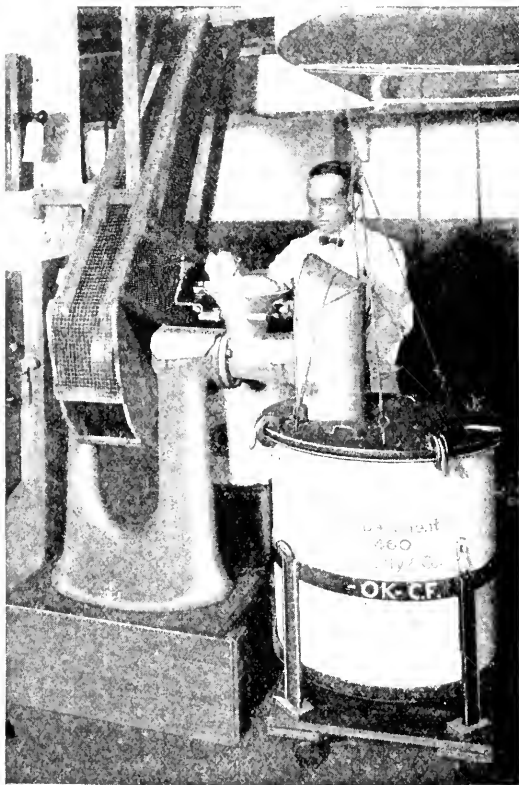
In most cases of diabetes, one dose of Iletin (Insulin, Lilly) per day will be sufficient, but in the severe cases two or even three injections may be necessary or more desirable. These injections should be given at a definite time in relation to the meals—usually one-half hour preceding the meal.

The proper administration of Iletin (Insulin, Lilly) enables a diabetic to take sufficient food for his daily needs and to maintain a normal weight. It enables a diabetic child to grow and gain weight in a

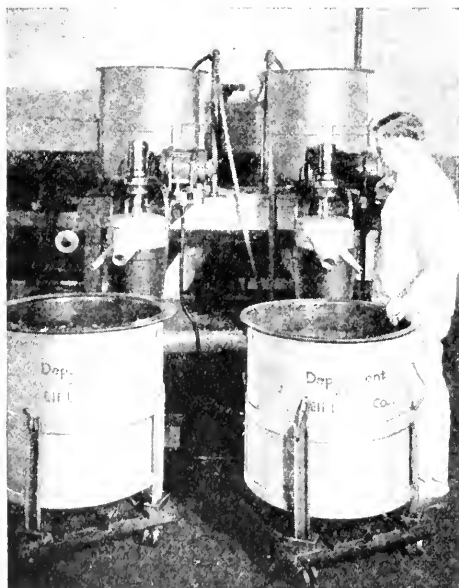
SCENES IN THE ILETIN LABORATORY



Pancreas glands as they arrive from the packing houses are carefully examined.



Before the alcoholic extraction the pancreas glands are run through grinders.



Tanks of extracted alcoholic liquid awaiting clarification by centrifuge.



The clarification of the alcoholic extract by centrifuge.

normal manner. It frees the diabetic from excessive thirst, hunger and urination. It relieves the itching so common in diabetes, and checks or ameliorates many of the other conditions which frequently complicate this disease. Its use prevents severe acidosis and in diabetic coma it is an emergency measure which saves many lives.

The discovery of Insulin and its application in the treatment of diabetes and acidosis marks the greatest advance in scientific medicine for many years. Eli Lilly and Company are gratified in having been selected by its discoverers to join them in the scientific development, improvement and distribution of this valuable product.

Literature describing its use will be sent on request. Iletin (Insulin, Lilly) is supplied in 5 c.c. and 10 c.c. ampoule-vials and in three strengths, designated as U-10, U-20 and U-40 and containing respectively 10, 20 and 40 units per c.c., or 50, 100 and 200 units per 5 c.c. vial and 100, 200 and 400 units per 10 c.c. vial. The concentration in the 10 c.c. vial is the same as it is in the 5 c.c. vial bearing the same designation. The 10 c.c. vial contains twice the quantity of material contained in the 5 c.c. vial and at a slightly lower price. Iletin (Insulin, Lilly) is always given hypodermically.



Lilly's Cod Liver Oil

This oil is the highest quality of Lofoten Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, and is biologically tested. Each fluid ounce contains not less than 600 units of Vitamin A, equivalent to

the Vitamin A content of about 100 ounces of the best butter or of three to four pounds of spinach or other fresh green vegetable. As measured by the "growth resumption" method of Zilva, Miura and Hjort, each ounce contains not less than 10,000 units of Vitamin A.

Cod Liver Oil also contains certain elements of stimulative and reconstructive power such as iodine, bromine, phosphorus and sulphur. It is one of the most easily digested and assimilable fats employed in therapeutics and has been used therapeutically, according to Hess, for one hundred years. The illustration on this page shows the unique fish bottle container which is used exclusively for Lilly's Cod Liver Oil. It is a 1-pint bottle.

Lilly's Liquid Blaud and Combinations

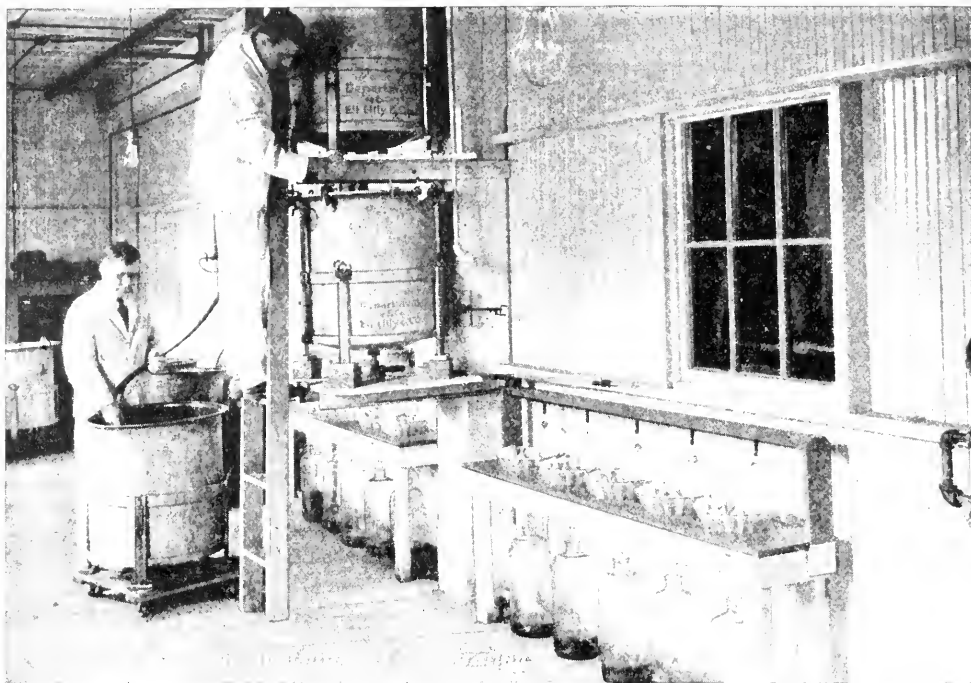
There is no fact more firmly established in therapeutics than the reconstructive action of iron in those conditions characterized by a deficiency of that element. Iron is not only a constituent of the hemoglobin but it is present in most of the cells of the body.

While the most brilliant results perhaps follow its administration in chlorosis, it undoubtedly has a most beneficial effect in other diseases in which there are anemia, poor appetite and diminished body weight as in tuberculosis and in convalescence from infectious diseases such as scarlet fever, malaria, typhoid fever, influenza and hook-worm disease.

Clinical experience has abundantly demonstrated the efficacy and indispensability of inorganic iron in the treatment of anemias of various kinds; so that the medical profession today depends upon inorganic iron, preferably ferrous carbonate, to restore the blood to its normal state.

Menghini, of Bologna, is said to have been the first to describe the occurrence of iron in the blood, in the year 1747. Since that time a voluminous literature has accumulated on the subject of iron in the blood and organs in both normal and pathologic conditions of the body. We are still in doubt, however, about the answers to some of the questions that have been raised by studies on the assimilation, effects and excretion of iron as well as its relative propor-

SCENES IN THE ILETIN LABORATORY



*Labeling and Packaging
the Finished Product*

tions in the hemoglobin, blood and organs of the body.

It may be well to say that the absorption of iron probably occurs in the entire intestinal tract, though the duodenum undoubtedly absorbs the greater portion. Iron passes into the lacteals, through the mesenteric lymph glands and the thoracic duct into the blood.

Iron is largely stored in the liver, bone marrow and spleen.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY

December 1st, 1904, a commission of physicians representing the United States Army, the United States Marine Hospital Service and the Health Department of Porto Rico made a report of an investigation of anemia, due to the hookworm in Porto Rico.

In the report it is stated that ferrous carbonate was found to give the best results of all reconstructive iron treatments tried. Bland's Pills and Vallet's Mass (each containing ferrous carbonate) were studied in comparison with the best known and most widely used of the organic iron preparations.

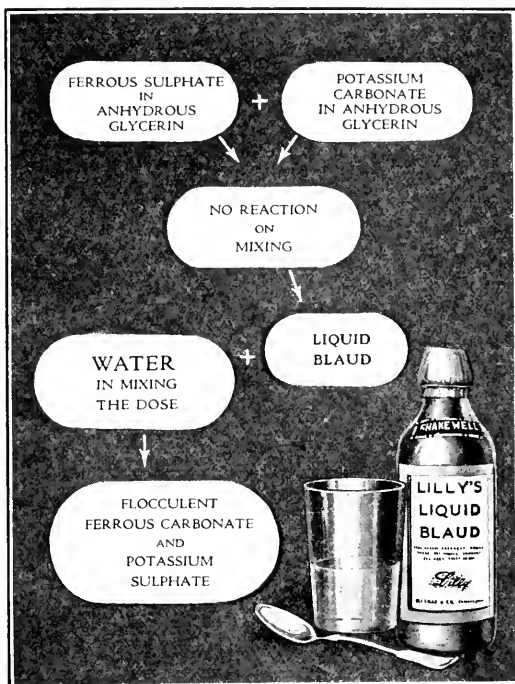
The commission states that it is quite difficult to judge correctly the comparative values of different iron preparations, yet it was noticed, even by some patients, that Bland's Pills gave the most rapid results. On account of the slow recovery of the patients using the organic iron compounds, the carbonate of iron was substituted in some instances, with the result that finally none but Bland's Pills was used in administering iron for reconstructive purposes.

In comparative tests made by the Porto Rican Anemia Commission, in eighteen pairs of almost identical cases, the average gain of hemoglobin under Bland's Pills was 68.1 percent as against 62.3 percent under an organic iron preparation.

LILLY'S LIQUID BLAUD—WHAT IT IS

As a result of the report of the Porto Rican Anemia Commission, commending ferrous carbonate (Bland's Mass) Eli Lilly and Company made extensive studies toward improving the Bland Pill. These studies gave rise to the belief that Bland's Mass could be administered more advantageously in liquid than in pill form. Consequently there was evolved a satisfactory

method of using it as a liquid designated "Lilly's Liquid Bland." In this the chemical constituents of Bland's Mass are dissolved in a liquid composed chiefly of anhydrous glycerin. On mixing the solution with a small amount of water the ferrous carbonate is thrown down as a flocculent, greenish precipitate. The dose for adults is 1/4 to 1 teaspoonful three times daily, *well diluted with water*.



HOW TO GIVE LILLY'S LIQUID BLAUD

CARE OF THE PACKAGE—PREPARATION OF THE DOSE

Lilly's Liquid Bland is naturally a very delicate preparation and is bottled by special methods to preserve it from changes; therefore it *must be dispensed in the original bottle only*. It is put into bottles from which moisture and air have been removed. It is covered with a layer of paraffin oil, which keeps the air from it when the stopper is removed. It must never be dispensed in other bottles. (a) In order not to lose the oil the bottle is shaken before each dose is poured. In this way the oil is distributed through the preparation, and again comes to the surface and forms a protective

coating from the air. (b) Pour the dose (1/4 to 1 teaspoonful) into the water (2 to 4 oz.) and stir thoroughly. It is important that the physician direct the dose to be given in *water*, as it disturbs the stomach of some patients if it is not diluted sufficiently. Experience has shown that from two to four ounces of water is a satisfactory amount. (c) Keep the bottle well corked between times of using. (d) It must not be mixed with any other drug.

INDICATIONS

Lilly's Liquid Blaud has proved of great value in the treatment of the anemia in convalescence from infectious diseases, the anemia of nephritis, anemia following operations or resulting from chronic enterocolitis, chronic gastritis and gastric or duodenal ulcer. Liquid Blaud with Arsenic is efficient in chlorosis and pernicious anemia as well as in the anemia produced by malaria and the hookworm. Lilly's Liquid Blaud has been tried and proved beyond question to be a successful mode of giving iron when the percentage of hemoglobin is to be raised and the number of red blood corpuscles increased.

COMBINATIONS

To meet different requirements, Lilly's Liquid Blaud is supplied in four forms or combinations as follows:

LILLY'S LIQUID BLAUD—PLAIN

STRENGTH—Each teaspoonful (96 minims) contains the component parts of 5 grains of Blaud's Mass.

LILLY'S LIQUID BLAUD WITH ARSENIC

STRENGTH—Each average teaspoonful (96 minims) contains the component parts of 5 grains Blaud's Mass and 1/60 grain arsenous acid.

LILLY'S LIQUID BLAUD WITH STRYCHNINE

STRENGTH—Each average teaspoonful (96 minims) contains the component parts of 5 grains Blaud's Mass and 1/100 grain of strychnine sulphate.

LILLY'S LIQUID BLAUD WITH ARSENIC AND STRYCHNINE

STRENGTH—Each average teaspoonful (96 minims) contains the component parts of 5 grains Blaud's Mass, 1/60 grain ar-

senous acid and 1/100 grain strychnine sulphate.

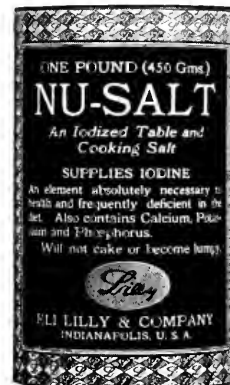
The dose in all cases is the same—1/4 to 1 teaspoonful well diluted with water.

Nu-Salt

Nu-Salt is a fine table and cooking salt, which tastes the same as other table salts, but which has the added value of containing Sodium Iodide. The small amount of iodine in Nu-Salt will prevent simple goiter, as well as decrease goitrous enlargements.

Sodium Chloride.....	97.00 percent
Sodium Iodide.....	.05 "
Potassium Chloride.....	.95 "
Calcium Phosphate.....	1.00 "
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	1.00 "

Nu-Salt contains 1-2/5 grains of Sodium Iodide per pound of salt, which on an average will supply about 1 milligram or 1/65 gr. of iodine daily for each person. In



addition, there is a small amount of calcium, potassium and phosphorus, so that it more nearly represents the mineral needs of the body than ordinary salt, which is only sodium chloride. Nu-Salt is free-running. It is supplied only in 1-pound cartons.

Oridine Tablets

Endemic goiter in North America has been known for more than a century. It was found among American Indians living along the shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie, and described by Barton in 1800. Goiter in the Rocky Mountain states was described by Munson. Marine found it to be widely disseminated in the Great Lakes Basin, not

only in man but in dogs and sheep. Its incidence is high in Alberta, and Adams has written of its frequency in the St. Lawrence Valley. In the United States endemic goiter is to be found in all the states, but is *least noted* in the following states: Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Maine.

Such regions are known in the Alps, Pyrenees, Carpathians, Himalayas, Andes and regions of the valleys of Alaska and British Columbia. Crile says, "The extent to which goiter prevails throughout the world is seldom appreciated. Few countries are free from endemic districts * * * there are localities where the incidence of goiter is so extremely high that they have been known for years as endemic goiter districts."

There have been various causes ascribed and numerous treatments used. Coindet, in 1820, was the first knowingly to give iodine although "the early Greeks treated goiter by the internal administration of the ash of burned sea sponges," rich in iodides. (Crile.)

Simple goiter is now known to be due to the need for iodine. It is a function of the thyroid gland to take iodine from the food, metabolize it and deliver it in a highly active form to the cells of the body. It is said that every cell in the body contains a trace of iodine.

Oridine is a palatable organic iodine preparation in tablet form. Each tablet contains 10 Mgm. (1/6 gr.) of iodine in organic combination with fatty acids. The demand for a product of this kind has

arisen from the need of iodine in regions where, due to lack of iodine in soil, drinking water and food, simple goiter is highly prevalent.

Oridine is supplied in bottles of 50 and 500 tablets. Two or

three tablets are taken daily until forty have been taken. This will serve as a prophylactic treatment in goitrous districts and should be repeated once during the

year. Since children and youths often require additional iodine, the palatability of Oridine tablets, in which the iodine, combined with fatty acids, is in a palatable chocolate base, appeals.

Oxyl-Iodide and Oxyl-Iodide, Compound

Oxyl-Iodide, owing to its unusual combination and the fact that it is intended for the relief of conditions usually refractive under ordinary treatment, continues to grow into ever-widening popularity. Recently, Oxyl-Iodide, Compound, was added to the list, to provide more analgesia than was supplied in the original product.

Oxyl-Iodide is the hydriodide of phenyl-einehoninic acid, a synthetic compound $C_{16}H_{11}O_2N$ HI, which contains 33 percent iodine in organic combination with phenyl-einehoninic acid. Iodine, always in high regard for many years as a therapeutic agent, is more popular than ever, with the newer knowledge of the thyroid gland whose active principle is said to contain 65.1 percent iodine.

Oxyl-Iodide is a rational combination of synergists and its experimental use covered a period of more than two years, before it was marketed in May, 1921. Reports, long since verified by its general use, showed that this product is an unusually efficient antarthritic, alterative, analgesic and eliminant and that it would produce gratifying results in the average case of stubborn arthritis, myositis and neuritis. In its use in such conditions, Oxyl-Iodide is not to be considered as a "cure-all." Foci of infection, responsible for the changes in metabolism and the toxic combinations in nerve, bone or muscle, should be removed, if discovered. There is generally hypofunction of the thyroid gland after long-continued toxic conditions, and stimulation of the thyroid gland by iodine speeds up metabolism. A normally functioning thyroid gland is necessary to good health, if not, indeed, to life.

TOLERATION AND DOSAGE

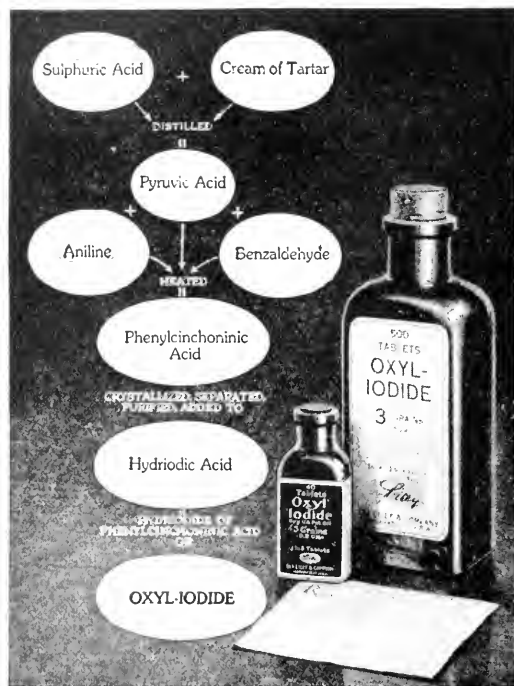
Some persons are idiosyncratic to iodine, even in small doses. Oxyl-Iodide, therefore, is contraindicated where the iodides are not



borne. Where there is present an irritated and hyperactive thyroid gland, Oxyl-Iodide probably will not be tolerated, and, if not, it should be withdrawn immediately. Phenyleinchoninic acid may be used to advantage in such cases. There is occasionally iodism, manifested by a skin rash or herpes, and

these two agents one to the other can be altered only by adding an additional amount of phenyleinchoninic acid to Oxyl-Iodide. Thus Oxyl-Iodide, Compound, is one part of iodine to five parts of phenyleinchoninic acid, two parts of which are in organic chemical union with one part of iodine.

It is obvious, therefore, that Oxyl-Iodide, Compound, possesses much greater analgesic and antipyretic action than Oxyl-Iodide, which gives it advantages where more marked analgesic or antipyretic effects are desired than can be secured from the average well-tolerated dosage of Oxyl-Iodide. Wide clinical observation has shown that a limited number of chronic rheumatic and neuritic cases require more analgesia than



even more rarely a rash develops which is scarlatiniform in type, due to phenyleinchoninic acid, a condition which has been described in medical literature.

Most persons can take Oxyl-Iodide without untoward effects. The average dose is two tablets after meals with plenty of water. If the course of treatment is prolonged there should be occasional interruption of the regularity of medication, and frequent bathing, to facilitate skin elimination. Supplied in bottles of 40 and 500 3-grain tablets.

Oxyl-Iodide, Compound

Oxyl-Iodide, Compound, is Oxyl-Iodide plus an equal quantity of phenyleinchoninic acid. Oxyl-Iodide is one part of iodine to two parts of phenyleinchoninic acid in organic combination. Since this chemical relation can not be changed, the relation of



can be had from Oxyl-Iodide. The administration of additional phenyleinchoninic acid has met the requirement in such instances. This prompted the development of Oxyl-Iodide, Compound.

The foregoing statements under Oxyl-Iodide apply to Oxyl-Iodide, Compound, the essential difference being that the latter possesses greater analgesic and antipyretic properties. Therefore, in the more acute

exacerbations of chronic rheumatic and neuritic conditions where pain is an outstanding symptom and in the gouty or so-called uric acid type of rheumatism, Oxyl-Iodide, Compound, will better meet the requirements. Severe pain would be the chief symptom calling for the use of Oxyl-Iodide, Compound. Average dosage is two 6-grain Pulvules after meals or one every four hours. Supplied in bottles of 40 and 500 six-grain pulvules.

SUMMARY OF OXYL-IODIDE AND OXYL- IODIDE, COMPOUND, THERAPY

The above products possess definitely-proved unusual therapeutic worth in sub-acute and chronic "rheumatism", using the latter term in its broad acceptance to include rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis, and in neuritis characterized by chronicity. The more painful manifestations of these conditions suggest the use of Oxyl-Iodide, Compound, because of the greater analgesia produced by it. Generally speaking the iodine content of these agents contraindicates their use in acute rheumatic cases with high metabolism and corresponding pyrexia.

Oxyl-Iodide is indicated in all chronic cases of arthritis, myositis, myalgia and neuritis where constant stimulation of the thyroid gland and metabolism is desired and where pain is not severe. These include certain chronic toxemias the result of infection, plus, in many cases deranged metabolism and lowered sugar tolerance. Oxyl-Iodide, Compound, is intended for the cases demanding greater analgesia than can be obtained from Oxyl-Iodide and where definite uric acid elimination is desired. Oxyl-Iodide is supplied only in 3-grain tablets and Oxyl-Iodide, Compound, in 6-grain pulvules (filled capsules) in bottles of 40 and 500.

Standardized Vitamin Preparations

Coco-Vitamin, Alpha-Betamin, Citro-Lactose

VITAMINS

Vitamins are food accessories, without which we cannot live. They are widely distributed in Nature, in many foods, and although we have not actually seen them their presence or absence in foods are comparatively easy of test and we know they exist. Not only do we know they exist but

scientific methods have been devised to measure them. This measure is in units and is employed by Eli Lilly and Company in every vitamin product they manufacture.

There are three vitamins measurable, known as A, B and C and another vitamin known as D, is believed to be found associated with A.



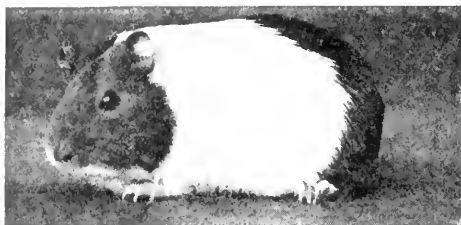
Vitamin A is found in largest quantity in cod liver oil, butter fat, egg fat, and green, leafy vegetables. It is present in smaller amount in the germs of seeds, such as corn, wheat, barley, peas and beans. It is found in less amount in beef fat, even less in lard, and still less, or not at all, in vegetable oils. The foods which commonly supply adequate amounts of Vitamin A are milk, natural butter, eggs and green vegetables.

Vitamin B is abundant in glandular organs such as liver and pancreas, in egg yolks, green vegetables and the germs of seeds.

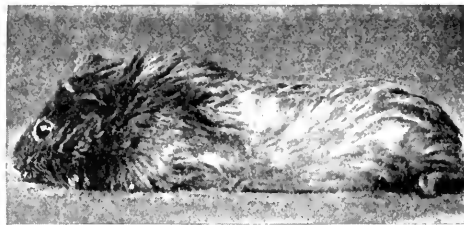
It is also found in fruits, legumes, milk, potatoes, carrots and meats but in smaller amounts. Polished rice, white flour and bread, biscuits and cakes, sugar, butter, etc., are almost, or are entirely, devoid of Vitamin B.

Vitamin C is found in fruit juices, particularly lemon and orange, in fresh green

ILLUSTRATIONS SHOWING RESULTS OF DEFICIENCY OF VITAMIN A, B, OR C.



Normal guinea pig receiving an adequate diet, containing A, B, C, D and E vitamins.



Guinea pig with scurvy caused by a diet lacking in C vitamin but adequate in all other respects.



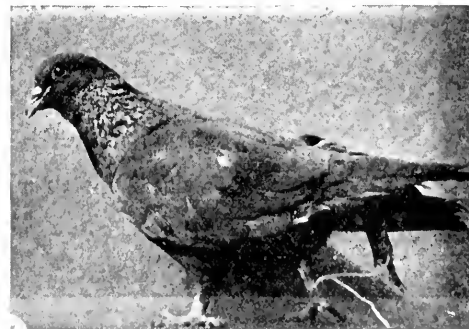
Normal rat receiving an adequate diet, containing A, B, D and E vitamins. (Rats survive well without C vitamin.)



Rat with xerophthalmia caused by a diet lacking in A vitamin but adequate in all other respects.



Pigeon with beriberi (polyneuritis) caused by a diet deficient in B vitamin.



Same pigeon the next day after receiving a single dose of B vitamin.

vegetables and in tomatoes. In small amount it is present in milk and meat but is not found at all in grains, cereals, and most dried foods. It is not a very stable vitamin, as compared to Vitamins A and B.

Vitamin A is the antirachitic vitamin. In its absence from food there is a failure of growth, loss of weight and emaciation, lowering of body resistance to infection and increased susceptibility to disease. Xerophthalmia, a generalized eye inflammation leading to total blindness, is one striking result of a diet deficient in Vitamin A. Vitamin D is believed to be concerned with the regulation of calcium and phosphorus metabolism and proper growth of bones and teeth.

Vitamin B is an appetizer. When diet is deficient in this accessory the appetite is lost and food is not properly assimilated. There is diarrhea, loss in weight with emaciation, lowered metabolism, weakness, paralysis and death. This diseased condition is known as beri-beri and occurs in the Orient where rice is the main article of diet. Polished rice contains no B vitamin as this substance has been removed, along with the germ and pericarp, from the rice grain in the milling process. The disease can be prevented, and cured, by administering any substance rich in Vitamin B. This vitamin is sometimes called the anti-neuritic vitamin.

Vitamin C is the antiscorbutic vitamin. It prevents scurvy. Absence of this vitamin in diets will produce scurvy. The animal most susceptible to scurvy is the guinea pig. Typical scorbutic lesions will come between two or three weeks of such experimental feeding. There occurs hemorrhage into the tissues, pain on motion, fragility and thinning of bones and sore gums with loose teeth.

COCO-VITAMIN

Children need accessory vitamins. The pasteurization of milk to protect against bacterial infection tends to destroy the vitamin content. Orange juice is commonly given to prevent scurvy. The giving of Vitamin A will also protect against rickets and it is estimated that 50 percent of children under two years of age have rickets in some form. Since little Vitamin B is stored in the tissues and must be constantly taken

into the body, this vitamin likewise is needed.

Coco-Vitamin is the original standardized vitamin product, based on units. The "normal growth unit" is defined as the average daily amount of vitamin which is sufficient to promote normal growth of the test animal for a definite period, the diet



being otherwise adequate. Coco-Vitamin contains in each ounce not less than 16 of such units of Vitamin B and 240 units of Vitamin A. This is to say, each ounce represents in B vitamin the B vitamin equivalent of 10 ounces of fresh whole milk; in Vitamin A, the Vitamin A equivalent of a pound and a half of spinach or other green vegetable. Measured by the "growth resumption unit" of Zilva Miura and Hjort one ounce of Coco-Vitamin contains 4000 units of Vitamin A. No similar method of standardization has been described as yet

for Vitamin B. Coco-Vitamin contains 40 percent vitamin-tested cod liver oil, 40 percent of Vitamin B extracts and 10 percent of malt extract, being a nutritious tonic in addition to a measured vitamin preparation. It is packaged only in pints.

ALPHA-BETAMIN PULVULES

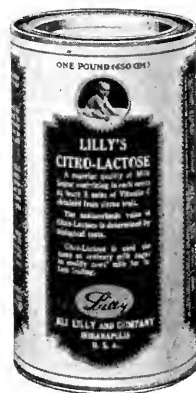
Alpha-Betamin Pulvules are filled capsules containing both the A and B vitamins. Each capsule has 16 units of A (265 "growth resumption" units) and 4 units of B. This preparation meets the demand for a tested vitamin product in powder form. For those who cannot swallow capsules the powder may be emptied out and taken in milk, with cereal or other foods. Six pulvules are equivalent in Vitamin A content to 10 ounces of spinach, or other fresh green vegetable and in Vitamin B content to fifteen ounces of milk. Alpha-Betamin Pulvules are supplied in packages of 50 and 500 capsules.

Coco-Vitamin and Alpha-Betamin Pulvules are indicated in convalescence, malnutrition, tuberculosis, certain diseases where diets are restricted and become not only monotonous but may be lacking in vitamins. Additional vitamins are needed in pregnancy and during lactation. Breast-fed children may and often do develop scurvy, rickets and beri-beri and the mother needs plenty of vitamins to care for her own and the child's needs.

CITRO-LACTOSE

Citro-Lactose is a superior quality of milk sugar to which has been added an extract of citrus fruits known to be rich in Vitamin C, the anti-scorbutic vitamin.

In common with other Lilly vitamin-containing products, Coco-Vitamin and Alpha-Betamin, Citro-Lactose has a definite standard of vitamin strength, measured in units. A C vitamin unit is defined as the average daily amount of vitamin which is sufficient to insure perfect health and promote normal growth in a young guinea pig on an otherwise adequate diet.



Such biologic tests are established that the physician may measure and determine the amounts that will meet the exigencies of his cases, or prescribe known dosage of vitamins.

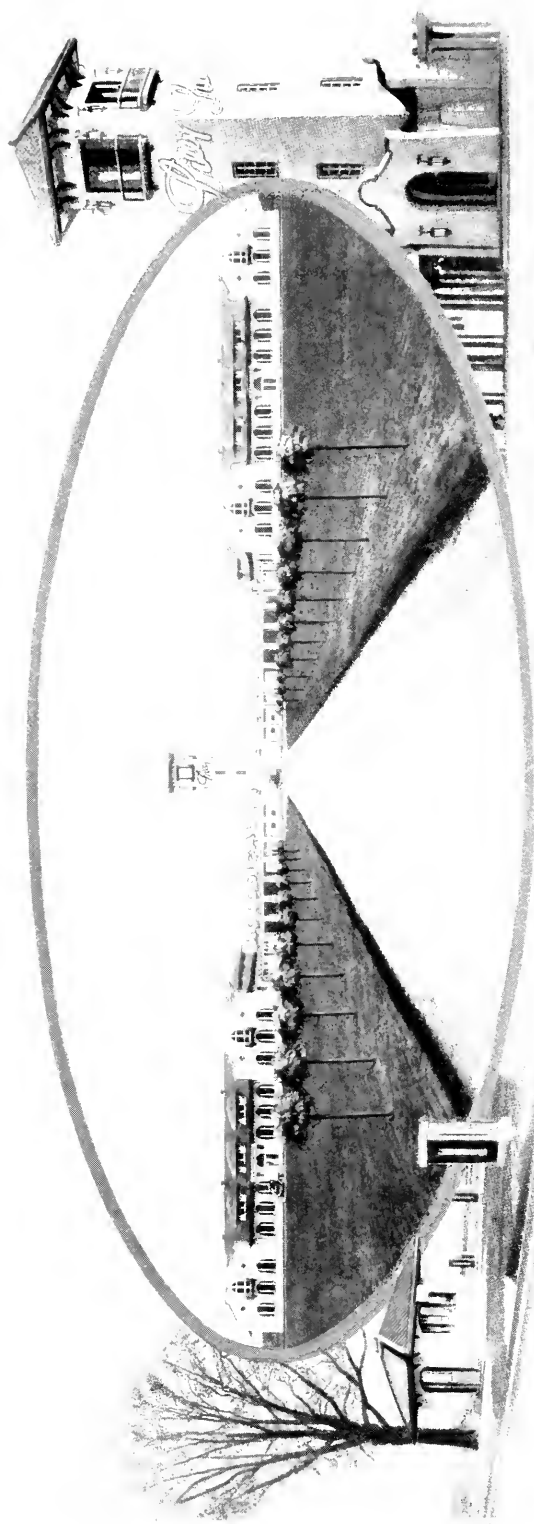
Citro-Lactose may be substituted for ordinary milk sugar in modifying cow's milk or artificial infant foods and in addition to the ordinary action of the milk sugar, each ounce of Citro-Lactose supplies at least 3 units of Vitamin C.

Three level tablespoonfuls of Citro-Lactose equal 1 ounce (28 grams) and the caloric value is 120.

The following table is for general guidance in feeding healthy infants, and should be varied at the physicians' direction to suit the individual case.

AGE	Average Weight	Hours for Feeding	Ounces at Each Feeding	Ounces in 24 Hours	Ounces of Whole Milk	Ounces of Boiled Water	Level Tablespoonfuls of Citro-Lactose	Total Calories Supplied	Calories Per Pound
1st Week	7 pounds	2-6-9-12 A. M. 3-6-10 P. M.	2	14	4	10	2	160	23
2nd Week	6.8 to 7.4	Same	2-1/2	18	6	12	2	200	28
3rd Week	7.4 to 8	"	3-1/2	24	8	16	2-1/2	260	30
4th Week	8 to 8.5	"	4-1/2	32	12	20	3-1/2	380	46
2nd Month	8.5 to 10.5	"	5	35	16	19	4	480	50
3rd Month	10.5 to 12.5	"	5	35	17	18	4-1/2	520	45
4th Month	12.5 to 14	6-9-12 A. M. 3-6-10 P. M.	5-1/2	33	18	15	4-1/2	540	41
5th Month	14 to 15	Same	6	36	20	16	Gruel 2 ounces	580	40
6th Month	15 to 16	6-10 A. M.	7	35	22	9	4	640	40
7th 8th	16 to 18	2-6-10 P. M.	8	40	27	7	6 "	670	40
9th 10th	18 to 19.5	Same	8	40	30	2	8 "	760	40
11th 12th	19.5 to 21	"	8	40	32	0	8 "	800	40

Citro-Lactose is supplied in 1-pound packages.



Biological Laboratories

Tubercle bacilli in sputum



Tubercle bacilli growing on glyceric broth



Culture of tubercle bacilli on glyceric potato, human type, four weeks old

Section of tuberculous lung, showing tubercle bacilli and tubercles

Bacillus tetani (black bacillus) showing spores



Bacillus tetani, four days old, agar culture showing gas bubble



Bacillus tetani, four days old, culture glucose gelatin

Bacillus tetani showing flagella

Pneumococci from corneal ulcer

Gonococci in pus from urethra

Micrococcus catarrhalis
growing on agar medium

Meningococci in exudate

Meningococci in exudate

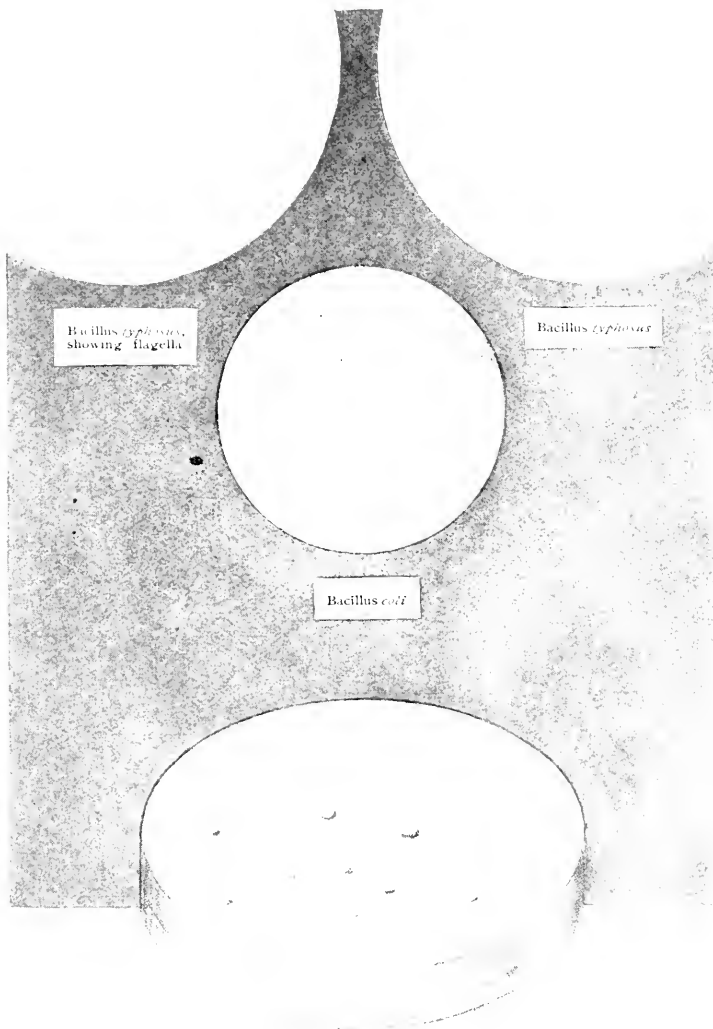
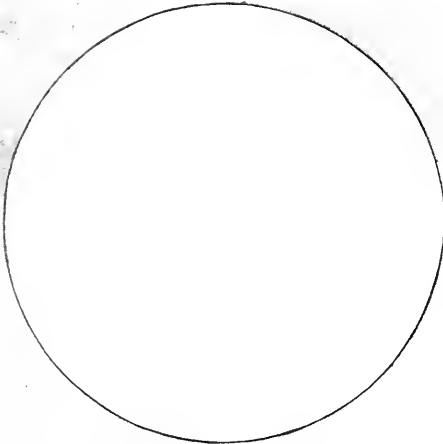
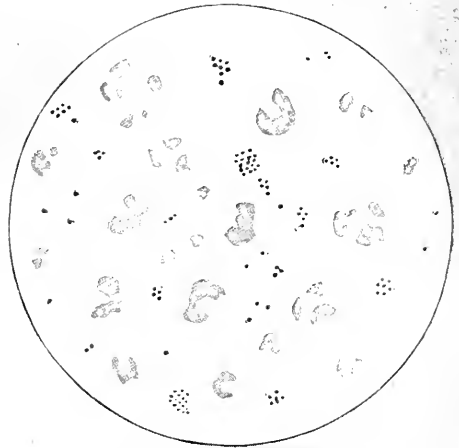


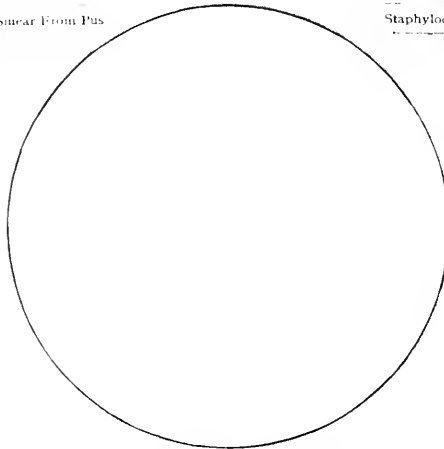
Plate culture, Endo medium, showing typhoid and colon bacilli colonies. The colon colonies appear red surrounded by a red zone in the culture medium. The typhoid colonies are transparent



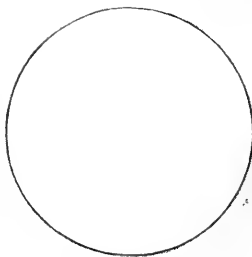
Streptococci In A Smear From Pus



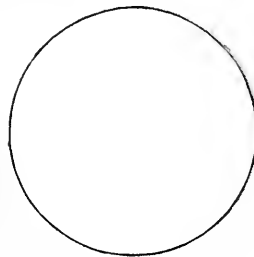
Staphylococci And Pus Cells



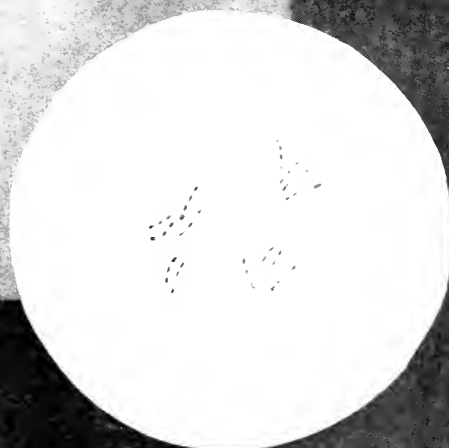
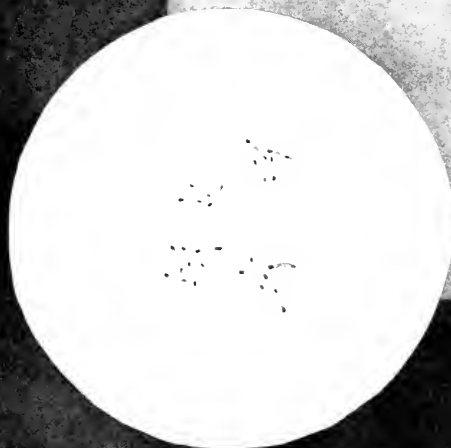
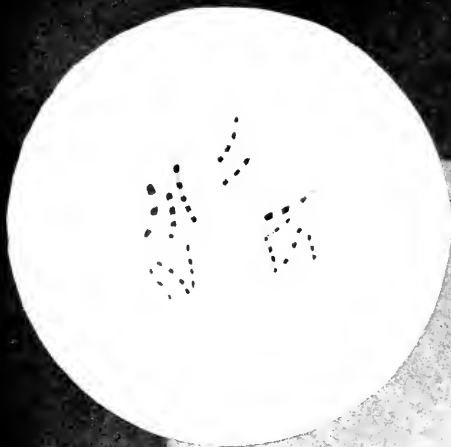
Pertussis Bacilli (Bordet-Gengou)



Pfeiffer's Bacillus
(Influenza)



Pneumobacilli (Friedlander)
In Sputum x1000



Westbrook's types of *Bacillus diphtheriae*: a, c, d, granular types; a¹, c¹, d¹, barred types; a², c², d², solid types.



Section of Ammonshorn from
rat (dog showing Negri bodies)

Ganglion cells of Ammonshorn show-
ing Negri bodies (granular bodies
in the cells, taking the red stain)

Biological Products

THE biological materia medica represents a growing and important phase of pharmaceutical progress, made possible by the new conception of disease causation and the development of scientific principles of treatment.

By biologicals are *meant* those remedies which are made from living animal agents or their derivatives. The Biological Department of Eli Lilly and Company is concerned only with the production of prophylactic and curative measures for communicable diseases, i. e., those of bacterial origin, the toxins, antitoxins, serums, viruses, bacterial vaccines and bacterial extracts.

The nature of these products requires great skill in their manufacture and unfailing recognition of responsibility to the medical profession in supplying dependable preparations.

The first concern of Eli Lilly and Company is the quality of Lilly Biologicals. This is assured by unexcelled laboratory facilities and equipment and the conscientious performance of the biological technical staff of laboratory and research workers. The second interest is to market them in convenient and satisfactory containers and packages, and the third is to give to the users the best service possible.

Lilly Biologicals are offered with full confidence in the worth and merit of each and every item.

The Lilly Aseptic Serum and Vaccine Syringe

The Lilly Aseptic Serum and Vaccine Syringe is simple in construction and dependable in action. All that can be done to make it ready for immediate use has been done. Its final preparation in the hands of the user for the injection involves no loss of time nor unnecessary effort. The details of construction have been reduced to the fewest and simplest forms consistent with efficiency.

No single feature determines the superiority of the Lilly Aseptic Syringe. There are as many factors of excellence as there are components. Ease of handling has been considered in the proportioning and balancing of parts. The quality of glass is the best, safeguarding the physician in his manipulation.

There is perfect adjustment



and approximation between the glass barrel of the syringe and the rubber piston head; also between the rubber stopper and syringe neck; the finger grip fits; there is correct proportion between the length of the canula-end of the needle and the stopper and a proper fitting of the plunger rod to plunger head. The latter is of composition rubber, selected because of its demonstrated freedom from moisture, temperature or storage changes, shrinkage, etc. Its mechanical structure is proof against "freezing" (or sticking) which causes irregularity and uncertainty of action in the usual rubber and glass syringe.

The needle is in position in the rubber stopper. There are no rubber tubing connections yet the needle is flexible enough for all injections. The needle adjustment is easily made without danger of contamination.

DIRECTIONS

Screw the metal plunger rod to the right into the hole in the center of the plunger head until the threads catch and the plunger head turns inside the barrel. This breaks any slight adhesions occurring between the rubber and glass.

Push the needle through the rubber stopper until its free point just clears the bottom of the stopper and projects into the syringe contents.

Remove the paper wrapping from the needle, taking great care that the hand does not come in contact with the exposed needle.

If the stylus still projects from the needle, remove it.

Expel air before using syringe.

Two factors are of importance in determining the efficiency of the syringe—a freely moving plunger head and a free, properly adjusted needle. By following the above directions these are possible.

The Lilly Serum and Vaccine Ampoule Vial

For those physicians who prefer to use their own hypodermic syringes for the administration of biological products, especially bacterial vaccines, the Lilly Serum and Vaccine Ampoule Vial will be found eminently satisfactory. The ampoules are made of clear, alkali-free glass of finest quality. They admit of easy handling and withdrawal of the vaccines through rubber stoppers which make them air tight and prevent deterioration of the contents. A number of entries may be made into the bulk packages, 5 and 20 c.c., without destroying the integrity of the seal.



METHOD OF USE

Cleanse the top of the stopper with a convenient antiseptic; have ready a sterile needle and syringe; draw air into the syringe equivalent to the dose to be removed; push the needle through the stopper, invert the vial, expel the air from the syringe into the vial and proceed to withdraw the required dose. There is no danger of contamination of the vial contents by such procedure if it is properly done. To release the needle, draw the vial away from it. To prevent loss of material, air bubbles should be expelled before withdrawal of needle.

Vaccine and Serum Therapy

HISTORICAL

The science of immunology deals with the detailed analysis of the pathogenic powers of bacteria and the "resistance" or "susceptibility" of the subject. Its practical aim is the determination of methods by which an original susceptibility to infection can be transformed into resistance or immunity, *acquired immunity*. The occurrence of such a state of immunity was recognized even by



EDWARD JENNER

the ancients as the result of recovery from many of the infectious diseases. In China, children were inoculated with smallpox material, from the active pustules of patients with the disease, or made to sleep in beds or wear the clothing of the sufferers, in the belief that should they contract the disease in full health under these conditions, it would prove milder in form and of less duration, and yet confer the same resistance that it would if it had been contracted under the usual epidemiological conditions.

The first definite step in progress regarding experimental acquisition of immunity against disease was made by Edward Jenner in 1796. He demonstrated in a scientifically convincing manner that cow-

pox, conveyed to man, protected him against smallpox.

But knowledge concerning the etiology of infectious diseases was not developed nor continuation of Jenner's work pursued until nearly a hundred years later when Pasteur and his co-workers gave to the world the results of their researches. Their successful experiments laid the basis for many methods by which pathogenic bacteria might be attenuated and altered so that they could be used to confer immunity without causing more than a transitory and harmless reaction in the patient.

All of these methods dealt with the attainment of immunity through the activity of the subject's immunizing mechanism. It is therefore designated *active immunity*, because it is an immunity brought about by the activation of the body cells. The organisms are injected, but in an attenuated form or harmless state, and the immunity established is the result of the struggle of the body organism against the inoculum—virus, bacteria, etc. This immunity has been produced by living but altered cultures of bacteria, smallpox virus and rabies vaccine; with dead bacteria and bacterial extracts, bacterial vaccines and tuberculins; and with bacterial metabolic products or toxins.

With the successful production of artificially acquired active immunity, it was logical that attention should be directed to the transmission of immunity from an immune animal or subject to a non-immune or normal one by injecting the blood serum of the former into the latter. Kitasato and Behring's researches demonstrated that this was possible and their work was the basis for successful immunization against diphtheria both prophylactically and therapeutically, against tetanus, dysentery and many other bacterial infections in man, as well as various diseases of domestic animals.

In this case, the immunity is not established through the activities of the animal; it has its protection, as it were, thrust upon it. This form of immunity in contradistinction to *active immunity* is called *passive immunity* because of the passivity of the body cells in its operation. Passive immunization has achieved its greatest usefulness in diseases in which the pathogenesis depends upon a toxin.

SERUM THERAPY

IMMUNE SERUMS

Therapeutic serums contain antibodies or antistances produced by active immunization of animals—usually the horse. The antibodies of primary importance are antitoxins, bacteriolysins and bacteriotropins. Antitoxins neutralize toxins. In the serum of animals immunized against the soluble toxins of the diphtheria bacilli, tetanus bacilli, botulinus micro-organisms, etc., are present the specific antitoxins, diphtheria antitoxin, tetanus antitoxin and botulinus antitoxin. Bacteriolysins cause the death of bacteria; bacteriotropins facilitate phagocytosis. Those antibacterial substances are yielded by the serums of animals which have been immunized with dead and living cultures of bacteria or with their autolysates. While antitoxins act specifically, it is now believed that opsonic and bactericidal elements are polytropic—that is, they may operate not only upon homologous but also upon quite unrelated species of microbes.

Immune serums are classified as antitoxic—diphtheria antitoxin, tetanus antitoxin, etc., and bactericidal—antistreptococcic, antimeningococcic, etc.

NORMAL SERUM

The field of serum therapy has been extended by the successful use of normal blood serum in the treatment of various pathologic conditions. Its therapeutic value lies in the fact that it is a natural physiological solution, readily miscible with the tissue secretions; it is innocuous, apart from its protein reaction phenomena, which are now regarded as useful when properly controlled; it contains native antibactericidal substances and ferments; it is able to excite a non-specific reaction; it provokes leucocytosis which is desirable in the body's struggle against infection.

AUTO-SERUM AND CONVALESCENT SERUM THERAPY

It will not be out of place here to mention a more recently developed phase of serum therapy, auto-serum therapy. The serum of the same patient or that of a recovering patient is removed and reinjected for therapeutic purposes in certain diseases, especially in those in which the causative agent is not known.

Administration of Serums—Therapeutic efficiency differs according to the method of administration. The difference is probably dependent upon the rate of absorption of the injected serum.

In diphtheria, the antitoxin may be given subcutaneously unless the infection is severe in which case it should be injected intravenously, intraperitoneally or intramuscularly. It has been determined that intravenous inoculation of serum is many times more potent therapeutically than the subcutaneous method of injection. The major portion of the antitoxin administered subcutaneously is not absorbed into the blood stream for twenty-four hours as against the twelve necessary for absorption after intramuscular injection; given intravenously the whole unitage becomes available to the body tissues immediately.

In the treatment of tetanus, the antitoxin may be given either subdurally or intravenously or both. In epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis antiserum is usually administered intraspinally. Normal serum is injected either subcutaneously or intravenously depending upon the needs of the case for prompt effect.

Prophylactic or immunizing injections of serum are usually made subcutaneously.

VACCINE THERAPY

Bacterial vaccines are suspensions of killed pathogenic bacteria in sterile physiological salt solution, to which has been added some preservative. The suspension is standardized, that is, a numerical estimation of the bacteria in each cubic centimeter is made by thoroughly mixing equal volumes of freshly drawn blood and bacterial suspension in a pipette, spreading the mixture on a microscope slide, drying and staining with a suitable blood stain. The proportion of bacteria to red cells is determined by actual counting of a large number of fields, and calculation made from the known factor of 5,000,000 red cells in a cubic centimeter of blood. A more accurate procedure is to draw up one volume of vaccine into the erythrocyte pipette of a hemocytometer, dilute to the 101 mark with a dilute solution of fuchsin, mix and transfer to the counting chamber. An enumeration of the bacteria is made in precisely the same manner as that of a blood count.

It is desirable to retain in the finished vaccine all possible antigenic properties which are possessed by the organism in the host yet without the production of the deleterious effect of the organism.

Pasteur was the first scientist to analyze the underlying principles of Jennerian smallpox vaccination. The tenets he laid down have been subjected to much study, research and modifications. The most recent and comprehensive of these are contained in the code formulated by Sir Almroth Wright.

"1. The essential preliminary to all immunization procedures is to possess ourselves of the microbe of the disease, or failing, that of its virus, and to employ this as material for the manufacture of the vaccine, and here it may be parenthetically pointed out that inasmuch as in prophylactic inoculation, the vaccines are stock vaccines and give good results it cannot in any form of inoculation be theoretically essential to employ vaccines made directly from the patient.

"2. Vaccines should in all cases, where the microbe can be cultivated outside the body, consist of sterilized cultures.

"3. Vaccines may be turned to account in a variety of different ways. They may be employed not only for prophylaxis but also for preventive treatment in the incubation period of general infections. Again, they may be therapeutically employed in all localized infections other than those complicated by pyrexia and heavy and frequent auto-inoculations. In the last class of infections, and also in those septicemic processes in which bacterial toxins in large quantities are circulating in the blood, vaccines are contraindicated.

"4. Bacterial vaccines should be incorporated hypodermically.

"5. The quantum of vaccine incorporated is of importance; it affects both the kind of response and the rate at which protective substances appear. With only small doses of vaccine an epiphyllactic or immunizing effect may be registered in less than 24 hours after the incorporation of the vaccine. Larger doses produce a deimmunizing or apophyllactic effect.

"6. In correspondence with the above the following rules of dosage may be laid down. In prophylactic operations under-

taken in unaffected surroundings the dose should be that which evokes the optimum epiphyllactic response, and it is for the attainment of that permissible to employ doses which produce a temporary negative phase. When inoculating prophylactically in the presence of an epidemic, or in the incubation of a disease, and generally in the treatment of localized infections, reduced doses should be employed in order to avoid the constitutional disturbances and temporary aggravation of symptoms and dispersal of microbes in the body organism. Reduced doses should also be employed where the chief matter of concern is to obtain with promptitude some clinical improvement.

"7. The antibacterial substances elaborated in response to the inoculation operate specifically upon the variety of organism which furnished the vaccine, but it is possible that in addition some collateral immunization is achieved.

"8. When vaccines in appropriate doses are added to the blood, whether *in vivo* or *in vitro*, instantaneous epiphyllactic response is evoked and the maximal response may be expected after only a very short delay.

"The epiphyllactic response here in question consists of an extrusion of opsonic and bactericidal elements from the leucocytes. And it is mainly this ectocytic chemical action and only to an insignificant extent by phagocytosis and internal digestion that the bactericidal action of the leucocytes is exerted. The antibacterial substances here are polytropic. In other words, they act not only upon homologous but upon quite unrelated species of organisms as well."

By uniting various strains of the same species of bacteria in a polyvalent (multivalent) vaccine, the immunizing properties of the resulting vaccine are enhanced to the greatest possible efficiency.

Mixed or combined vaccines are useful in mixed infections. They are composed of several species of organisms associated with a particular type of infection. As in composition of a single vaccine, several strains of each species are used, and this constitutes a polyvalent mixed vaccine.

Administration of Bacterial Vaccines—Bacterial vaccines are administered subcutaneously, the procedure being that of an ordinary hypodermic injection. When given intravenously bacterial vaccines are fol-

lowed by a reaction that varies from a mere stimulation of leucocytes, and mild febrile reaction to extreme shock pictures associated with profound vasomotor paralysis. This method of use of bacterial vaccines is for non-specific stimulation and its application requires judgment, careful attention and bedside study on the part of the physician in greater measure than any other therapeutic procedure.

The principle of specifically augmenting the resistance of an individual with bacterial vaccines, prophylactic vaccination or immunization, has found its justification in prolonged laboratory and clinical experience. Great and notable successes have been achieved, in particular, Jenner's vaccination against smallpox; Pasteur's protection of sheep and cattle against anthrax; the later extension of the same principles to prophylaxis of human diseases, cholera, plague; the Pasteurian preventive treatment of rabies; antityphoid inoculation, vaccination against whooping cough and pneumonia.

With regard to the use of bacterial vaccines in the developed disease, it is more difficult to interpret results and generalize safely. The condition must be carefully studied; the accessibility of the infected focus or area to the antistances produced by the body cells determined; the volume and virulency of the infection considered; the immunizing response of the patient gauged and a decision made as to whether this response will be expedited and reinforced by vaccination or perhaps be put out of action.

Needless to say vaccine therapy should be conducted by one who has had experience to guide him in dosage and frequency of inoculation.

In generalized infections and those having a very short incubation period, an anti-body laden serum is preferable.

Dosage—The dosage of bacterial vaccines varies according to use, prophylactically or therapeutically; to the nature of the infection, acute or chronic; to the character of the infecting agent and to the age and weight of the patient. In prophylactic procedures because here the active principle supplied from without will not be supplemented from within considerable doses may be employed. In therapeutic inoculations, the amount of antigen introduced is suppl-

mented by that contributed by the infecting microbe. Where a hypervaccinating dose of antigen is already circulating in the blood inoculation should not be attempted.

In acute infections, the dose is smaller and administered at shorter intervals, every twenty-four hours or even oftener, but usually only every second or third day. As the patient approaches convalescence this interval may be lengthened. In the sub-acute and chronic cases, much larger doses may be employed, being repeated while improvement is still in progress or at the first signs of retrogression. When improvement follows a certain dose, an increase in subsequent doses is contraindicated so long as such improvement continues. If in doubt as to the size of the dose to be used, it is better to give a small dose, carefully observe the effect and let this serve as an index to future doses.

In the recommendations for initial doses which follow, it is to be remembered that they are suggestions only. No standardization of dosage is possible during the present stage of the development of the science of immunology. As a rule, physicians have their own ideas on the subject which have been acquired from personal observations in their practice. The initial dose indicated throughout is that which has been most generally accepted and employed.

Antitoxins, Serums, Bacterial Vaccines, Viruses and Tuberculins

ANTITOXINS

PRODUCTION

The production of diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins is carried out by the graded injections of the respective toxins of the diphtheria and tetanus bacilli into horses. These animals are somewhat less susceptible to diphtheria toxin than many, but they are employed chiefly in the production of anti-serums because a large yield of serum is readily obtained from them without injury. The serum of horses, at least in single doses, is innocuous for man. An initial injection of toxin, either mixed with an excess of antitoxin or attenuated by iodine trichloride, is made and about a week later a second injection containing an increased amount of toxin follows. At regular intervals the in-

jections are repeated, each time increasing the amount of toxin in regular progression until large quantities of unaltered toxin are introduced at one time. Determination of the antitoxic content of the blood is made from time to time during the process of immunization, and when the antitoxic content is sufficiently high, usually requiring several months, the animal is bled from the jugular vein with sterile precautions into sterile receptacles, and the animal again treated with toxin to produce further immunization. The blood freed from its cellular contents is subjected to refinement and concentration by the most improved and accepted methods.



Advantages of Concentration—The antitoxic fraction of the blood is separated from the non-antitoxic protein and preserved in physiological salt solution.

The concentrated product is very much richer in antitoxin per unit volume than the original serum. This makes it possible to administer a very much larger dose of antitoxin with less discomfort to the patient.

The proportion of non-specific protein has been lessened. This reduction is important for two reasons: first because there is less danger from anaphylaxis in sensitized individuals; and second, because serum sickness is notably diminished when the concentrated antitoxin is used instead of the whole serum.

STANDARDIZATION

Diphtheria Antitoxin—Diphtheria antitoxin deteriorates less rapidly than diphtheria toxin. For this reason, a standard antitoxin is used for purposes of comparison and standardization. The standard unit of antitoxin in this country is prepared by the United States Public Health Laboratory in Washington, D. C. Small amounts of the standard antitoxin are sent out regularly to all licensed manufacturers of antitoxin for testing purposes.

The antitoxin unit may be defined as "that amount of antitoxin which just suf-

fices to protect a guinea pig of 250 grams weight against 100 times the minimal lethal dose of diphtheria toxin." The process of standardization of antitoxin is carried out in the following manner: Diphtheria toxin in varying amounts is mixed with exactly one unit of the standard antitoxin supplied by the Government Laboratory. The series of toxin-antitoxin mixtures is allowed to stand 15 to 30 minutes to permit complete union of the toxin and antitoxin. These mixtures are injected into guinea pigs of 250 grams weight, using the subcutaneous route. The greatest dilution of toxin plus one unit of antitoxin which kills the guinea pig in four days is called the L plus (Limes death) dose—that amount of toxin required to neutralize the one unit of standard antitoxin and still be sufficiently in excess to cause the death of a guinea pig of 250 grams weight in four days. This L plus dose is carefully noted and is the constant in the series of tests made to determine the potency of the antitoxin of unknown value. The dilution of antitoxin in the new series of toxin-antitoxin mixtures (the L plus dose of toxin and varying amounts of antitoxin) which will neutralize all the toxin except that sufficient to kill the guinea pig in four days represents one unit of antitoxin. On the basis of the definition of an antitoxin unit given above, the L plus dose may be considered as 101 minimal lethal doses of toxin. One hundred of these are neutralized by the standard unit of antitoxin and by that dilution of the antitoxin under test which contains the equivalent of one unit of standard antitoxin. It must be understood, however, that this would hold true only if we were dealing with normal toxins and antitoxin. In the conditions under which measurements are made at present, the definition of a unit of antitoxin should be revised as follows: A unit of antitoxin is that amount of antitoxin which will save the life of a guinea pig if injected together with an L plus dose of the toxin for four days. Knowing this amount, it is a simple matter to compute the number of units in one cubic centimeter of the antitoxin being tested. For example, if of an antitoxin sample it takes a dilution of 1:500 to protect the life of the guinea pig for four days, 1 c.c. will contain 500 units. The use of the L plus dose permits a more exact method of standardizing antitoxin because

of the very great difficulty in estimating the slightest evidence of toxin action in guinea pigs.

Tetanus Antitoxin—The unit of tetanus antitoxin is ten times the least amount of serum necessary to save the life of a 350 gram guinea pig for ninety-six hours against the official test dose of toxin standardized against the antitoxin unit supplied by the Hygienic Laboratory.

DIPHThERIA

By far the most brilliant results in the application of specific therapy have been obtained with diphtheria antitoxin. Diphtheria, derived from the Greek, meaning a skin or piece of leather, is an acute infectious disease characterized by a local superficial infection with the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus, usually on the tonsils. The bacilli remain almost entirely localized at the site of infection but elaborate by their growth a soluble toxin or poison by which is exerted a marked deleterious action on remote parts of the body, the heart, kidneys and peripheral nerves.

It was demonstrated by Roux and Yersin in 1889 that the bacilli secreted this same toxin when they were grown in artificial media and that all symptoms of an infection in animals could be produced by injection of the filtrates of bouillon cultures of the bacilli. Toxin can be produced with almost all of the virulent strains of diphtheria bacilli, but there is great variation in the speed and degree of production, dependent upon the strain of organisms employed and upon the ingredients and reaction of the medium upon which they are grown. One of the most extensively used strains, not only in this country but in Europe as well, is the strain known as "Park-Williams Bacillus No. 8." The medium most frequently used for the production of toxin is a beef-infusion broth. There are minor differences of opinion as to the most favorable constitution of the medium, but all are in agreement regarding the importance of peptone, without which it is believed no satisfactory toxin can be produced.

The chemical nature of diphtheria toxin is not yet fully understood. It is precipitated by alcohol and by saturation of the cultural fluid with ammonium sulphate. It is quite unstable, being promptly destroyed

by boiling and by exposure to 73 degrees Centigrade for five minutes; it is injured by oxidizing agents and by exposure to light. Sealed, protected from light, and kept at almost freezing point, the toxin remains stable for long periods. It is an extremely active poison. It kills the ordinary laboratory animals, guinea pigs, rabbits, dogs and birds. The minimal lethal dose for a guinea pig varies considerably with different strains of bacilli; in general from 0.01 c.c. to 0.001 c.c.

Von Behring, Kitasato and Wernicke in 1892 described experiments which showed that the serum of animals immunized against diphtheria toxin, contained an antitoxin which would protect and cure susceptible animals infected with the diphtheria bacillus. Before the introduction of diphtheria antitoxin, the mortality rate from diphtheria was over 50 percent. A careful review of statistics leads to the conclusion that the use of diphtheria antitoxin has reduced the mortality from diphtheria to about 12 percent. There is no doubt that a still further reduction of no inconsiderable degree might be effected if all cases could be brought under treatment early, and were given efficient doses of antitoxin. In a recent New York Department of Health Report it is pointed out that delay in the administration is the greatest cause of death from diphtheria. In a series of cases analyzed, in only 15 percent of them was a physician called on the first day of the disease, and in only 32 percent was a physician called on the first or second day, leaving more than one-half in which there was lack of medical attention until the third day or later. Such delay is of course the fault of the parent or guardian. But the physician is not held blameless altogether. In about 40 percent of the cases the doctor did not give antitoxin at his first visit, and in 11 percent of the total, antitoxin was not given at all. Another cause of fatality emphasized in this report is insufficient dosage of antitoxin even though the case was seen early. In the opinion of Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., State Commissioner of Health, New York, "this analysis of diphtheria deaths tends to confirm the conclusion of previous observers that the death rate is practically *nil* when adequate treatment is given the first day of the disease. The number of deaths from

this disease will be enormously reduced when parents are brought to a realization of their responsibility to secure prompt medical attention whenever one of their children suffers with a sore throat or croup, and when every physician administers antitoxin in sufficient dosage whenever there is the slightest suspicion that a child has diphtheria."

Prophylactic injections confer an immediate immunity against diphtheria. This lasts from two to three weeks. The effect gradually diminishes since foreign proteins are eliminated rather rapidly from the body



and the original susceptibility returns. It is desirable for protective purposes to inject the antitoxin subcutaneously in order that the slow absorption may bring about a more lasting immunity. For remedial uses the antitoxin should always be injected either directly into the veins or deep into the muscles in order to secure rapid effects.

THE SCHICK TEST

It is well known that certain individuals do not contract diphtheria when exposed to the infection, and that persons who have been in contact with diphtheria cases may harbor diphtheria bacilli in their throats for long periods without manifesting clinical signs of the disease. This is either because of antitoxin in their blood stream or an acquired ability to produce antitoxin very promptly. Schick has devised a method by which the presence of antitoxin in the blood serum can be determined. When a minute amount of diphtheria toxin is injected intracutaneously on the flexor surface of the right forearm, there will be no reaction at the site of injection if diphtheria antitoxin exists in the blood. A positive reaction, indicating that antitoxin is absent, or present only in minimal amounts, appears within 24 to 48

hours as a circumscribed area of redness and a more diffuse area of infiltration measuring from one-half an inch to more than an inch in diameter. The reaction will be at its height in 48 to 72 hours. It persists seven to fourteen days, gradually fading and showing as a rule, superficial scaling and a persistent brown pigmentation. The blood of a patient reacting in this manner contains less than one-thirtieth of a unit of antitoxin per cubic centimeter. The intensity of the reaction will be found to be variable from that of well-marked redness due to absence of antitoxin down through lesser grades of distinction indicating the presence of small amounts of antitoxin not sufficient to protect against diphtheria. Practically, it has been found that individuals giving a negative reaction possess sufficient antitoxin to protect them from infection.

Pseudo Reaction (Schick Test)—According to Park, Zingher and Serota, it is necessary to distinguish between the true "positive" reaction and what has been termed a "pseudo-reaction." The latter sometimes occurs in older children and adults. The reaction is not generated by the specific irritant action of the diphtheria toxin on unprotected tissues. It does not by its exhibition indicate the presence or absence of antitoxin, protection or susceptibility. It is probably a local sensitization reaction to the extractives of the diphtheria bacilli which are present in the solution used for the Schick test. The pseudo reaction can generally be distinguished from the true reaction. It appears earlier, is less sharply circumscribed, and usually disappears in two to four days. It is characterized by a central area of redness of varying size, surrounded by a secondary areola. On fading, it leaves only a faintly pigmented area which soon becomes invisible.

Practically, a convenient method of differentiating between the true positive reaction and the pseudo reaction is to make a control test on the left arm of the subject, using a toxin which has been heated at 167 degrees F., for five minutes. (See Schick Test Control, V-923.)

Dr. Park's findings with the Schick test show that in young subjects at three months, 15 percent are susceptible; at six months to one year, 60 percent; at one to two years, 70 percent; at two to three years, 60 per-

cent; at three to five years, 40 percent; five to ten years, 30 percent. The adult susceptibility drops to less than 15 percent. These Schick determinations parallel vital records as to the age incidence of diphtheria and point particularly to the susceptibility of the child during the first five years of life.

In children below eighteen months of age, the immunity is temporary, being derived from the mother through the placental circulation, providing of course that the mother is immune herself. Zingher has shown that this immunity persists in the child from six to nine months usually; exceptionally it may remain up to the eighteenth month. Other subjects who once give a negative reaction continue to react negatively.

ACTIVE IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA TOXIN-ANTITOXIN MIXTURE

The Schick test shows susceptibility to diphtheria. It measures the value of any form of prophylactic treatment which depends upon the production of antitoxin in the body.

The desirability of having some method to protect the susceptibles against diphtheria is obvious. There has been developed such a method. By means of it, an active immunity is produced which has the advantage over antitoxin immunity in that it is of longer duration. It is believed that by its use a life protection against diphtheria may be secured.

In 1907, Theobald Smith demonstrated that an active immunity could be produced in guinea pigs by the injection of toxin-antitoxin mixtures and suggested that the method could probably be used as a preventive measure in man. In 1913, Behring made further studies of the immunizing properties of diphtheria toxin and antitoxin, and after extensive and convincing experimentation in animals applied the method to human subjects. Although von Behring considers toxin-antitoxin mixture as his discovery, what he used was exactly what had been used in this country by Dr. Park and others had described and used in experimental work for eighteen years. The real contribution of von Behring was the demonstration in a few human beings of the safety of the toxin-antitoxin injections. Late in 1913, Dr. Park and his co-workers began

the practical use of toxin-antitoxin injections controlled by the Schick test for the immunization of children against diphtheria and established the facts that the procedure was harmless and that after three injections about 80 percent of the individuals possessing no antitoxin or insufficient antitoxin to protect from diphtheria, developed immunity. Those showing positive Schick reactions and receiving two injections, developed negative Schick reactions in about 60 to 70 percent. Those receiving but one injection developed the negative Schick in about 50 percent. Eighty percent of those who received three injections developed their antitoxic immunity in three months time. Fifty percent of the remainder developed antitoxic immunity sufficient to give a negative Schick reaction before the end of the first year. The failures in the group will become immune after a second series of injections with very few exceptions.

The dose of toxin-antitoxin mixture for children under one year of age is one-half c.c. and 1 c.c. for subjects one year and over. The three injections are made subcutaneously at weekly intervals.

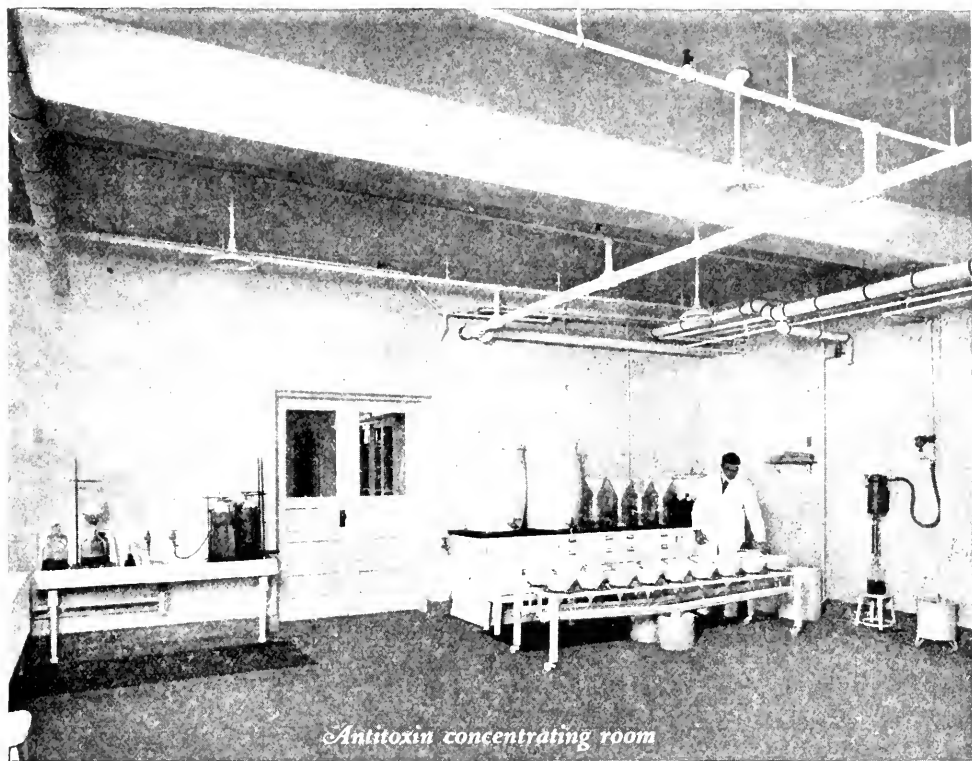
Concerning the reactions which follow toxin-antitoxin injections, Dr. Park is quoted directly: "Constitutional and local reactions following the toxin-antitoxin injections are negligible in the infant; slight and infrequent in the young child; moderate or rather severe in perhaps 10 percent of older children, and slight, moderate or even quite severe in a large percentage of adults. The effects are due largely to the protein contents of the culture fluid and are not due to the toxin as such. This is evident because the same reaction follows the injection of the toxie broth rendered atoxic by heating, or of a solution containing a minute quantity of autolyzed diphtheria bacilli. If the toxin were the cause, there would be little or no reaction in naturally immune persons. As is well known, these show fully as much reaction as those who have no antitoxin, if not more reaction. Those individuals who give a strong pseudo-reaction with the heated or unheated toxin of the Schick test are those who give the most severe reactions to the toxin-antitoxin mixtures injections. However, some who do not show the pseudo-reaction with the Schick test give a moderately severe reac-

tion to the toxin-antitoxin mixture. The horse serum is present in such a minute amount as to cause no appreciable reaction except in a few extremely susceptible individuals. It does not seem to sensitize them appreciably to horse serum. In children of school age, about 10 percent develop fairly sore arms and temperatures of from 99 to 103 F. About 5 percent of them feel miserable enough to stay home from school for one day and maybe for two. Children that are constipated are advised to take a laxative on the day of the injection and apply a moist dressing to the arm if swelling and soreness develop.

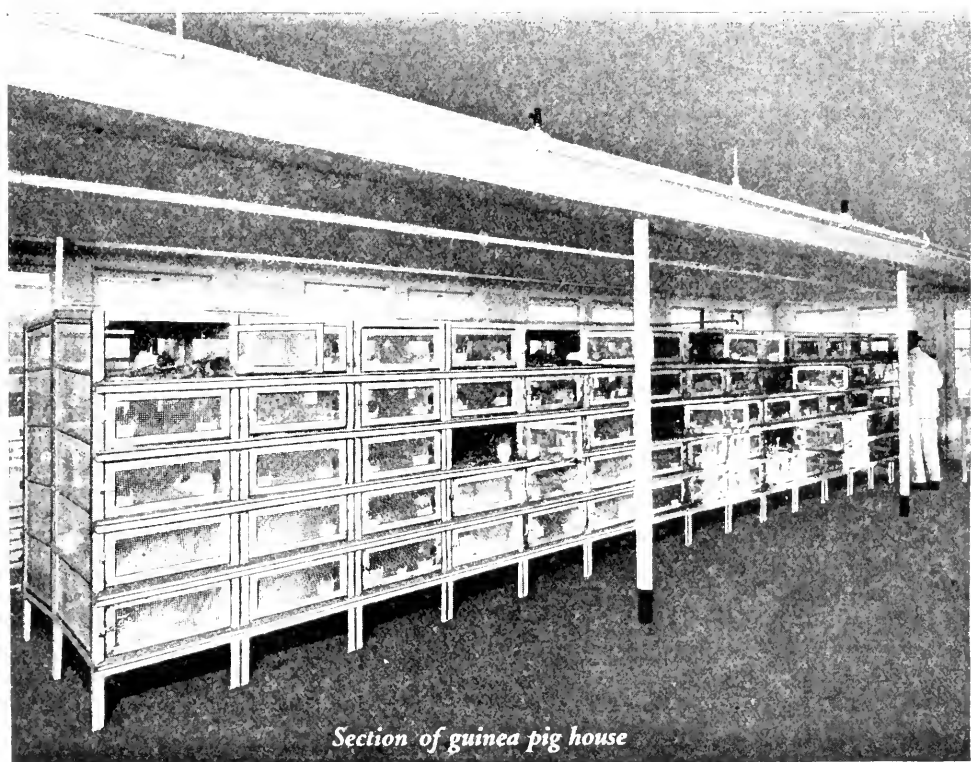
"In adults, the reactions are not quite as severe as with typhoid inoculations. The most severe reactions are restricted almost entirely to those who develop the marked pseudo-reaction with the heated or over-neutralized toxin."

Ever since toxin-antitoxin has been used in man endeavor has been made to remove as far as possible these annoying reactions without of course destroying or lessening the efficiency of the immunizing effect. The removal of the fear of severe reactions will do much to popularize the use of toxin-antitoxin. A new preparation of Dr. Park, containing only one-tenth of the L plus dose of toxin (one thirtieth the amount in the older standardized method) has been so favorably reported upon that its use has become general. All lots of toxin-antitoxin mixture are tested by the Government laboratories before they are released for distribution.

A program for the inoculation of all susceptibles with toxin-antitoxin is practical, whether they are in the home or in child-holding institutions. Dr. Park emphasizes the advisability of immunizing all children between six months and six years of age with three injections of toxin-antitoxin. The high percentage of positive Schick reactions among children under six years of age and the high death rate from diphtheria in this age group show how important it is to protect as promptly as possible all young children against diphtheria. Above this age group, the preliminary Schick test gives valuable information and its use is highly desirable. The technique of the test and the interpretations of the reactions are easily acquired and every physician should



Antitoxin concentrating room



Section of guinea pig house

be capable of utilizing accurately this reliable and excellent clinical test. Many physicians will give toxin-antitoxin without administering the Schick test because they hesitate to use the latter. But after the injection of toxin-antitoxin no child should be considered or pronounced immune to diphtheria until he gives a negative Schick reaction. Therefore the physician who uses toxin-antitoxin must know the technique of the Schick test if he renders complete service to the subject being immunized. An original Schick test has this great value that, when negative in a child over six years of age the parents can be assured that the child is probably immune for life. The preliminary Schick test in the older children would avoid administration of toxin-antitoxin to those already immune. The character of the reaction would help to predict possible reactions after toxin-antitoxin injections. Immunity from toxin-antitoxin injections is not rapidly acquired. It is recommended to give the confirming Schick test 4 to 6 months after the last dose of toxin-antitoxin. Exposure to diphtheria may occur during the period of immunization and before sufficient antitoxin has been formed in the body to protect against the disease. There is no false sense of security on the part of the physician or parent if the susceptibility of the child is known. He must be shielded from contact with diphtheria cases and if exposed directly he must then be given diphtheria antitoxin. There is no contraindication to the administration of antitoxin in such cases. This is a fact which needs to be impressed upon physicians as well as the laity. Also if a diagnosis is made of diphtheria in a subject who has been immunized with toxin-antitoxin, diphtheria antitoxin is absolutely indicated. After diphtheria antitoxin has been administered, toxin-antitoxin injections should not be begun or continued until two weeks after the injection of antitoxin. The antitoxin will over-neutralize the toxin in the toxin-antitoxin mixture and prevent its proper immunizing effect.

We have all the agents at hand to control diphtheria and there is every reason to believe that immunity to diphtheria through public and private activities must eventually take its place with the present requirements for the prevention of smallpox.

Diphtheria Antitoxin, Concentrated (Globulin).

In syringe containers, ready for immediate use. For the prophylaxis and treatment of diphtheria.

DOSAGE—Initial prophylactic or immunizing dose, 1000 units, administered subcutaneously. For treatment, the U. S. P., 9th Revision, gives as the average dose "10,000 units." Dr. Park recommends 10,000 to 20,000 units in severe cases, 10,000 units in moderate cases and 3000 to 5000 units in mild cases. It is his opinion that a large single dose gives better results than a larger amount in divided doses. In late stages of the disease, the antitoxin should be given intravenously. Prompt administration of antitoxin is essential to its successful use in the treatment of diphtheria. A few hours delay may mean the loss of the patient's life.

A 14	1,000 units in aseptic syringe.
A 20	3,000 " " " "
A 27	5,000 " " " "
A 33	10,000 " " " "
A 36	20,000 " " " "
A 34	20,000 units in double-ended ampoule with apparatus for intravenous injection.



The Schick Test (Diphtheria Immunity Test).

For determining susceptibility to diphtheria.

DOSAGE—0.2 c.c. for each subject, intradermal injection.

V 920 Ten tests. Package containing two vials, one of undiluted diphtheria toxin, sufficient for ten tests, and one vial of sterile, physiological salt solution for diluting the toxin just previous to use.

V 921 Fifty tests. Package consisting of two vials, one of undiluted diphtheria toxin, sufficient for fifty tests, and one vial of sterile physiological salt solution for diluting the toxin just previous to use.



V 922 Hospital size, 100 tests. Ten vials of undiluted diphtheria toxin, and 10 vials of the salt solution diluent.

The Schick Test Control.

For detecting the presence of a pseudo-reaction in the Schick test.

DOSAGE—0.2 c.c. for each subject, intradermal injection.

V 923 Ten tests. Package consisting of two vials, one of undiluted, heated diphtheria toxin, sufficient for ten tests and one vial of sterile, physiological salt solution for diluting the toxin just previous to use.

V 925 Hospital size, 100 tests. Ten vials of undiluted, heated diphtheria toxin, and ten vials of the salt solution diluent.



Diphtheria Toxin-Antitoxin Mixture (Diphtheria Prophylactic, Neutralized Diphtheria Toxin, T. A. Mixture).

For active immunization against diphtheria.

DOSAGE—One-half c.c. for children under one year of age; 1 c.c. for subjects over one year. Three injections are usually given at weekly intervals.

V 915 Three 1 c.c. ampoule vials, each vial containing one immunizing dose.

Diphtheria toxin-antitoxin is not to be used in the treatment of diphtheria. It is not to be used for immunization of contacts or those recently exposed to diphtheria. Diphtheria antitoxin is indicated in such cases.

V 917 Hospital size, 10 complete immunizations.

V 919 One 30 c.c. vial, 10 complete immunizations.

**TETANUS**

Tetanus, like diphtheria is a disease produced by the toxins of an organism—the tetanus bacillus. This microorganism was discovered by Nicolaier in 1884, and was first isolated by Kitasato in 1890. The bacillus in the form of spores is widely distributed in nature, being found in the intestinal contents of horses, cattle, dogs and even men. They are commonly found in cultivated, manured, soils. Certain localities are known especially for the prevalence of tetanus, Eastern New York, Southern Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Indiana, Illinois and Southern California. As a rule, the warmer the climate the greater the proportion of animals and men with tetanus infected feces.

Tetanus bacilli and spores have no injurious effects of themselves if located in healthy tissues. If, however, injury occurs to the tissues with penetration of the bacilli in company with other pathogenic microorganisms and foreign bodies, multiplication and development take place with secretion of toxins and consequent poisoning of the body. Punctured or ragged, penetrating wounds are more apt to be followed by a tetanus infection than clean cut ones. The presence of a foreign body, such as waste from a blank cartridge, shreds of clothing and dirt increases the danger. If the wound is quickly and thoroughly cleaned and kept clean, infection may usually be avoided, especially when such treatment is fortified by the administration of tetanus antitoxin.

The most striking and characteristic metabolic product formed by the tetanus bacilli is an extremely potent, soluble extracellular toxin. It has been shown that this toxin consists of at least two components, which may occur in varying proportions in different cultures. These components are recognized by the physiological reactions they provoke when injected into suitable animals. One of these, a neurotoxin, has been termed *tetanospasmin*. It excites the distinctive tonic contractions or spasms which are characteristic of tetanus. The other poison, *tetanolyisin*, dissolves red blood cells. The toxin is formed in cultures of the bacilli grown artificially. It is one of the most powerful poisons known. Filtrates of broth cultures, in quantities of 0.000,005

c.c. will often prove fatal to mice of ten grams weight. Different species of animals show greater variation in their susceptibility to tetanus toxin. Human beings and horses are probably the most susceptible species in proportion to their body weight.

Statistics show that tetanus is a preventable disease; that it can be checked frequently in its progress after development; that it can be cured in many cases after it has become fully established.

The most successful preventive treatment, and practically the only one of value after the disease has developed, is tetanus antitoxin. As a prophylactic measure tetanus antitoxin ranks even ahead of diphtheria antitoxin; therapeutically it is less efficient for several reasons: Diphtheria antitoxin has a greater affinity for its toxin *in vitro* than the tetanus antitoxin has for tetanus toxin; diphtheria toxin seems to affect principally parenchymatous and lymphatic organs. The cells comprising these organs are less susceptible to toxin than are nerve cells which are attacked by tetanus poison. Diphtheria toxin has a greater affinity for its antitoxin *in vivo* while tetanus toxin has greater affinity for nerve cells than for its antitoxin. It is only the neutralization of the toxin free in the blood, lymph and tissue fluids which can be effected by the antitoxin. The toxins elaborated in the infected wound pass into the lymph vessels, thence to the blood stream and body tissues where they come in contact with nerve endings. From the peripheral nerve extremities, they follow a progressively ascending course to the medulla spinalis and bulb. It has been orthodox to say that tetanus respected the intelligence since patients usually die before the brain has been affected by the tetanus toxin.

After the toxins have come in contact with the cells a short time elapses before they are united with the substance of the cells. This fact indicates the necessity of administering antitoxin at the earliest possible moment and by some method which will insure rapid union of the toxin and antitoxin. Practically every minute which passes without the injection of antitoxin after the first symptoms of the disease have appeared decreases its effectiveness.

MacConkey (*Brit. Med. Jr., 1914*) showed the wisdom of giving large doses of antitoxin

in the treatment of tetanus by comparing the mortality rate of cases treated with large amounts of serum with that of cases treated with small quantities of antitoxin. When used in large amounts, 50 percent of the cases were saved; when used in smaller doses, the death rate was 70.2 percent. Bruce (*Lancet, 1916, II, 929; ibid., 1917, I, 680*) studied the effects of the introduction of tetanus antitoxin in a series of 1000 cases. The average mortality in 960 cases was 38.8 percent. He devised a system of administration which combines the advantage of immediate effect through intrathecal injection together with prolonged flooding of the body by intramuscular and subcutaneous injections. Intrathecal injection is ordinarily practiced by removing 20 c.c. of spinal fluid from the patient and very slowly replacing the fluid by the warmed (38°C.) tetanus antitoxin, carefully watching for symptoms of pressure or collapse.

Protection against tetanus from a prophylactic dose (1500 units) of tetanus antitoxin, endures for ten days to three weeks. If the wound is much soiled, the immunity may not endure for more than one week. Rather than risk such loss, a second dose or even a third one should be administered at seven day intervals. In cases of prolonged suppuration, or where secondary surgical procedure is contemplated at a later date, a second dose of antitoxin should be given.

The World War furnished in the case of tetanus, as in so many other matters, a great opportunity for studying the effect of serum therapy in tetanus. Bazy in the French supplement of the *London Lancet*, October 19, 1918, states that antitetanic preventive treatment was efficacious in the great majority of cases. In those instances where tetanus developed despite inoculation, it manifested itself in forms not previously observed. The evolution was very slow due to the presence of the antitoxin, which appeared to regulate at once the clinical signs and prognosis (invariably good) of the disease. He says the curative action of the serum is indisputable.

Tetanus Antitoxin, Concentrated (Globulin).

FOR HUMAN USE

In syringe containers ready for immediate use.

For prophylaxis and treatment of tetanus—lockjaw.

DOSAGE—Initial prophylactic or immunizing dose, 1500 units, administered subcutaneously. In cases where the wound is extensive or sloughing of tissues has

occurred, the injection should be repeated at the end of seven days. For treatment, a maximum amount of antitoxin should be given as soon as possible, 3000 to 5000 units intraspinally, and at the same time, 20,000 units intramuscularly.

- A 39 1,500 units in aseptic syringe.
A 45 5,000 " " " "
A 47 10,000 " " " "
A 46 10,000 units in double-ended ampoule with apparatus for intravenous injection.



SERUMS

Antidiphtheritic Serum, see Diphtheria Antitoxin.

Antistreptococcic Serum (Polyvalent).

For treatment of virulent infections due to the streptococcus: septicemia, puerperal sepsis, scarlet fever, erysipelas, etc. It has also been used for prophylaxis against streptococcic infections.

When employed in suitable cases and in sufficiently large doses, the action of antistreptococcic serum has been favorably commented upon. Weaver and Tunnicliffe showed that the injection of antistreptococcic serum into animals was followed by an increased phagocytosis and opsonic power for streptococci, for about ten days. Weaver advises large doses for curative purposes. For rapid effects, the serum should be injected intravenously.

DOSAGE—In severe cases, 50 to 100 c.c., every four to six hours until improvement is noted. The dosage recommended by foreign investigators is 200 c.c., followed in twelve to twenty-four hours by half this amount. Ordinary dose, in mild cases, 10 to 20 c.c. injected every eight to twelve hours.

- S 59 In 50 c.c. ampoule with apparatus for intravenous injection.
S 60 In aseptic syringe containing 10 c.c. serum.
S 61 In 10 c.c. vials.
S 62 In aseptic syringe containing 20 c.c. serum.



Antitetanic Serum, see Tetanus Antitoxin.

Normal Horse Serum.

Normal Horse Serum is used in the treatment of various forms of hemorrhage and in connection with operations to prevent postoperative hemorrhages. Petit has recommended its use in septic conditions met with in surgical, gynecological and obstetrical practice, and in war wounds and sepsis.

DOSAGE—The Serum may be administered subcutaneously, intramuscularly, intravenously or topically. Initial dose, 10 to 20 c.c. to be repeated every two to six hours according to the needs of the case. As a preventive of postoperative hemorrhage, an injection of 20 c.c. may be used the day preceding the operation. For

topical application, sterile gauze may be saturated with the serum and applied to the bleeding surface.

- S 63 In vial, containing 10 c.c. serum.
S 64 In aseptic syringe, containing 10 c.c. serum.
S 65 In vial, containing 20 c.c. serum.



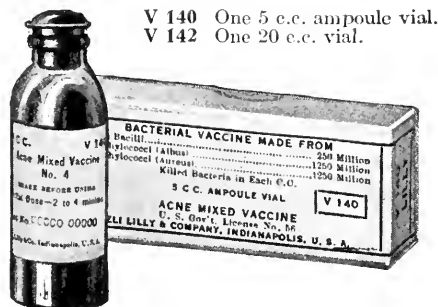
BACTERIAL VACCINES

Acne Mixed Vaccine (Staph-Acne).

Used in the treatment of pustular acne, seborrhea, and acne rosacea.

DOSAGE—Initial dose, bulk packages, 2 to 4 minims. Each c.c. contains killed—

Acne Bacilli..... 250 million
Staphylococci of the aureus type..... 1,250 million
Staphylococci of the albus type..... 1,250 million
2,750 million killed bacteria in each c.c.



- V 140 One 5 c.c. ampoule vial.
V 142 One 20 c.c. vial.

Antigen, see Pneumococcus Antigen.

Catarrhal Vaccine, Combined (Respiratory).

A vaccine composed of the bacteria commonly isolated from catarrhal inflammations of the upper respiratory tract and favorably reported upon in its use as a prophylactic and curative measure in "common colds", acute and chronic catarrhs, and similar infections of the respiratory mucous membranes.

Dosage—Prophylactic initial dose, Mixture No. 1, followed at three to five-day intervals with Mixtures Nos. 2, 3 and 4. Initial therapeutic dose, Mixture No. 1. Initial dose, bulk packages, 2 to 4 minims. Each c.c. contains killed—

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Micrococci catarrhalis.....	25	50	100	200 million
Friedlander Bacilli.....	25	50	100	200 million
Pneumococci.....	12.5	25	50	100 million
Streptococci.....	12.5	25	50	100 million
Staphylococci of the aureus type.....	50	100	200	400 million
Staphylococci of the albus type.....	25	50	100	200 million

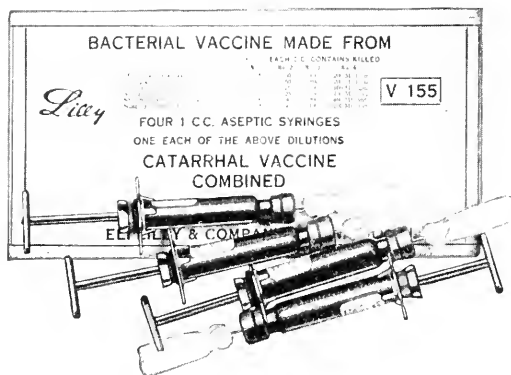
Mixture No. 4 (1,200 million killed bacteria in each c.c.).

- V 150 One 5 c.c. ampoule vial.
V 151 One 20 c.c. vial.

Mixtures Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

V 154 Four 1 c.c. ampoule vials, one of each of above mixtures.

V 155 Four 1 c.c. aseptic syringes, one of each of the above mixtures.



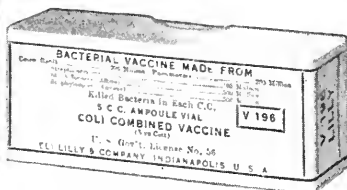
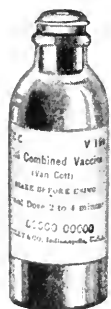
Coli Combined Vaccine (Van Cott) (Combined Bacterial Vaccine) (Mixed Infection).

Used in septicemia, puerperal sepsis, abscesses, and in a variety of suppurative infections due to staphylococci, streptococci, pneumococci, and the colon bacilli.

DOSAGE—Initial dose, bulk packages, 2 to 4 minims. Each c.c. contains killed—

Colon Bacilli.....	200 million
Staphylococci of the aureus type.....	500 million
Staphylococci of the albus type.....	500 million
Streptococci.....	100 million
Pneumococci.....	200 million
1,500 million killed bacteria in each c.c.	

V 196 One 5 c.c. ampoule vial.
V 197 One 20 c.c. vial.



Combined Bacterial Vaccine, see Coli Combined Vaccine.

Erysipelas Vaccine, see Streptococcus Vaccine.

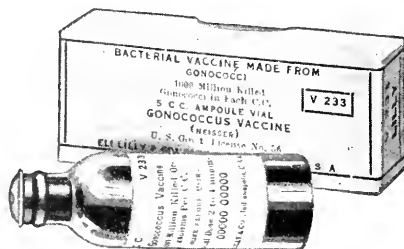
Furunculosis Vaccine, see Staphylococcus Aureus Vaccine.

Gonococcus Vaccine (Neisser).

Used in gonorrhea, epididymitis, prostatitis, gonorrheal arthritis, vulvovaginitis, gonorrheal salpingitis and gonorrheal ophthalmia of children.

DOSAGE—Initial dose, 2 to 4 minims.
1,000 million killed gonococci in each c.c.

V 233 One 5 c.c. ampoule vial.
V 234 One 20 c.c. vial.



Gonococcus Mixed Vaccine (Neisser Mixed).

Used in the treatment of mixed gonorrheal infections.

DOSAGE—Initial dose, bulk packages, 2 to 4 minims. Initial dose, Mixture No. 1 (350 million killed gonococci).

Each c.c. contains killed—

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Gonococci.....	50	100	200	400 million
Colon Bacilli.....	50	100	200	400 million
Streptococci.....	50	100	200	400 million
Staphylococci of the aureus type.....	100	200	400	800 million
Staphylococci of the albus type.....	100	200	400	800 million

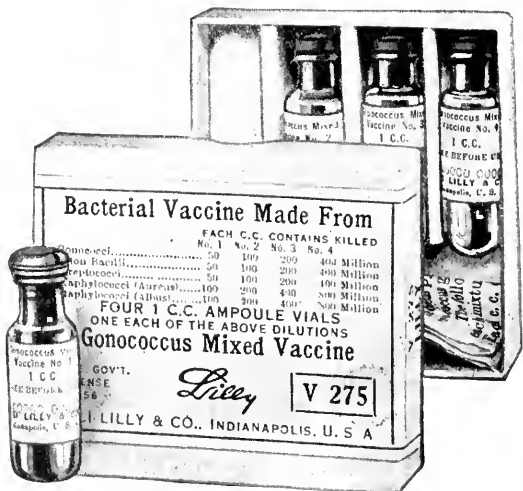
Mixture No. 4 (2,800 million killed bacteria in each c.c.).

V 270 One 5 c.c. ampoule vial.
V 271 One 20 c.c. vial.

Mixtures Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

V 275 Four 1 c.c. ampoule vials, one of each of the above mixtures.

V 276 Four 1 c.c. aseptic syringes, one of each of the above mixtures.



Insulin (Insulin, Lilly) see Page 193.

Influenza Mixed Vaccine (Colds and La Grippe).

For the prophylaxis and treatment of colds of the epidemic type.

DOSAGE—For immunization, four doses; initial dose, Mixture No. 1, followed by Mixtures Nos. 2, 3 and 4 at three to five-day intervals. For treatment, initial dose, Mixture No. 1, increased or repeated at 24 to 48 hour intervals until improvement is noted. When using bulk packages of Mixture No. 4, initial dose, 2 to 4 minims.

Each c.c. contains killed—

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Influenza Bacilli.....	12.5	25	50	100 million
Staphylococci of the aureus type.....	12.5	25	50	400 million
Staphylococci of the albus type.....	12.5	25	50	400 million
Streptococci.....	12.5	25	50	100 million
Pneumococci.....	12.5	25	50	100 million
Micrococci catarrhalis.....	12.5	25	50	100 million

Mixture No. 4 (1,200 million killed bacteria in each c.c.).

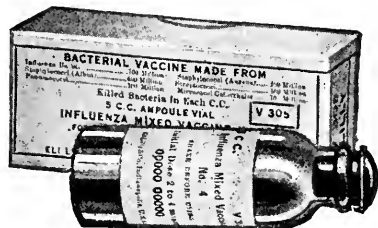
V 305 One 5 c.c. ampoule vial.

V 306 One 20 c.c. vial.

Mixtures Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

V 310 Four 1 c.c. ampoule vials, one of each of the above mixtures.

V 311 Four 1 c.c. aseptic syringes, one of each of the above mixtures.



Influenza-Pneumonia Vaccine.

Offered as a prophylactic measure against influenza and especially against the complicating pneumonias. It has also been used as a therapeutic measure in influenza with reported success.

DOSAGE—Initial prophylactic dose of the vaccine (5,000 million killed organisms to the c.c.), 0.5 c.c.; second dose, one week later, 1 c.c.; third dose a week after the second, 1.5 c.c. The vaccine is administered subcutaneously. Therapeutic dose, 0.5 c.c. daily, for several days, provided no unfavorable symptoms occur.

Each c.c. contains killed—

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Pneumococci, Types I (10 percent), II (14 percent), III (6 percent).....	12.5	25	50	100 million
Pneumococci, Group IV and allied green-producing diplostreptococci.....	12.5	25	50	1500 million
Hemolytic Streptococci.....	12.5	25	50	1000 million
Staphylococci of the aureus type.....	12.5	25	50	500 million
Influenza Bacilli.....	12.5	25	50	500 million

5,000 million killed bacteria in each c.c.

V 905 One 5 c.c. ampoule vial.

V 906 One 20 c.c. vial.

Mixed Infection Vaccine, see Coli Combined Vaccine.

Mixed Vaccine, Respiratory, see Catarrhal Vaccine, Combined.

Neisser, see Gonococcus Vaccine.

Neisser Mixed, see Gonococcus Mixed Vaccine.

Pertussis Vaccine (Whooping Cough).

Used for immunization against whooping cough, pertussis and in treatment of the developed disease.

DOSAGE—Initial prophylactic dose, 500 million pertussis bacilli; second dose, 1,000 million and third dose, 2,000 million at three-day intervals. Initial therapeutic dose, 250 million. Initial dose, bulk packages, 2 to 4 minims.

2,000 million killed pertussis bacilli in each c.c.

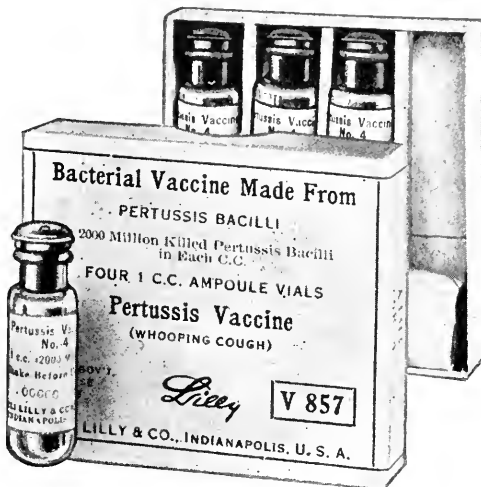
V 857 Four 1 c.c. ampoule vials.

V 371 One 5 c.c. ampoule vial.

V 373 One 20 c.c. vial.

250, 500, 1,000 and 2,000 million killed pertussis bacilli in each c.c.

V 860 Four 1 c.c. ampoule vials, one of each of the above dilutions.



Pertussis Mixed Vaccine (Whooping Cough Mixed Vaccine).

Used for prophylaxis and treatment of whooping cough, especially in the cases not seen early in the attack. After the second week of the disease, the symptoms are referable not to the pertussis bacillus alone, but also to associated bacteria as well. The advantage of immunizing against all of these organisms as a prophylactic measure has won favor for this vaccine.

DOSAGE—Initial dose, Mixture No. 1, 250 million killed bacteria in each c.c. Initial dose, bulk packages, 2 to 4 minims.

Each c.c. contains killed—

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Pertussis Bacilli (Bordet Gengou).....	12.5	250	500	1000 million
Influenza Bacilli.....	25	50	100	200 million
Streptococci.....	12.5	25	50	100 million
Pneumococci.....	12.5	25	50	100 million
Micrococci catarrhalis.....	12.5	25	50	100 million
Staphylococci of the aureus type.....	50	100	200	400 million
Staphylococci of the albus type.....	12.5	25	50	100 million

Mixture No. 4 (2,000 million killed bacteria in each c.c.).

V 831 Four 1 c.c. ampoule vials.

V 832 One 5 c.c. ampoule vial.

V 834 One 20 c.c. vial.

Mixtures Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

V 841 Four 1 c.c. ampoule vials, one of each of the above mixtures.

Pneumococcus Antigen.

Partially autolyzed pneumococci suspended in physiological salt solution. For the treatment of pneumococcus pneumonias.

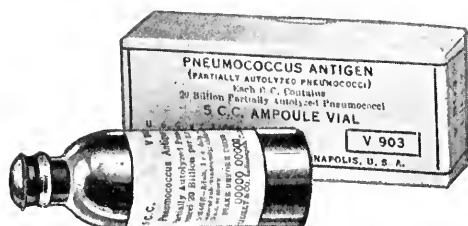
Use in the treatment of pneumococcus pneumonias, an antigen of partially autolyzed pneumococci has in clinical trial and experience exerted a seemingly beneficial action on the course of the general infection.

When used early, the pneumonias are milder, the patients more comfortable, the duration of the pneumonic process shortened, and fewer complications, empyemas, etc., have been noted, as well as fewer recurrences, in the antigen treated cases.

Pneumococcus Antigen is recommended in the treatment of pneumococcus pneumonias. There is no necessity for typing of organisms preliminary to institution of antigen treatment.

DOSAGE—Adult dose, 1 c.c. (20 billion partially autolyzed pneumococci) daily until the temperature becomes normal and remains so for a few days. In the more severe cases, the dose should be repeated at eight hour intervals. For children, 0.25 c.c. upward, depending on the age.

V 903 One 5 c.c. ampoule vial (20 billion partially autolyzed pneumococci in each c.c.) (Types I, II, III, and IV).



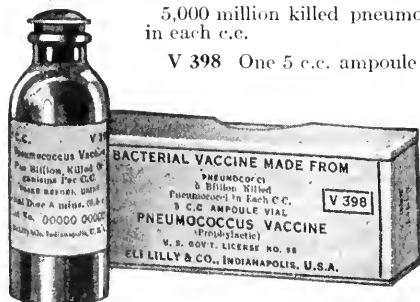
Pneumococcus Vaccine, Prophylactic.

Used for the prophylaxis of pneumonia.

In case of epidemics of pneumonia, the advisability of vaccination should be considered. Wright, after extensive work among the natives of South Africa, demonstrated that pneumococcus inoculations brought down the mortality from pneumonia by 85 percent; also that they had seemingly reduced the mortality from other diseases 50 percent, through what Wright terms "collateral immunization." Lister's more recent work on both animals and man has established certain important facts as to the value of this method of preventing pneumonia. He recommends three subcutaneous injections at seven-day intervals of 2,000 million killed pneumococci of the types against which immunization is desired. Cecil and Steffen in still more recent work show the possibility of immunizing monkeys against four fixed types of pneumococci with subcutaneous injections of pneumococci in three doses.

5,000 million killed pneumococci in each c.c.

V 398 One 5 c.c. ampoule vial.



Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine (Rheumatic).

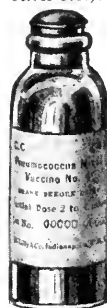
Useful in the treatment of mixed infections, caused by the presence of the pneumococcus, staphylococcus (albus or aureus types) and streptococcus, as in broncho-pneumonia, arthritis, empyema, otitis media, mastoiditis and pyorrhea alveolaris.

DOSAGE—Initial dose, 2 to 4 minims, from bulk packages. Initial dose, Mixture No. 1.

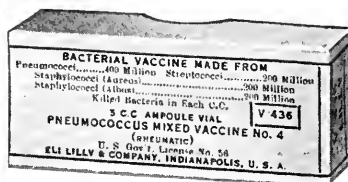
Each c.c. contains killed—

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Pneumococci.....	50	100	200	400 million
Streptococci.....	25	50	100	200 million
Staphylococci of the aureus type.....	25	50	100	200 million
Staphylococci of the albus type.....	25	50	100	200 million

Mixture No. 4 (1,000 million killed bacteria in each c.c.).



V 436 One 5 c.c. ampoule vial.
V 437 One 20 c.c. ampoule vial.



Mixtures Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

V 441 Four 1 c.c. ampoule vials, one of each of the above mixtures.

Pneumo-Staph-Strep Vaccine, see Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine.

Pyogenic, see Streptococcus-Staphylococcus Vaccine.

Pyorrhea, see Catarrhal Vaccine, Combined.

Respiratory, see Catarrhal Vaccine, Combined; Influenza Mixed Vaccine.

Rheumatic or Rheumatism, see Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine.



Scarlet Fever Vaccine, Prophylactic.

For immunization against scarlet fever.

Dosage—Initial dose, 500 million killed streptococci, injected subcutaneously; to be followed five to seven days later with 1,000 million, and after another interval of five to seven days, a third dose, 1,000 million.

In packages of three containers, first, second and third doses in each package.

First dose, 500 million killed streptococci.

Second dose, 1,000 million killed streptococci.

Third dose, 1,000 million killed streptococci.

V 539 Three 1 c.c. ampoule vials.

V 542 Hospital size, 10 complete immunizations, ten 2.5 c.c. ampoule vials.

Sepsis, see Coli Combined Vaccine.

Staphylococcus Vaccine (Staphylococcus Combined). Mixed Albus and Aureus.

Used in the treatment of some forms of acne, syphilis, boils, carbuncles, abscesses, acute and chronic furunculosis, suppurating wounds, and in any infections in which the staphylococcus is the infecting agent.

DOSAGE—Initial dose, 125 to 250 million staphylococci. Bulk packages, initial dose, 2 to 4 minims.

Each c.c. contains killed—

Staphylococci of the aureus type.....2,000 million

Staphylococci of the albus type.....2,000 million

4,000 million killed staphylococci in each c.c.

V 563 One 5 c.c. ampoule vial.

V 564 One 20 c.c. vial.

Staphylo-Acne Vaccine, see Acne Mixed Vaccine.

Staphylococcus Aureus Vaccine (Staphylo Aureus) (Furunculosis).

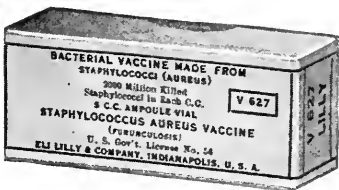
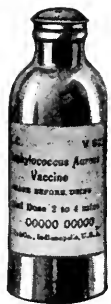
Used in the treatment of acute and chronic furunculosis, boils, syphilis, acne, impetigo, osteomyelitis, abscesses, and other infections due to staphylococci aurei.

DOSAGE—Initial dose, 100 to 250 million killed staphylococci. Initial dose, bulk packages, 2 to 4 minims.

2,000 million killed staphylococci in each c.c.

V 627 One 5 c.c. ampoule vial.

V 628 One 20 c.c. vial.



Streptococcus Vaccine.

Used in the treatment of septicaemia, erysipelas, cellulitis, lymphangitis, puerperal sepsis, and streptococic abscesses.

DOSAGE—Initial dose, 50 million killed streptococci. Initial dose bulk packages, 2 to 4 minims.

500 million killed streptococci in each c.c.

V 662 One 5 c.c. ampoule vial.

V 663 One 20 c.c. vial.

Strep-Pneumo Vaccine, see Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine.

Streptococcus-Staphylococcus Vaccine (Staph-Strep).

Used in the treatment of abscesses, furunculosis, erysipelas, osteomyelitis, sepsis and other mixed infections due to streptococci and staphylococci.

DOSAGE—Initial dose, Mixture No. 1. Initial dose, bulk packages, 2 to 4 minims.

Each c.c. contains killed—

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Streptococci.....	25	50	100	200 million
Staphylococci of the aureus type.....	125	250	500	1,000 million
Staphylococci of the albus type.....	125	250	500	1,000 million

Mixture No. 4 (2,200 million killed bacteria in each c.c.).

V 697 One 5 c.c. ampoule vial.

V 698 One 20 c.c. vial.

Mixtures Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

V 703 Four 1 c.c. ampoule vials, one of each of the above mixtures.

V 704 Four 1 c.c. aseptic syringes, one of each of the above mixtures.



T. A. Mixture, see Diphtheria Toxin-Antitoxin Mixture.

T. A. B. Vaccine, see Typhoid Vaccine.

Typhoid-Paratyphoid Vaccine, see Typhoid Mixed Vaccine.

Typhoid Infections

Typhoid fever was one of the first of the human infections to yield the secret of its causative agent. In 1880, the typhoid bacillus was described by Klebs, Eberth and Koch, and first grown in pure culture by Gaffsky in 1884.

Typhoid bacilli enter the body through the mouth and pass through the gastrointestinal tract. They lodge in the lymphatic tissue of the intestines, especially Peyer's patches, then invade the general lymphatic system and spleen. They can be isolated from the rose spots on the body surface, the circulating blood, stools and urine during life in the infectious process and from various organs after death from typhoid. The organisms may be grown in pure cultures, and differentiated from other microbes by appropriate media.

The blood sera of patients with typhoid and those recovering from the infection, contain elements which give specific reactions with the typhoid bacillus and its products. Of these, the agglutinins have been employed in the diagnosis of typhoid fever. This phenomenon of agglutination, clumping of the typhoid bacilli, is not observed with the sera of persons suffering

from other diseases than typhoid. The reaction is known as the Widal reaction. Statistics show that about 20 percent of typhoid patients exhibit a positive Widal at the end of the first week of the disease; at the end of the second week, 60 percent, and 90 percent by the end of the fourth week. The agglutinins persist in the blood of the recovered individual for some time. About 75 percent of all patients exhibit a positive agglutination after two months, and occasionally it may persist for two or more years. Immunity from typhoid continues after agglutinins can no longer be shown to exist in the blood serum.

Typhoid fever most frequently appears in the late summer and autumn, although it may occur in other seasons when gross pollution of water or food with typhoid bacilli occurs. The extrinsic factors which influence the seasonal occurrence of typhoid, other than the questionable ones of warm weather and humidity, are flies, increased consumption of liquids during warm weather and the "vacation habit." Geographical locality plays but a small part in the cause of typhoid fever. It is the most widespread of the infectious diseases, occurring in the tropics and the temperate zones, the plains and mountains, the city and country.

Intrinsically, there is always a variation in the susceptibility of individuals to infection. Age is most important. Infants are relatively insusceptible, the incidence increasing slightly from one to five years, with a more rapid increase from this age to puberty. The majority of cases of typhoid occurs in early adult life, about the twenty-first year. Lack of acclimation is also a pretty generally accepted cause of increased susceptibility. Other factors are work and fatigue, psychic disturbances and employments and professions.

PARATYPHOID INFECTIONS

In the year 1896, Achard and Bensaude reported the first cases which led to a distinction between the typhoid infection and a group of infections known as paratyphoid, similar in many respects to clinical typhoid, but due to specific microorganisms of the paratyphoid and paracolon groups. The prophylaxis of paratyphoid infections rests in the employment of the same general measures as are now taken against typhoid.

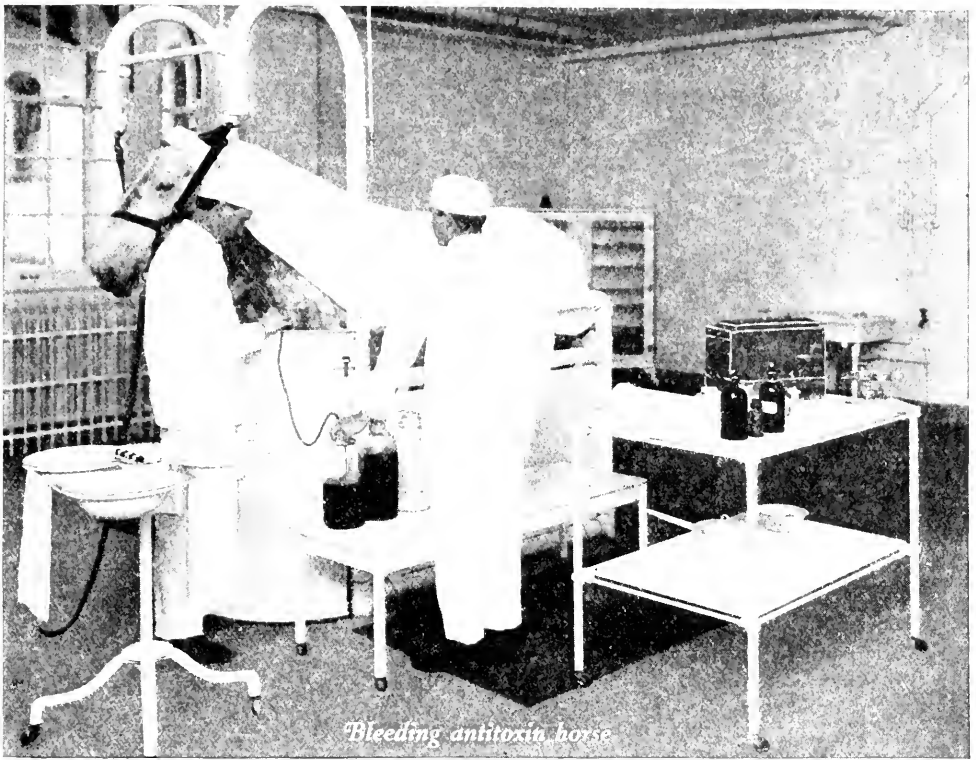
The prevention of typhoid and allied infections lies in the destruction of the causative agent and the augmentation of the resistance of the individual to chance exposure.

The former involves the application of effective sanitary and hygienic measures. Some of these are the proper disposal of sewage, safeguarding of water supplies, protection of food supplies from contamination of sewage or carriers, and abolition of the common drinking cup and towel on trains, steamships and elsewhere. Detection of typhoid carriers and proper control of them, and the destruction of flies will most certainly lessen the incidence of the disease.

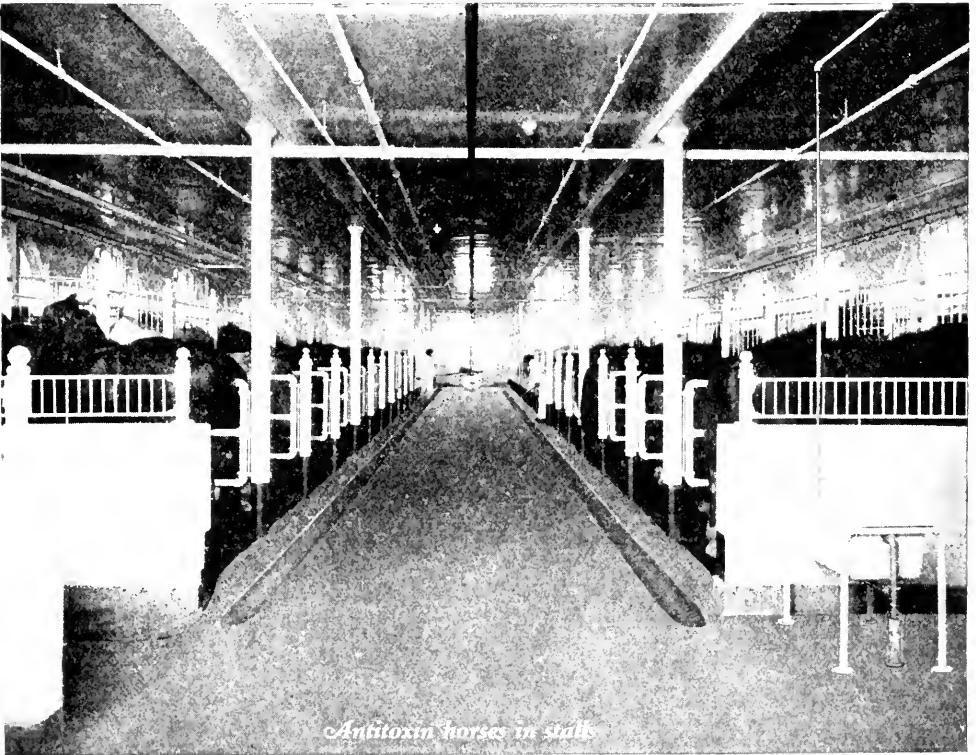
From the individual's standpoint, care should be taken to shun known or potential sources of typhoid infection, especially during the susceptible ages, fifteen to twenty-five. Over-work and fatigue should be avoided; individual health and personal cleanliness should be supported and maintained in every possible way.

It is a well established fact that persons who have already had typhoid possess a relative protection against future attacks, if not in all cases, at least in most, it is an absolute protection. Beumer and Pfeiffer (1896) were the first to appreciate the possibility of active immunization against the typhoid bacillus. The practical application of their experiments by Chantemesse, Roux and Chamberlain did not come until eight years later. Sir A. E. Wright first outlined a method for increasing a person's resistance against typhoid by injection of dead organisms suspended in salt solution. His work, with that of Pfeiffer and Kolle, forms the ground work upon which subsequent methods of vaccination have been based. As a consequence of typhoid vaccination, typhoid fever has been practically abolished from the armies and navies of the world.

The results of vaccination against typhoid fever among the civilian population while not so extensive, are equally gratifying where records have been kept with sufficient accuracy to permit evaluation. What has been of significance is the lowered death rate among the ex-service men over the pre-war rate in the same age group. Before 1919, the male typhoid rate in the age group 20 to 35 years, was somewhat higher than among females of the same age. But in



Bleeding antitoxin horse



Antitoxin horses in stall

1919, the relation was reversed and the female rate became in many instances much higher.

The year 1922 marks the lowest point yet reached in the typhoid record for the large cities of the United States. Proper attention to rural foci of infection, which not only increase the number of typhoid cases in the city hospitals but also serve as genuine centers of infection through contamination of milk and food supplies locally and in the cities, together with extension of typhoid vaccination, will, there is no doubt, lead to the final suppression of typhoid and its allied infections.

Typhoid Vaccine.

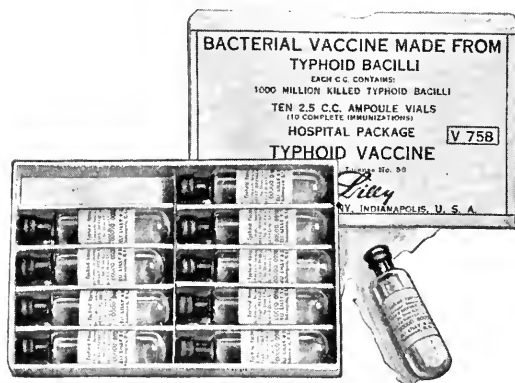
Used for immunization against and treatment of typhoid fever.

Major Russell of the United States Army says: "There is sufficient proof to justify physicians in any part of the United States in urging upon their clientele, especially among the young people and children, the use of typhoid vaccine with just as much confidence and authority as has been used in the past in urging vaccination against smallpox."

DOSAGE—Prophylactic initial dose, 500 million killed typhoid bacilli, injected subcutaneously, and followed seven or ten days later with a second dose of 1,000 million and still a week later with a third dose of 1,000 million.

Immunization Packages

- V 756 Three 1 c.c. ampoule vials.
- V 757 Three 1 c.c. aseptic syringes.
- V 758 Hospital size, 10 complete immunizations, ten 2.5 c.c. ampoule vials.



Typhoid Mixed Vaccine, Prophylactic and Therapeutic.

For prophylaxis or immunization against typhoid and paratyphoid infections and the treatment of mixed infections due to typhoid bacilli and the paratyphoids.

DOSAGE—For prophylaxis, initial dose, 500 million killed typhoid bacilli and 250 million killed paratyphoid A bacilli and 250 million killed paratyphoid B bacilli. The second and third immunizing doses are just double the initial dose and are administered a week later and two weeks after the first dose. For treatment, initial dose, 200 million bacilli. Initial dose, bulk packages,

Mixture No. 2, for immunizing, 0.5 c.c.; second and third doses, 1 c.c.; for therapeutic purposes, initial dose, 0.1 c.c.

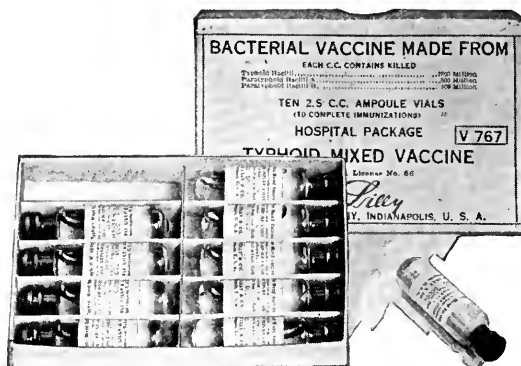
Each c.c. contains killed—

	No. 1	No. 2
Typhoid Bacilli.....	500	1,000 million
Paratyphoid Bacilli A.....	250	500 million
Paratyphoid Bacilli B.....	250	500 million

Mixture No. 2 (2,000 million killed bacteria in each c.c.).

V 764 One 5 c.c. ampoule vial.

V 765 One 20 c.c. vial.



Mixtures Nos. 1 and 2. Immunization Packages.

- V 760 Three 1 c.c. ampoule vials.
- V 761 Three 1 c.c. aseptic syringes.
- V 767 Hospital size, 10 complete immunizations, ten 2.5 c.c. ampoule vials.

Urethritis Vaccine, see Gonococcus Mixed Vaccine.

Van Cott's Formula, see Coli Combined Vaccine.

Whooping Cough Vaccines, see Pertussis Vaccine and Pertussis Mixed Vaccine.

VIRUSES

RABIES

Rabies, or hydrophobia, is a fatal, acute infectious disease to which all warm-blooded animals are susceptible. It is transmitted to human beings through the bite or scratch of rabid animals, usually the dog. The saliva is the medium by which the virus is conveyed to wounds or to abraded or excoriated surfaces. Following the bites or injury of infected animals, there is a variable incubation period during which there are no symptoms except those referable to the injury. The interval of time elapsing between the time of injury and the appearance of the first symptoms of rabies varies usually according to the number, severity of the bites or wounds, and their location. In general the incubation period is shortest when the hands and head are attacked. Rarely is it earlier than twelve days or later

than ninety days. In most human cases, it occurs in from three to eight weeks.

The immediate action of the rabies germs or virus after introduction into the body tissues is not really known. Evidence tends to show that they pass almost exclusively along the nerve fibres, probably in the surrounding lymph spaces to the brain. Their occasional presence in the blood is only accidental. Once within the nerve fibers they seem gradually to develop and multiply. They progress toward the central



LOUIS PASTEUR

nervous system so slowly that there is no disturbance of function. When the brain is reached, a preliminary stimulation occurs. This is succeeded by destruction of the cells.

The salivary glands of dogs are very constantly infectious for several days before active symptoms of the disease are manifest in the animal. The cerebrospinal fluid seldom contains the virus. In man, the salivary glands are, it appears, seldom invaded by the virus, except perhaps by *post mortem* diffusion.

Rabies occurs in almost every part of the civilized world except Australia and possibly England. The exemption of these countries

is due to their rigid enforcement of dog quarantine laws and regulations. At the present time no section of the United States is entirely free from the disease.

The disease is not especially affected by the time of year. If more cases of rabies are reported in the summer months, the larger number is only apparent or accidental. More stray dogs are seen in the summer and people are more in the open. There is more opportunity for exposure and more persons are injured by animals. This applies more particularly to the rural communities. In the city, during the winter, cases of rabies in the dog are often more frequent.

There is no cure for rabies once the disease process has become established in the central nervous system, therefore treatment is essentially prophylactic.

The first definite lesions of rabies were described by Negri, who found characteristic cell inclusion bodies in the ganglion cells, in the cells of Purkinje and other large nerve cells. These minute granular pleomorphic bodies are now recognized as specific for hydrophobia, but there is a difference of opinion with respect to their nature and significance. By some they are regarded as the true etiological agent of rabies; by others they are considered merely reaction bodies. The virus of rabies has been shown to be filtrable, and Noguchi has cultivated an organism from "street virus" and from the central nervous system of animals infected with "street virus", "fixed virus" and "passage virus" which resembles Negri bodies in some particulars. But the relation between the organisms grown by Noguchi and the Negri bodies has not been definitely determined as yet.

The most important rapid laboratory method for the diagnosis of rabies in animals is the demonstration of Negri bodies. If they are found the diagnosis is complete. Failure to find them does not necessarily exclude a diagnosis of rabies and an emulsion of the nerve tissue from the suspected animal should then be injected subdurally into a laboratory animal. Treatment should not await the outcome of animal inoculation, since too much valuable time would be lost before the test was completed.

To Pasteur we owe the development of an antirabic preventive treatment by means of an attenuated living virus. The virus of

rabies as it exists in rabid dogs (street virus) can be attenuated by repeated passage through rabbits so that it will lose much of its virulence for dogs. This change of virulence was fully established when passage of the street virus from rabbit to rabbit caused each successive animal to develop the symptoms of rabies on the sixth or seventh day (fixed virus). The original Pasteur treatment was designed to confer immunity during the incubation period of the disease. With prompt institution of the treatment, the mortality was reduced from 20 percent to 0.5 percent.

The principle upon which the treatment was based was the production of immunity by inoculation of rabies virus of full antigenic quality and yet so altered or attenuated that it could be used safely for subcutaneous injection of man. It consisted in the administration of emulsions of attenuated spinal cords of rabbits dead from "fixed virus" inoculations, at daily intervals for a period of eighteen to twenty-one days. Fresher and fresher cords were used each day.

While the mode of action of the vaccination is not entirely understood, it is believed to be similar to that of other vaccines. The injections of the modified virus produce antisubstances which inhibit the growth of the street virus implanted at the time of injury. The procedure is one of active immunization.

Rabies Vaccine (Human).

For immunization against rabies.

Rabies Vaccine, Lilly, is a modification of the original Pasteur treatment which permits more rapid and more efficient immunization against rabies. It is a standardized powder, the end product of desiccating the pulverized frozen brains and cords of rabbits dead from fixed virus inoculation. There is full retention of the antigenic quality of the virus.

The advantages claimed for the method are its safety; its high immunizing quality; its economy of time and expense to the patient; its availability for prompt administration of the initial doses; its standardization of dosage; its freedom from marked reactions and its successful application in many thousand cases with a NIL mortality rate.

A complete treatment consists of fourteen doses, one daily, each dose being the designated number of units of desiccated virus emulsified in two c.c. of sterile water. The dosage is the same for adults and children. It is measured in units, a unit being the minimal lethal dose of the virus for a full-grown guinea pig or rabbit. The number of units administered gradually increases from 500 on the first day of treatment to 2000 on the fourth day, and this maximum unitage repeated daily to the end of the course. The treatment is harmless, either in the presence or absence of an implanted rabies infection.

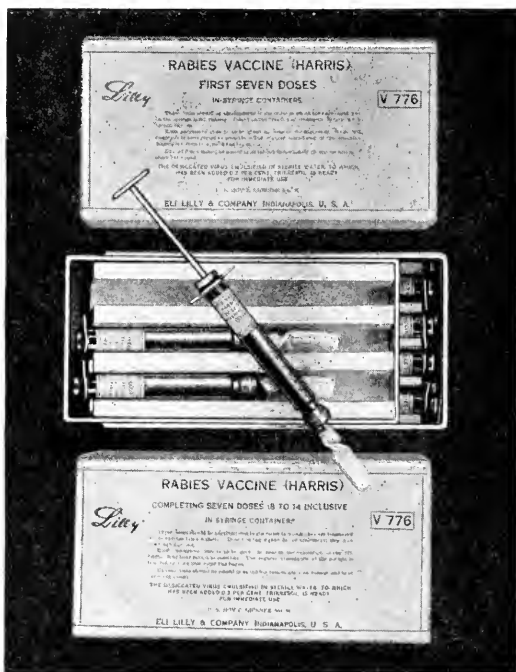
The vaccine is marketed in aseptic syringe containers, ready for immediate use by the physician who may conduct the treatment in his office or at the home of the

patient as circumstances warrant. The daily routine of the patient is usually not interfered with in the slightest.

V 776 Complete Treatment, 14 doses.

HOW TO ORDER RABIES VACCINE

An order for Rabies Vaccine should be telegraphed at once to the nearest of the depots mentioned below, where fresh supplies of the first seven dose packages are kept constantly on hand. Upon receipt of such an order **day or night**, the depot will immediately forward by special delivery mail, parcel post, a package containing the first seven doses, and will at the same time wire to Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, specifying the number of treatments desired, the name



of the druggist ordering and the wholesaler through whom to invoice. The home laboratory, upon receipt of such wire advice, will forward by special delivery mail, parcel post, a package containing the last seven doses of the treatment (8 to 14 inclusive) in ample time for arrival at destination in time for administration of the eighth dose of treatment on the eighth day.

Eli Lilly and Company,	Indianapolis, Indiana.
" " " "	79-81 Spring St., New York City.
" " " "	161-3 N. Franklin St., Chicago.
" " " "	III.
" " " "	908 Central St., Kansas City,
" " " "	Mo.
" " " "	114 Common St., New Orleans,
" " " "	La.
" " " "	50 First St., San Francisco,
" " " "	Calif.

All orders must come from responsible retail druggists and indicate the wholesaler through whom invoice shall be rendered.

Write for booklet on "Rabies and Its Preventive Treatment."

SMALLPOX

Variola—Smallpox has been known as a disease entity from very early times, particularly in China. The best of the earlier descriptions is that of Rhazes, who lived about 900. Epidemics of the disease have been reported in Europe as early as the fourth century. It was probably imported to America early in the sixteenth century, resulting in epidemics which nearly destroyed entire Indian tribes. Smallpox is highly infectious and no immunity is given by race, sex or season. In prevaccination days, every one had it, during childhood usually, most of the cases occurring before the seventh year. The adult population was made up of those persons who had survived the attack. From the descriptions of writers of prevaccination days, almost every individual must have been pock marked. The disease was looked upon as a disagreeable necessity, much in the light that we now regard measles. By the year 1600, smallpox had become generally epidemic throughout the whole of Europe. Welch and Schamberg estimate that in the century from 1700 to 1800, an average of 600,000 persons died yearly from smallpox. The mortality rate among the primitive people was from 40 to 70 percent. One attack usually confers a life-long immunity, but second attacks may occur and there are a few undoubted cases of this kind on record. Many so-called second attacks are due to mistakes in diagnosis, which, in regard to smallpox, are it must be said, exceedingly common.

Among the preventive measures used against the disease prior to the discovery of vaccination was smallpox inoculation. The Chinese method of inoculation was very crude. Crusts from smallpox pustules were introduced into the nares or tied upon the skin of well persons. The Turkish method was an improvement over the Chinese. It consisted in introducing a small quantity of variolous pus into the scarified skin of the person to be protected. Lady Montagu, the wife of the British ambassador, brought this method of inoculation to England. As regards the value of the method, complete and reliable statistics are lacking, but the literature of contemporaneous writers indicates that protection was usually complete. It was open to serious objection, and it was

not until 1796 when Edward Jenner had collected and published data on his experiments with cowpox vaccination that a satisfactory method of immunizing against smallpox was possible. Jenner showed experimentally that a successful inoculation of man with cowpox virus protected the individual against infection with the virus of smallpox. The change which the smallpox virus undergoes in its passage through cows or calves is not definitely known. In the opinion of some observers, the smallpox virus is distributed widely in the viscera and different organs of the body (in man); passage through calves so modifies its activities that it localizes rather specifically in the pavement epithelium. The relatively insignificant local lesion of vaccinia in contrast to the general distribution of the eruptions and lesions of smallpox are in harmony with this view.

In 1800, vaccination was introduced into the United States by Dr. Waterhouse of Harvard University. Thomas Jefferson, writing to Jenner, said, "Future generations will know by history only that the loathsome smallpox existed and by you has been extirpated." Up to the present, however, we still know of its existence, due to the fact that vaccination has its opponents even though the value of the method has been fully proved. It is one of the greatest boons to mankind, and if thoroughly and continuously practiced will eradicate smallpox. There are perhaps 10,000,000 unvaccinated persons in the United States whose delinquency in this matter contributes to the yearly epidemics of smallpox throughout the country.

VACCINE VIRUS

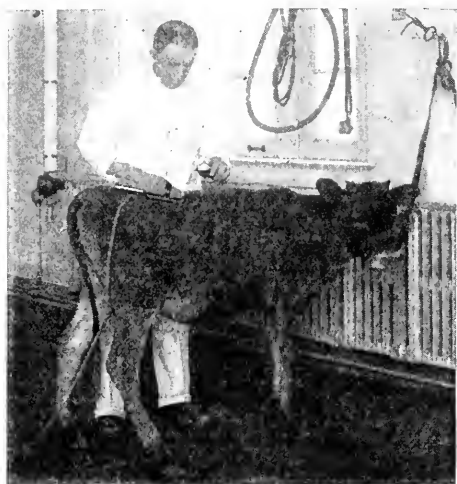
Smallpox Vaccine (Vaccine Virus).

For immunization against smallpox.

Smallpox Vaccine Virus is prepared by the most approved scientific methods and under absolutely ideal conditions. The vaccine laboratory is located on the Lilly Biological Farms at Greenfield, Indiana, and is new and model in construction and equipment. Each step of virus preparation, from the first inspection of the animal to be used to the final bacteriological, microscopical and physiological tests, is performed with the greatest care. In other words, every precaution is taken to provide the physician with a safe and efficient vaccine at the time of its leaving the laboratory.

Briefly, the method of preparing smallpox vaccine is as follows: A young heifer is selected and after having passed a rigid veterinary examination and quarantine is given a preliminary scrubbing and shaving of the abdominal wall prior to being taken to the operating room. Here, the animal is securely fastened to the operating table and the abdominal wall again thoroughly cleansed.

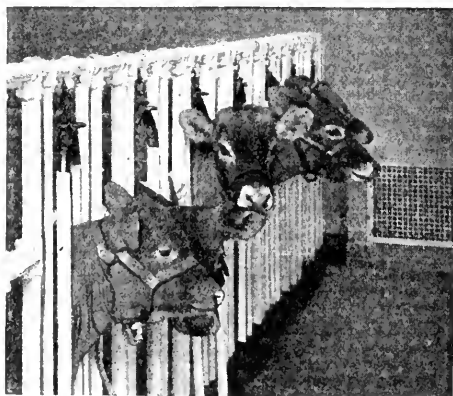
Over this surface, linear scarifications are made, into which is rubbed the "seed vaccine." Subsequent to vaccination, the animal is removed from the operating room to a clean stall and exacting care is observed to prevent contamination of the scarified area during the



Scrubbing Vaccing Calf

period of incubation or the development of the vesicles. About the sixth day, when the vaccination process is at its height, the animal is again removed to the operating room, and with all the precautions taken for a surgical operation, the scarified area is curetted. The pulp and lymph so removed are placed in glycerin, thoroughly ground to a homogeneous mass, put away in the cold for a month or more and then subjected to the required tests for potency, safety and freedom from contamination.

The United States Public Health Service makes the following suggestions: That only the freshest possible



Vaccine Calves

vaccine should be used in vaccination, that all vaccine packages, pending use, should be kept in a metal box in actual contact with ice, that vaccination should be made either by linear incision, the drill method or acupuncture; and that a child should be vaccinated by the

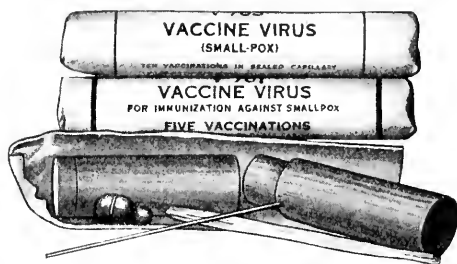
time it is six months old, and the operation repeated at about six years and again whenever an epidemic of smallpox exists.

Deterioration of Vaccine Virus—

Vaccine virus kept at 14° F. (—10° C.) is almost perfectly preserved. The lowest temperature which is necessary to kill the virus has never been determined. It even withstands the low temperature of liquid air. The virus, on the other hand, is readily affected by heat and rapidly deteriorates at room temperature. Careful experiments have shown that vaccine kept at 140° F. for five minutes was dead; at 98° F. for three or four days was dead—this is about the temperature at which the vaccine would be kept if it were carried around in the pocket before using; vaccine kept at 70° F. for from one to three weeks was much weakened; vaccine kept at 50° F. three to six months was still active—this is about refrigerator temperature; and vaccine kept at 10° F. for four years was still active. Hence the important factor in the preservation of a potent vaccine is not the age of the virus, but the temperature at which it is kept.

Therefore, keep the vaccine in refrigerator until used. Do not use vaccine virus which has not been properly stored.

- V 1 Glycerinated Vaccine Virus—Package of one sealed capillary tube (one vaccination) with scarifier and rubber bulb.
- V 5 Glycerinated Vaccine Virus—Package of five sealed capillary tubes (or five vaccinations) with scarifiers and rubber bulb for ejecting.



TUBERCULINS

TUBERCULIN THERAPY

The history of the use of tuberculin dates from 1890, when Robert Koch proposed it as a cure for tuberculosis. His announcement that the long heralded cure for tuberculosis had been found created wide-spread enthusiasm. An injudicious use of the remedy then followed with such unfavorable and even disastrous results that it became more or less discredited for the next decade or more.

When Sir A. E. Wright began his publications on vaccine therapy, demonstrating the necessity for proper dosage and intervals, attention was again directed to the possibilities of the rational use of tuberculin.

The action of tuberculin has been the subject of much discussion and speculation and many different theories have been offered.

When Koch introduced tuberculin as a therapeutic measure, he did so in the belief that by its use he could induce an active immunity. There seems to be no clear-cut evidence at the present time that resistance to an established tuberculosis is related to antibody concentration in the serum or tissues, that is, that recovery is not dependent upon the presence of specific antibodies or that the tuberculin reaction is related to or dependent upon the antibody titer of the serum. Hamburger recognized the resistance that followed the repeated injections of tuberculin as an antianaphylactic phenomenon—a non-specific reaction—and Kraus, Landmann, Bessau and others also doubt the efficacy of the antigen-antibody concept.

When tuberculin is injected subcutaneously into the tuberculous subject, there occurs a two-phase phenomenon, namely, a disturbance of the ferment-antiferment balance with proteolysis in and about the quiescent focus or tubercle or else increased activity in the active focus. Digestion with the liberation of toxic materials results and there is manifested clinically what we term the tuberculin reaction, local and general. In the non-tuberculous individual, no digestion can occur, there being no focus of infection. Any reagent which would bring about such a mobilization of the proteolytic ferments would result in a similar reaction. Corollary to this phenomenon, there does take place, however, a specific stimulation due to the absorption of the living tubercle bacilli as well as the disintegrated bacilli, leaving *in situ*, the relatively resistant lipid bodies which act as antiferments.

With the minute doses of tuberculin now universally used in therapy at definite intervals, the threshold of protein metabolism is raised and the slight local reaction, without constitutional effects, gradually raises the antiferment content and not only increases the resistance to subsequent injections of the tuberculin, but increases the resistance of the focus against digestion and intoxication.

There has been much effort expended on the part of various investigators to produce an ideal tuberculin. It is pretty generally accepted that all tuberculins depend for their action upon the same principle, namely, their content of the polypeptids,

and that if there is any difference in their activity it is due to the difference in their surface tensions, the more diffusible products being the most toxic or potent.

The most commonly used preparations are the following:

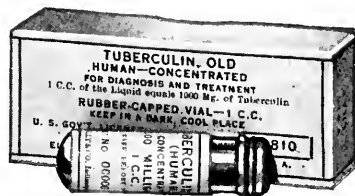
Old Tuberculin (O. T.), Koch's original tuberculin, is a pure culture of the tubercle bacillus, grown on glycerin bouillon—5 percent—for a period of six to eight weeks, evaporated by heat to one-tenth its original volume and filtered to remove the bacterial bodies. The filtrate contains the soluble products of the tubercle bacilli in 50 percent glycerin. It is used for both diagnostic and curative purposes. The initial therapeutic dose is 0.001 mg. to 0.1 mg. or 0.001 c.m.m. to 0.1 c.m.m. Maximum dose is 1 c.c. (1000 c.m.m.)

New Tuberculin or Tuberculin Residue (T. R.) is a virulent culture of tubercle bacilli, dried *in vacuo*, finely pulverized and extracted with physiological salt solution, then centrifugated and only the residue kept. This is dried, ground, extracted with physiological salt solution, centrifugated and the supernatant fluid retained. The process is repeated until all the residue is taken up. The clear supernatant fluids are mixed with 20 percent glycerin. The resulting suspension should contain in each cubic centimeter 2 mg. of solids, representing 10 mg. of dried tubercle bacilli. The initial dose is 0.0001 to 0.0002 mg. or c.m.m.; in febrile cases, 0.00001 to 0.00002 mg. or c.m.m. Maximum dose, 1 c.c. (1000 c.m.m.)

Bacillen Emulsion (B. E.), Koch, is an emulsion of living, unheated, virulent tubercle bacilli, pulverized in 50 percent glycerin. One cubic centimeter contains the immunizing substance of 5 mg. of the solid extract. The initial dose is 0.00001 mg. to 0.0001 mg. or c.m.m. Maximum dose, 1 c.c. (1000 c.m.m.)

Bouillon Filtrate (B. F.), Deny's, is the bouillon culture of tubercle bacilli grown as for Old Tuberculin but not subjected to heat or concentration. It is filtered through a bacteria proof porcelain filter and the residue rejected. The filtrate is supposed to contain only the soluble secretions of the bacilli plus the metabolized culture medium. The initial dose is 0.0001 to 0.01 mg. or c.m.m. Maximum dose, 1 c.c. (1000 c.m.m.)

Similar tuberculins are prepared from bovine strains of the tubercle bacillus. It is claimed that their therapeutic action is milder.



Tuberculin, Diagnostic.

V 810 Old Tuberculin (O. T.), Koch, Concentrated, 1 c.c. ampoule vial used for the subcutaneous test.

The value of the subcutaneous test depends upon the fact that when injected, in sufficient amounts, into the subcutaneous tissues of the persons suffering from tuberculosis, tuberculin produces certain definite phenomena; while the same amount, up to an established limit, produces no effect upon a person not suffering from tuberculosis. Dilutions of Old Tuberculin should be made fresh at the time of each injection; the minimum dose being from 0.1 mg. to 0.5 mg. and the maximum 10 mg.

V 801 Tuberculin for the cutaneous test, Von Pirquet, package of three sealed capillary tubes (3 tests).

Each tube contains sufficient of the Old Tuberculin (O. T.), Koch, undiluted, for one cutaneous test by the Von Pirquet method. A tuberculin scarifier similar to that used by Von Pirquet may be ordered as V 805. The technic of its use is similar to that of vaccination against smallpox, including, however, proper controls.

V 803 Tuberculin Ointment for percutaneous test, 2 grams in collapsible tubes; equal parts Old Tuberculin and lanolin.

The Moro test is made by rubbing into the skin a quantity of the ointment, the size of a pea. The area covered should be several inches and the rubbing continued for about a minute.

Tuberculins, Therapeutic, Human Strain.

V 810 Tuberculin, Old, Concentrated, 1 c.c. ampoule vial.

V 811 Tuberculin, B. F. (Denys), Concentrated, 1 c.c. ampoule vial.

V 812 Tuberculin, T. R. Concentrated, 1 c.c. ampoule vial.

V 813 Tuberculin, B. E. Concentrated, 1 c.c. ampoule vial.

The above products are all in the concentrated form and must be diluted before use.

DISEASES AND BACTERIAL VACCINES

It is always desirable, when possible, in the presence of an infection, to make bacteriological studies to determine the exact organism or organisms concerned in the process.

Such determinations will indicate definitely what bacterial vaccine to use, since it is obviously important that the offending organism or organisms be embodied in the appropriate vaccine.

In many cases, however, it is impossible to make such studies, or unwise to postpone treatment until results of the cultural studies are reported, therefore the following list indicates the vaccines which have been used to advantage and favorably reported upon by physicians in disease processes whose causative agents have become well established by clinical experience and repeated bacteriological diagnoses.

Abscesses—

Skin—Staphylococcus Vaccine, Staphylococcus Aureus Vaccine.

Rectal—Coli Combined Vaccine.

Renal—Coli Combined Vaccine.

Lung—Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine.

Acne—Acne Mixed Vaccine.

Anal Fistula—Coli Combined Vaccine.

Arthritis—

Rheumatic Fever—Rheumatism—Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine, Streptococcus Vaccine.
Rheumatoid (Arthritis deformans)—Coli Combined Vaccine.

Gonorrheal—

Chronic—Gonococcus Mixed Vaccine.

Acute—Gonococcus Vaccine.

Asthma—Catarrhal Vaccine, Combined, Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine.

Boils—Staphylococcus Vaccine.

Bronchitis—Catarrhal Vaccine, Combined, Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine.

Bronchopneumonia—Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine, Catarrhal Vaccine, Combined.

Carbuncles—Staphylococcus Aureus Vaccine.

Catarrh—Catarrhal Vaccine, Combined.

Cellulitis—Streptococcus Vaccine.

Cholangitis and Cholecystitis—Coli Combined Vaccine.

Colds—See Catarrh.

Coryza—See Catarrh.

Cystitis—Coli Combined Vaccine.

Eczema, infected—Staphylococcus Vaccine.

Empyema—See Lung Abscess.

Enterocolitis—Coli Combined Vaccine.

Epididymitis—Gonococcus Vaccine.

Erysipelas—Streptococcus Vaccine.

Felon—Staphylococcus Vaccine, Streptococcus-Staphylococcus Vaccine.

Fistula—Coli Combined Vaccine.

Furunculosis—Staphylococcus Vaccine, Staphylococcus Aureus Vaccine.

Gleet—Gonococcus Mixed Vaccine.

Gonorrheal Infections—Gonococcus Vaccine, Gonococcus Mixed Vaccine.

Hay Fever—Catarrhal Vaccine, Combined.

Impetigo—Staphylococcus Aureus Vaccine.

Influenza—Influenza-Pneumonia Vaccine.

Iritis—

Gonorrheal—Gonococcus Vaccine.

Rheumatic—Streptococcus Vaccine, Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine.

Ischio-rectal Abscess—Coli Combined Vaccine.

Lagrippe—See Influenza.

Laryngitis—Catarrhal Vaccine, Combined.

Mastitis—Staphylococcus Vaccine.

Nephritis of Pregnancy—Coli Combined Vaccine.

Ophthalmia, Gonorrheal—Gonococcus Vaccine.

Orchitis—Gonococcus Vaccine.

Otitis Media—Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine, Streptococcus-Staphylococcus Vaccine, Streptococcus Vaccine.

Paratyphoid Fever—Typhoid Mixed Vaccine.

Paronychia—See Felon.

Pelvic Infections in Women—Gonococcus Vaccine, Gonococcus Mixed Vaccine.

Peritonitis—(Postoperative) Preventive, Streptococcus Vaccine.

Pertussis—Pertussis Vaccine, Pertussis Mixed Vaccine.

Pharyngitis—See Colds.

Phlebitis—Streptococcus-Staphylococcus Vaccine.

Pneumonia—(Preventive) Pneumococcus Vaccine.
(Curative) Pneumococcus Antigen.

Prostatitis—Gonococcus Vaccine.

Puerperal Septicemia—Streptococcus Vaccine, Coli Combined Vaccine.

Pyelitis—Coli Combined Vaccine.

Pyorrhea—Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine.

Rheumatism—See Arthritis.

Rhinitis—See Catarrh.

Scarlet Fever—(Preventive) Scarlet Fever Vaccine.

Scarlatina—See Scarlet Fever.

Seborrhea—See Acne.

Sycosis—See Acne.

Typhoid—Typhoid Vaccine, Typhoid Mixed Vaccine.

Vulvovaginitis—Gonococcus Vaccine.

Whooping Cough—Pertussis Vaccine, Pertussis Mixed Vaccine.

Where Lilly Products cost more they will be found more dependable; the price is in keeping with the quality. You can rest assured that specifying "Lilly" safeguards your interests.

APPENDIX

Appendix

Botanical Synonyms

These synonyms apply to vegetable drugs appearing in our list of Fluid Extracts and include only such names as are not found in the alphabetical arrangement in that section.

Acacia Catechu (L. f.) Willd. Catechu
 Achillea Millefolium L. Yarrow
 Acorus Calamus L. Calamus
 Aegle Marmelos (L.) Correa. Bael Fruit
 Aesculus Hippocastanum L. Horse-chestnut
 African Pepper. Capsicum
 African Arrow Poison. Strophanthus
 African Saffron. American Saffron
 Agropyron repens (L.) Beauv. Triticum
 Ague-weed. Five-flowered Gentian
 Aleppo Wormseed. Levant Wormseed
 Alexandria Senna. Senna (*C. acutifolia*)
 Aligopane. Elecampane
 Aleppo Galls. Galls
 Allium sativum L. Garlic
 Alnus rugosa (Du Roi) K. Koch. Tag Alder
 Alpinia officinarum Hance. Galangal
 American Angelica. Angelica
 American Ash. American White Ash Bark
 American Aspen. White Poplar Bark
 American Balm of Gilead. Balm of Gilead Buds
 American Greek Valerian. Abscess Root
 American Indigo. Baptisia
 American Origanum. Horsemint
 American Larch. Tamarack Bark
 American Spikenard. Aralia
 Amygdalus Persica L. Peach Leaves
 Anaclycus Pyrethrum (L.) DC. Pellitory
 Anamirta Cocculus (L.) Wight
 and Arn. Cocculus Indicus
 Anemone pratensis L., A. Pulsatilla L.
 and A. Ludoviciana (Nutt.) Heller. Pulsatilla
 Apium graveolens L. Celery Fruit
 Apple of Peru. Stramonium
 Arabian Senna. Senna (*C. angustifolia*)
 Aralia hispida Vent. Dwarf Elder
 Aralia nudicaulis L. American Sarsaparilla
 Arkangel. Angelica
 Aretium Lappa L. or other species of Aretium. Lappa
 Aretostaphylos laeua Lindl. Manzanita Leaves
 Aretostaphylos Uva-ursi (L.) Spreng. Uva Ursi
 Aristolochia reticulata Nutt.
 Serpentaria (Texas snakeroot)
 Aristolochia Serpentaria L.
 Serpentaria (Virginia snakeroot)
 Arisaema triphyllum (L.) Torr. Indian Turnip
 Arayan. Cheken
 Artemisia Absinthium L. Wormwood
 Artemisia pauciflora Weber. Levant Wormseed
 Artemisia vulgaris L. Mugwort
 Asagraea officinalis (Ch. and Sch.)
 Lindl. Cevadilla Seed
 Asarum canadense L. Canada Snakeroot
 Asclepias syriaca L. Silkweed
 Aspen. White Poplar Bark
 Asthma Weed. Lobelia
 Atropa Belladonna L. Belladonna
 Australian Fever Tree. Eucalyptus
 Australian Kino. Red Gum
 Autumn Crocus. Colchicum
 Ava or Awa. Kava Kava
 Balsam of Tolu. Tolu
 Barosma betulina (Thunb.) Bart.
 and Wend. (Short buchu) Buchu

Barosma serratifolia (Curt.)

Willd. (Long buchu) Buchu
 Bastard Saffron. American Saffron
 Bastard Wormseed. Ragweed
 Bean Trefoil. Menyanthes
 Bearberry. Manzanita or Uva Ursi
 Bedstraw. Cleavers
 Beggar's Buttons. Lappa
 Bee Balm. Horsemint
 Bengal Quince. Bael Fruit
 Benjamin Tree. Benzoin
 Bennet. Saxifrage
 Berberis vulgaris L. Barberry Bark
 Besom. Scoparius
 Betel Nut. Areca Nut
 Betonica officinalis L. Wood Betony
 Betony. Wood Betony
 Bhang. Cannabis Indica
 Bird Pepper. Capsicum
 Biqueulla canadensis (Goldie) Millsp. Corydalis
 Birdseye. Adonis
 Bishop's-wort. Wood Betony
 Bitter Apple. Colocynth
 Bitter Bloom. American Centaury
 Bitter Buttons. Tansy
 Bitter-chips. Quassia
 Bitter Damson. Simaruba Bark
 Bitter Gourd. Colocynth
 Bitterstick. Chirata
 Bitter Thistle. Blessed Thistle
 Bitter Wintergreen. Chimaphila
 Bitter Wood. Quassia
 Black Larch. Tamarack Bark
 Black Root. Leptandra
 Black Snakeroot. Cimicifuga
 Blackwort. Comfrey
 Blazing Star. Helonias
 Blessed Cardus. Blessed Thistle
 Blue Dandelion. Chicory
 Blue Gentian. Five-flowered Gentian
 Blue-gum Tree. Eucalyptus
 Blue Rocket. Aconite
 Bogbean. Menyanthes
 Botany Bay Kino. Red Gum
 Brandy Mint. Peppermint
 Brauneria pallida (Nutt.) Britton. Echinacea
 Brayera. Kousso
 Brazilian Rhatany. Krameria
 Brittle-stem Sarsaparilla. Dwarf Elder
 Brittle Stem. Dwarf Elder
 Broad-leaved Laurel. Mountain Laurel
 Brookbean. Menyanthes
 Broom Tops. Scoparius
 Brown Lobelia. Lobelia
 Brunfelsia Hopeana (Hook.) Benth. Manaca
 Buckthorn Alder. Frangula
 Bugbane. Cimicifuga
 Bull Nettle. Horse-nettle
 Bull's Foot. Coltsfoot Leaves
 Burnet. Saxifrage
 Burning Bush. Euonymus
 Butterfly Weed. Asclepias
 Calico Bush. Mountain Laurel
 California Barberry. Berberis
 Calisaya Bark. Cinchona
 Campeachy Wood. Logwood
 Canada Erigeron and Canada Fleabane. Fleabane
 Canada Moonseed. Yellow Parilla
 Cancer Root. Beech Drops
 Cane Ash. American White Ash Bark
 Candleberry. Bayberry Bark

Canker Root.....Coptis
 Capsella.....Shepherd's Purse
 Caracas Sarsaparilla.....Sarsaparilla (S. officinalis)
 Carolina Jasmine.....Gelsemium
 Carolina Pink-root.....Spigelia
 Carolina Vanilla.....Deer Tongue
 Carony Bark.....Angustura
 Carpenter's Grass.....Yarrow
 Carthamus tinctorius L.....American Saffron
 Carum Carvi L.....Caraway Seed
 Cashoo.....Catechu
 Cassia acutifolia Delile.....Senna (Alexandria)
 Cassia angustifolia Vahl.....Senna (India)
 Castalia odorata (Dryand.)
 Woodv. and Wood.....White Pond Lily
 Castela Nicholsonii Hook.....Chaparro Amargoso
 Cataria.....Catnep
 Catarrh Root.....Galangal
 Catch Weed.....Cleavers
 Catmint or Catwort.....Catnep
 Cat's foot.....Ground Ivy
 Ceanothus americanus L.....Jersey Tea Root
 Celastrus scandens L.....False Bittersweet
 Cephaelis acuminata Karsten.....Ipecac (Cartagena)
 Cephaelis Ipecacuanha (Brot.) A. Rich.....Ipecac (Rio)
 Chamaelirium luteum (L.) Gray.....Helonias
 Chelone glabra L.....Balmoney
 Chickentoe.....Crawley Root
 Chili.....Capsicum
 Chinese Anise.....Star Anise
 Chinese Ginger.....Galangal
 Chiretta.....Chirata
 Chittem Bark.....Cascara Sagrada
 Chondrodendron tomentosum R. and Pav.....Pareira
 Christmas Rose.....Black Hellebore
 Chrysanthemum Parthenium (L.) Pers.....Feverfew
 Churrus.....Cannabis Indica
 Cichorium Intybus L.....Chicory
 Cinnamomum aromaticum Nees
 and C. Cassia (Nees) Blume.....Cinnamon, Cassia
 Citrullus Colocynthis (L.) Schrad.....Colocynthis
 Citrullus vulgaris Schrader.....Watermelon Seed
 Citrus Aurantium sinensis Gall.....Sweet Orange Peel
 Citrus Aurantium amara L.....Bitter Orange Peel
 Citrus medica Limonum (R.) Hook. f.....Lemon Peel
 Claviceps purpurea (Fries) Tul. on Secale
 cereale L.....Ergot
 Climbing Bittersweet.....False Bittersweet
 Cnicus benedictus L.....Blessed Thistle
 Coakum.....Phytolacca
 Cola acuminata (Beauv.) Schott and
 Endl., and several other species of Cola.....Kola Nut
 Colic Root.....Aletris
 Collinsonia canadensis L.....Stone Root
 Colt's-tail.....Fleabane
 Commiphora Myrrha (Nees) Eng. and other
 species of Commiphora.....Myrrh
 Compass Plant.....Rosinweed Root
 Consumptive's Weed.....Eriodictyon
 Corallorhiza odontorhiza (Willd.) Nutt.....Crawley Root
 Coral Root.....Crawley Root
 Coughwort.....Coltsfoot Leaves
 Coumarouma odorata Aublet and other
 species of Coumarouma.....Tonka Bean
 Countryman's Treacle.....Rue
 Cow Lily.....Yellow Pond Lily
 Cranesbill.....Geranium
 Creeping Valerian.....Abscess Root
 Croton Eluteria (L.) Bennett.....Cascarilla
 Cuckoo's Cap.....Aconite
 Cucurbita Pepo L.....Pumpkin Seed
 Curcuma.....Turmeric
 Cureuma longa L.....Turmeric
 Cureuma Zedoaria Rose.....Zedoary Root
 Curled Dock.....Rumex
 Cusparia trifoliata Engl.....Angustura
 Cutch.....Catechu
 Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link.....Scoparius

Daphne Mezereum L., D. Gnidium L.
 and D. Laureola L.....Mezereum
 Datura Stramonium L. and D. Tatula L. Stramonium
 David's Harp.....Solomon's Seal
 Deadly Nightshade.....Belladonna
 Deal Pine.....White Pine Bark
 Deer-berry.....Wintergreen
 Delphinium Consolida L. or D. Ajacis L. Larkspur Seed
 Delphinium Staphisagria L.....Staphisagria
 Devil's Apple.....Stramonium
 Devil's Bit.....Helonias
 Devil's Turnip.....White Bryony
 Dewberry.....Rubus
 Dipteryx.....Tonka Bean
 Ditch Stonecrop.....Virginia Stonecrop
 Dog Buttons.....Nux Vomica
 Dog Lily.....Yellow Pond Lily
 Dracontium.....Skunk Cabbage
 Dragon Root.....Indian Turnip
 Drooping Starwort.....Helonias
 Dryopteris Filix-mas (L.) Schott and D.
 marginalis (L.) Gr.....Male Fern
 Dulacia ovata (Miers) Lyons.....Muira-puama
 Dwale.....Belladonna
 Dwarf Bay.....Mezereum
 Dwarf Laurel.....Sheep Laurel
 Dyer's Oak.....Black Oak Bark (Quercus velutina)
 Dyer's Saffron.....American Saffron
 Easter-flower.....Pulsatilla
 East Indian Balmoney.....Chirata
 East Indian Kino.....Kino
 Elk-tree.....Sourwood Leaves
 English Chamomile.....Chamomile, Roman
 English Hawthorn.....Hawthorn Berries
 Epigaea repens L.....Gravel Plant
 Erechtites hieracifolia (L.) Raf.....Fire Weed
 Eryngium aquaticum L. and E.
 yuccae-folium Michx.....Water Eryngo
 Erythroxylon Coca Lam.....Coca (Huanuco Coca)
 Erythroxylon Truxillense Rusby Coca (Truxillo Coca)
 Eucalyptus Gum.....Red Gum
 Eucalyptus rostrata.....Red Gum
 Eugenia aromatica (L.) Kze. and Jambosa
 Caryophyllus (Spreng.) Niedenzu.....Cloves
 Eugenia Chequen Mol.....Chcken
 Eugenia jambolana Lam.....Jambul Seed
 Euphrasia officinalis L.....Eyebright
 European Angelica.....Angelica
 European Goat's Rue.....Galega
 Exogonium Purga (Wend.) Benth.....Jalap
 Eyewort.....Eyebright
 Fabiana imbricata R. and Pav.....Pichi
 Fairy Cap.....Digitalis
 False Alder.....Black Alder
 False Saffron.....American Saffron
 False Valerian.....Senecio
 False White Cedar.....Thuja
 Feather-leaf Cedar.....Thuja
 Ferula Asafoetida L., F. foetida Reg.
 and other species of Ferula.....Asafoetida
 Ferula Sumbul (Kauff.) Hook. f.....Sumbul
 Flag Lily.....Blue Flag
 Florentine Iris.....Orris Root
 Florida Cornel.....Cornus
 Flowering Ash.....Chionanthus
 Flowering Cornel.....Cornus
 Flowering Dogwood.....Cornus
 Fragrant Sumach.....Rhus aromatica
 Franciscea.....Manaca
 Frankenia grandifolia Cham. and Schl. Yerba Reuma
 Fraxinus americana.....American White Ash Bark
 French Rose.....Rose
 Friar's Cap.....Aconite
 Frog Lily.....Yellow Pond Lily
 Frost Weed.....Helianthemum

- Galla.....Galls
 Galium Aparine L.....Cleavers
 Gallweed.....Five-flowered Gentian
 Ganjah.....Cannabis Indica
 Garden Chamomile.....Chamomile, Roman
 Garden Hyssop.....Hyssop
 Garden Lavender.....Lavender Flowers
 Garden Marigold.....Calendula
 Garden Rue.....Rue
 Garden Thyme.....Thyme
 Garget.....Phytolacca
 Gaultheria procumbens L.....Wintergreen
 Gay-feather.....Button Snakeroot
 Gentiana quinqueflora Lam.....Five-flowered Gentian
 and G. quinquefolia L.....Ground Ivy
 Glechoma hederacea L.....Ground Ivy
 Gnaphalium obtusifolium L.....Life Everlasting
 (G. polyccephalum Michx.).....Coptis
 Gold Thread.....Mistletoe
 Golden Bough.....Senecio
 Golden Senecio.....Senecio
 Goose Grass.....Cleavers
 Gossypium herbaceum L., G. Bar-
 badense L. and G. arboreum L.....Cotton Root Bark
 Gravel Root.....Queen of the Meadow
 Green Hellebore.....Veratrum viride
 Ground Laurel.....Gravel Plant
 Ground Lemon.....Podophyllum
 Guaza.....Cannabis Indica
 Gulf Weed.....Fucus
 Gum Benjamin.....Benzoin
 Gum Asafoetida.....Asafoetida
 Gum Plant.....Grindelia
 Hackmatac.....Tamarack Bark
 Haematoxylon campechianum L.....Logwood
 Hagenia abyssinica (Bruce) Gmelin.....Koussou
 Hare-burr.....Lappa
 Hashish.....Cannabis Indica
 Hayfever Weed.....Ragweed
 Heart's-ease.....Pansy
 Helianthus annuus L.....Sunflower Seed
 Helleborus niger L.....Black Hellebore
 Hemlock Spruce.....Hemlock Bark
 Hemony.....Agrimony
 Hepatica triloba Chaix., and other species
 of Hepatica.....Liverwort
 Herabol Myrrh.....Myrrh
 Herb of Grace.....Rue
 Hercules' Club.....Xanthoxylum (X. Clava-Herculis L.)
 High Angelica.....Angelica
 High Bush Cranberry Bark.....Viburnum Opulus
 Hog Weed.....Ragweed
 Holly-leaved Barberry.....Berberis
 Holy Ghost.....Angelica
 Holy Thistle.....Blessed Thistle
 Honduras Bark.....Cascara Amarga
 Honduras Sarsaparilla.....Sarsaparilla (S. officinalis Kunth.)
 Hoodwort.....Scutellaria
 Hop Tree.....Wafer Ash
 Horse Balm.....Stone Root
 Horsefly Weed.....Baptisia
 Horse Pipe.....Equisetum hyemale
 Horse Weed.....Stone Root
 Hound's Tongue.....Deer Tongue
 Humulus Lupulus L.....Hops and Lupulin
 Hydropiper.....Water Pepper
 Hypericum perforatum L.....Johnswort
 Hyssopus officinalis L.....Hyssop
 Ichthyomethia Piscipula (L.)
 Kuntze.....Jamaica Dogwood
 Ilex verticillata (L.) Gray.....Black Alder
 Illicium verum Hook. f.....Star Anise
 Indian Arrow Wood.....Euonymus
 Indian Bael.....Bael Fruit
 Indian Dye or Tumeric Root.....Hydrastis
 Indian Corn.....Corn Silk
 Indian Ginger.....Canada Snakeroot
 Indian Pink.....Spigelia
 Indian Sage.....Eupatorium
 Indian Senna.....Senna (C. angustifolia)
 Indian Tobacco.....Lobelia
 Indigo Weed.....Baptisia
 Iris.....Blue Flag
 Iris florentina L., I. germanica L., or
 I. pallida Lam.....Orris Root
 Irish Broom.....Scoparius
 Itchweed.....Veratrum viride
 Ivy Flower.....Liverwort
 Jacaranda Leaves.....Caroba Leaves
 Jacaranda procera (Willd.) Spr.....Caroba Leaves
 Jack-in-the-Pulpit.....Indian Turnip
 Jacob's Ladder.....Abscess Root
 Jamaica Pepper.....Pimenta
 Jamaica Sarsaparilla.....Sarsaparilla (S. ornata)
 Jamestown Weed.....Stramonium
 Jateorhiza palmata (Lam.) Miers.....Calumba
 Jaundice Berry.....Barberry Bark
 Java Pepper.....Cubeb
 Jerusalem Oak.....American Wormseed
 Jerusalem Cowslip.....Lungwort
 Jesuit's Bark.....Cinchona
 Jimson Weed.....Stramonium
 Juglans nigra L.....Black Walnut
 Juniperus Sabina L.....Savin
 Kalmia angustifolia L.....Sheep Laurel
 Kalmia latifolia L.....Mountain Laurel
 Kelp-ware.....Fucus
 Kernel Wort.....Figwort
 Knight's Spur.....Larkspur Seed
 Knot-root.....Stone Root
 Kombé Poison.....Strophanthus
 Kümmel.....Caraway Seed
 Lacinaria spicata (L.) Willd.....Button Snakeroot
 Lactuca canadensis L.....Wild Lettuce
 Lactuca sativa L.....Lettuce
 Lactuca virosa L.....Lactucarium
 Ladies' Glove or Finger.....Digitalis
 Lady's Purse.....Shepherd's Purse
 Lambkill.....Sheep Laurel
 Lance-leaved Greenbrier.....Bamboo Briar Root
 Larch.....Tamarack Bark
 Larix americana Michx. and L.
 laricina (Du Roi) Koch.....Tamarack Bark
 Lark's Claw.....Larkspur Seed
 Lavandula officinalis Chaix., L. vera DC.,
 and L. spica L.....Lavender Flowers
 Lavose.....Lovage
 Leonurus Cardiaca L.....Motherwort
 Leopard's Bane.....Arnica
 Leptamnium virginianum L.....Beech Drops
 Leptilon canadense L.....Fleabane
 Levisticum officinale Koch.....Lovage
 Lignum vitae.....Guaiac Wood
 Lion's Tail or Ear.....Motherwort
 Lion's Tooth.....Taraxacum
 Lippia dulcis Trev.....Lippia Mexicana
 Liquorice.....Glycyrrhiza
 Liver Leaf.....Liverwort
 Liver Lily.....Blue Flag
 Louisewort.....Staphisagria
 Lycopus virginicus L.....Bugle Weed
 Macis.....Mace
 Mackerel Mint.....Spearmint
 Macrotyus.....Cimicifuga
 Mad-dog Sculleap and Madweed.....Scutellaria
 Maderwort.....Wormwood
 Maize Smut.....Ustilago maydis
 Malabar Kino.....Kino
 Male Shield Fern.....Male Fern
 Mallotus philippinensis (Lam.) Muell.....Kamala

Manacan.....Manaca
 Maranham Jaborandi.....Pilocarpus (P. microphyllus)
 Marrubium vulgare L.....Horehound
 Marsdenia Condurango (Triana) Reichb. f. Condurango
 Marsh Trefoil.....Menyanthes
 Maryland Pink.....Spigelia
 Maryland Pink Root.....Spigelia
 May Apple.....Podophyllum
 Maypops.....Passion Flower
 May Thorn.....Hawthorn Berries
 Meadow Cabbage.....Skunk Cabbage
 Meadow Crocus.....Colchicum
 Meadow Saffron.....Colchicum
 Meconium.....Opium
 Mentha piperita L.....Peppermint
 Mentha spicata L.....Spearmint
 Mentha viridis L.....Spearmint
 Mercurio.....Manaca
 Mercury.....Poison Oak
 Methysticum.....Kava
 Mexican Sarsaparilla.....Sarsaparilla (S. medica)
 Mexican Tea.....American Wormseed
 Mezereon.....Mezereum
 Milfoil.....Yarrow
 Mingwort.....Wormwood
 Mitchellia repens L.....Squaw Vine
 Monarda fistulosa L.....Wild Bergamot
 Monarda punctata L.....Horsemint
 Monkshood.....Aconite
 Mortification Root.....Marshmallow
 Mosquito Plant.....Pennyroyal
 Mountain Arnica or Tobacco.....Arnica
 Mountain Balm.....Yerba Santa
 Mountain Tea.....Wintergreen
 Mouth Root.....Coptis
 Myrica cerifera L.....Bayberry Bark
 Myrtle Flag.....Calamus

Naked Ladies.....Colchicum
 Narrow Dock.....Rumex
 Narrow-leaved Laurel.....Sheep Laurel
 Nepeta Cataria L.....Catnep
 New Granada Rhatany.....Krameria (K. Ixina)
 Nicotiana Tabacum L.....Tobacco
 Night Willow-herb.....Evening Primrose
 Northern Pine.....White Pine Bark
 Northern Prickly Ash Bark
 Nosebleed.....Xanthoxylum (X. americanum)
 Nubian Senna.....Senna (C. acutifolia)
 Nymphaea advena Soland.....Yellow Pond Lily

Oats.....Avena sativa
 Old Man.....Rosemary
 Old Man's Beard.....Chionanthus
 Olive Spurge.....Mezereum
 Onagra biennis (L.) Scop.....Evening Primrose
 Opium Lettuce.....Lactucarium
 Orange Milkweed.....Asclepias
 Orange Root.....Asclepias
 Ordeal Bean.....Physostigma
 Oregon Grape.....Berberis
 Ourouparia Gambier (Hunter) Baill.....Gambir
 Ox Eye.....Adonis

Pale Catechu.....Gambir
 Pale Purple Cone-flower.....Echinacea
 Palma Christi.....Castor
 Panama Bark.....Quillaja
 Panax quinquefolium L. and other species
 of Panax.....Ginseng
 Papaver somniferum L. and variety album DC. Opium
 Pappoose Root.....Caulophyllum
 Para Rhatany.....Krameria
 Pasque Flower.....Pulsatilla
 Passiflora incarnata L.....Passion-Flower
 Passion Vine.....Passion-Flower
 Paullinia Cupana Kunth.....Guarana

Paul's Betony.....Bugle Weed
 Pencil Flower.....Stylosanthes
 Penthorum sedoides L.....Virginia Stoncrop
 Pepo.....Pumpkin Seed
 Pepper Turnip.....Indian Turnip
 Pepper-wood.....Xanthoxylum
 Pepperidge-bush.....Barberry
 Pernambuco Jaborandi.....Pilocarpus (P. Jaborandi)
 Persio.....Cudbear
 Peruvian Bark.....Cinchona
 Peruvian Rhatany.....Krameria
 Petroselinum sativum Hoffm.....Parsley
 Pheasant's Eye.....Adonis
 Phorandendron flavescens (Pursh.) Nutt.....Mistletoe
 Pick-pocket.....Shepherd's Purse
 Picramnia species (Undetermined).....Cascara Amarga
 Picrosma excelsa (Swartz) Planch.....Quassia (Jamaica)
 Pigeon Berry.....Poke Berries
 Pill-bearing Spurge.....Euphorbia pilulifera
 Pilot Weed.....Rosinweed Root
 Pimpernel Root.....Saxifrage
 Pimpinella Anisum L.....Anise
 Piney.....Peony
 Piper.....Black Pepper
 Piper angustifolium R. and Pav.....Matico
 Piper nigrum L.....Black Pepper
 Piscidia.....Jamaica Dogwood
 Plantago major L.....Plantain Leaves
 Pocan.....Phytolacca
 Pockwood.....Guaiaac Wood
 Poison Nut.....Nux Vomica
 Poison Hemlock.....Conium
 Poison Ivy.....Poison Oak
 Poison Parsley.....Conium
 Poison Vine.....Poison Oak
 Polar Plant.....Rosinweed Root
 Polecat Weed.....Skunk Cabbage
 Polemonium reptans L.....Abscess Root
 Polygala Senega L.....Senega
 Polygonatum biflorum (Walt.) Ell. and
 P. commutatum (R. and S.) Dietr.....Solomon's Seal
 Polygonum Hydropiper Michx. and P.
 punctatum Ell.....Water Pepper
 Polymnia uvedalia L.....Bearsfoot
 Polytrichum juniperinum Hedw.....Haircap Moss
 Populus balsamifera (L.) and
 P. nigra (L.).....Balm of Gilead Buds
 Populus tremuloides Michx.....White Poplar Bark
 Prairie Anemone.....Pulsatilla
 Premna taitensis DC. and Raphidophora
 vitiensis Hassk.....Tonga
 Primwort.....Evening Primrose
 Prince's Pine.....Chimaphila
 Prunus Persica (L.) Seibold and Zucc.....Peach Leaves
 Prunus serotina Ehrh.....Wild Cherry
 Ptelea trifoliata L.....Wafer Ash
 Pterocarpus Marsupium Roxb.....Kino
 Pukeweed.....Lobelia
 Pulmonaria officinalis L.....Lungwort
 Punica Granatum L.....Pomegranate
 Purging Buckthorn.....Buckthorn Berries
 Purple Angelica.....Angelica
 Purple Boneset.....Queen of the Meadow
 Purple Cone Flower.....Echinacea
 Purple Crocus.....Colchicum
 Purvain.....Verbena
 Pussy Willow.....Black Willow

Quack Grass.....Triticum
 Quaker Buttons.....Nux Vomica
 Queen's Delight and Queen's Root.....Stillingia
 Quercitron Oak.....Black Oak Bark
 Quercus infectoria Oliver and other species.....Galls
 Quercus tinctoria Bartram and Q.
 velutina Lam.....Black Oak Bark
 Quickens.....Triticum
 Quickset.....Hawthorn Berries
 Quitch Grass.....Triticum

[241]

Thoroughwort.....	Eupatorium	White Cedar.....	Thuja
Three-leaved Ivy.....	Poison Oak	White Chamomile.....	Chamomile, Roman
Thymus vulgaris L.....	Thyme	White Cornel.....	Cornus
Tick Weed.....	Pennyroyal	White Dogwood.....	Jamaica Dogwood
Tinnevely Senna.....	Senna (C. angustifolia)	White Flag.....	Orris Root
Toluifera Balsamum L.....	Tolu	White Oak.....	Quercus
Toneo and Tonga Bean.....	Tonka Bean	White Saunders.....	Sandalwood
Tonquin Bean.....	Tonka Bean	White Thorn.....	Hawthorn Berries
Toothache Tree.....	Xanthoxylum	White Walnut.....	Juglans
Touch and Heal.....	Johnswort	Wicky.....	Sheep Laurel
Toywort.....	Shepherd's Purse	Wild Bryonia.....	White Bryony
Trailing Arbutus.....	Gravel Plant	Wild Hyssop.....	Verbena
Trailing Sumach.....	Poison Oak	Wild Jessamine.....	Gelsemium
Tree Primrose.....	Evening Primrose	Wild Lemon.....	Podophyllum
Trilisa odoratissima (Walt.) Cass.....	Deer's Tongue	Wild Opium.....	Wild Lettuce
Trinity Herb.....	Liverwort	Wild Orange.....	Bitter Orange Peel
Trumpet Milkweed.....	Wild Lettuce	Wild Sarsaparilla.....	American Sarsaparilla
Trumpet Weed.....	Queen of the Meadow	Wild Snowball.....	Jersey Tea Root
Tsuga canadensis (L.) Carr.....	Hemlock Bark	Wild Woodbine.....	Gelsemium
Turkestan Wormseed.....	Levant Wormseed	Wind Root.....	Asclepias
Turtle-bloom and Turtle-head.....	Balmomy	Wing Seed.....	Wafer Ash
Unkum.....	Senecio	Winterberry.....	Black Alder
Upland Sumach.....	Rhus Glabra	Winter Bloom.....	Hamamelis Leaves
Urginea maritima (L.) Baker.....	Squill	Winter Clover.....	Squaw Vine
Uvedalia.....	Bearsfoot	Witches' Pouches.....	Shepherd's Purse
Vanilla Cactus.....	Cactus Grandiflorus	Wolf-foot.....	Bugle Weed
Vanilla Leaf.....	Deer Tongue	Wolfsbane.....	Aconite
Velvet Plant.....	Verbascum	Woody Nightshade.....	Bittersweet
Venus-hair.....	Maiden Hair	Worm Weed.....	Spigelia
Vera Cruz Sarsaparilla.....	Sarsaparilla (S. medica)	Wymote.....	Marshmallow
Veronica virginica L.....	Leptandra	Yellow Cinchona.....	Cinchona
Vine Maple.....	Yellow Parilla	Yellow Gentian Root.....	Gentian
Vinegar Tree.....	Rhus Glabra	Yellow Jessamine.....	Gelsemium
Viola tricolor L.....	Pansy	Yellow Leaf-cup.....	Bearsfoot
Virginia Snakeroot.....	Serpentaria (A. Serpentaria)	Yellow Moccasin-flower.....	Cypripedium
Wake Robin.....	Indian Turnip	Yellow Peruvian Bark.....	Cinchona
Water Flag.....	Blue Flag	Yellow Puccoon.....	Hydrastis
Water Shamrock.....	Menyanthes	Yellow Root.....	Hydrastis or Xanthorrhiza
Waxberry and Waxmyrtle.....	Bayberry Bark	Yellow Sandalwood.....	Sandalwood
Weeping Spruce.....	Hemlock Bark	Yellow Wood.....	Xanthoxylum
Weymouth Pine.....	White Pine Bark	Youthwort.....	Drosera
Whiskey Cherry.....	Wild Cherry	Zanthoxylum.....	Xanthoxylum

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Common Infectious Diseases

	Incubation Period	Day of Illness Eruption Appears	Eruption Begins to Disappear	Period of Contagiousness	Usual Temperature	Blood Count
Chicken-pox (Varicella).....	10 to 16 days	1st day. Appears in successive crops	4th day	Until scabs are gone	100-102	Practically normal
Small-pox (Variola).....	10 to 14 days	2nd to 4th	11th or 12th	Until scabs are gone	102-104 at onset	W. b. c. increase during pustulation. R. b. c. markedly decreased
Measles (Rubeola).....	11 to 14 days Usually 11 days	1st to 7th Usually 3rd	5th to 7th	7 days after rash disappears	100-103	Practically normal
German Measles (Rubella)....	10 to 21 days Usually 14 to 21	2nd to 4th	4th to 7th	7 days after rash disappears	99-101	Practically normal
Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina)....	1 to 7 days Usually 2 to 6	2nd day	5th day	About 6 weeks or until recovery is complete	101-104	W. b. c. increase before rash 10,000 to 40,000 R. b. c. decreased
Diphtheria.....	2 to 7 days			Until culture is negative	100-102	W. b. c. 10,000-25,000 R. b. c. increase
Whooping Cough..... (Pertussis)	7 to 14 days			Worse in early stages. Less thereafter	Slightly elevated	Leucocytosis 25,000-50,000 with high lymphocytosis at first
Mumps..... (Epidemic Parotitis)	12 to 26 days Usually 17 to 21	Swelling appears on 4th day	Swelling disappears in 7 to 10 days	1 week after swelling disappears	Slightly elevated; occasionally 103	Slight leucocytosis
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.....	Uncertain; usually stated as 2 to 21 days	Petechia 1st or 2nd day, when present. Erythema may occur at any time		Until culture from nose and throat is negative	100-104	W. b. c. 10,000 to 45,000
Infantile Spinal Paralysis..... (Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis)	About 3 to 10 days			2 to 3 weeks	99-104; average 102	Slight leucocytosis
Typhoid Fever.....	7 to 21 days Usually 10 to 15	7th day	21st day	Indefinite	100-103	W. b. c. and R. b. c. diminished

These figures and statements are indicative, not absolute.

Data Concerning Infants and Children

(Measurements are averages for male children)

Age	Weight in Pounds	Height in Inches	Circumference of Head	Circumference of Chest	
At birth.....	7.5	20.6	13.9	13.4	
1 week.....	6.8				
2 weeks.....	7.4				
3 weeks.....	8.				
1 month.....	8.2	21.7	14.5	14.0	
2 months.....	10.5				Posterior fontanel closed.
3 months.....	12.5	23.1	15.0	14.6	
4 months.....	14.				
5 months.....	15.				
6 months.....	16.	25.4	17.	16.5	Two lower incisor teeth erupt. Child sits alone.
7 months.....	16.5				
8 months.....	17.0				Four upper incisors erupt.
9 months.....	17.5				Child stands.
10 months.....	18.0				
11 months.....	19.5				
1 year.....	20.5	29.	18.	18.	Child walks. Two lower incisors and four anterior molars erupt at 12 to 15 months.
2 years.....	26.5	32.5	18.9	19.	Anterior fontanel closes at 18 months. Four canine teeth erupt at 18 to 24 months.
3 years.....	31.2	35.	19.3	20.1	Four posterior molars erupt at 24 to 30 months.
4 years.....	35.0	38.	19.7	20.7	
5 years.....	41.2	41.7	20.5	21.5	
6 years.....	45.1	44.	20.7	23.2	First molars of permanent set erupt.

Definitions of Biological Terms

Acquired Immunity—See Immunity.

Active Immunity—See Immunity.

Agglutinins—Substances formed in the blood as a result of infection or inoculation which are capable of causing agglutination or clumping of the bacteria corresponding to the infecting organism or injected organism (bacterial vaccine). Example—Agglutination test for typhoid fever (Widal Reaction).

Agglutination—The phenomenon resulting from the interaction between the homologous immune serum and the bacterial cells. Clinically, the most frequent use of the agglutination reaction is in the diagnosis of typhoid fever. Similarly in paratyphoid fever, the diagnosis can frequently be made by agglutination, also in dysentery. In pneumonia, agglutination of the pneumococcus isolated from the sputum of the patient with the homologous serum has become of great importance in determining the type of organism.

Anaphylaxis—By anaphylaxis is meant the changed physiological state of the body following the first injection of some substance (protein) which manifests itself in a train of apparently harmful reactions when a second injection of the same protein is made after a definite interval. Anaphylaxis is ordinarily and most easily thought of as a state of increased susceptibility, hypersensitiveness or intolerance to a given substance. See Serum Sickness.

Antianaphylaxis—Antianaphylaxis is the state of immunity or decreased susceptibility which succeeds the anaphylactic state. It may be induced by giving a second dose (anaphylactic dose) of the protein before

the end of the anaphylactic incubation period or by giving a few small doses at short intervals (desensitization) before administering the desired large dose.

Antibodies—The reaction bodies or products supplied by the cells and fluids of the body as the result of bacterial invasion or inoculation. These bodies exert a specific antagonistic action on the substance or bacteria under whose influence they were formed. Antibodies are classified according to their action upon bacteria or their toxins as agglutinins, precipitins, lysins, opsonins, antitoxins, etc.

Although other substances than bacteria or bacterial products incite antibody production in the body, and therefore, the function is not always a protective one against infectious diseases, in biological therapy, we are particularly concerned with the phenomenon of antibody formation against the disease producing microorganisms. See definitions under separate heads.

Antigen—There is a large group of substances of animal and vegetable origin (protein) which call forth specific reacting factors (See Antibodies) when injected into animals. The response of the body to these substances is dependent upon their reaching the interior of the body in an unchanged condition. For this reason, injection into or under the skin, into a vein or a serous cavity (peritoneal cavity) is followed by a production of the reaction bodies (antibodies). These substances, which are capable of producing antibodies, have been called antigens. For each variety of antigen, there is a specific mechanism called into play for its disposal in the body.

Antitoxin—Specific poison-neutralizing antibodies, which confer immunity or resistance by rendering innocuous the toxins of bacteria: diphtheria antitoxin, tetanus antitoxin. See Antibodies.

Areolar Tissue—Connective tissue, made up largely of interlacing fibers.

Arthritis—Inflammation of the joints.

Aseptic Technic—A method of procedure which will prevent infection.

Attenuation—The process of weakening or making less virulent the toxicity of a virus or microorganism.

Autolysis—Disintegration or destruction of bacteria by treating them with salt solution, ether, chloroform, alcohol, etc., theoretically to remove toxic substances, or substances which prevent the bacteria being rapidly digested by the white blood cells (leucocytes).

Autolysates—The disintegration or dissolution products of dead bacteria. See Autolysis.

Bactericidin—An antibody in the blood serum which destroys bacteria.

Bacteriolysin—An antibody concerned in promoting dissolution of bacteria.

Deltoid Muscle—The muscle at the middle of the outer side of the humerus (bone of the upper arm). Injections of bacterial vaccines are usually made at the insertion of the deltoid muscle, that is, at its tendinous attachment to the bone.

Desiccated—Dried.

Detoxicating or Disintoxicating—Causing or associated with loss of toxicity.

Endotoxin—The toxin bound up in the bacterial bodies and only set free when the bacteria are disintegrated.

Epidemic—An infectious disease attacking many people in any given region at the same time.

Epidemiological—Epidemiology—The sum total of what is known regarding epidemics.

Etiologic or Etiological—Pertaining to etiology or causes of disease.

Etiology—The study or theory of causation of disease.

Exotoxin—See Toxin.

Filtrable Virus—A virus which will pass through the pores of a filter.

Gluteal Region—The region of the buttocks.

Gynecological—Pertaining to gynecology, that branch of medicine and surgery which treats of woman's constitution and diseases.

Heterogeneous—Of dissimilar nature.

Homogeneous or Homologous—Of similar nature, structure or situation.

Immunity—The human body is in constant contact with bacteria, many harmless, some capable of producing disease. The reactions occurring between the body and these disease-producing organisms are for the most part unappreciated by the host, for the reason that the body possesses a power which enables it to destroy the organisms before they have an opportunity to elaborate their poisons in sufficient quantities to produce the symptoms of illness peculiar to each infectious disease. This power we commonly speak of as resistance, and when it is especially marked, it is called immunity. The opposite of immunity is susceptibility.

For example: Most people have harbored the germs of tuberculosis in their bodies, yet not all have developed the disease, because destruction of the tubercle bacilli was accomplished before growth and elaboration of their harmful products could result in an actual infection. In the so-called susceptible individual, this destruction would not occur and a foothold would be gained by the bacilli and tuberculosis would follow.

No immunity is absolute or perfect, and when there has occurred a massive invasion of organisms; continuous exposure to infection or exposure to organisms of unusual virulence; or when there is from some cause or other a lowered general body resistance, infection may take place. Thus a person may escape an infectious disease during one epidemic and succumb to it in a later epidemic. This has been witnessed in the outbreak of children's diseases in the army camps, measles, etc.; and in the occasional attack of typhoid fever after vaccination against the typhoid organism.

Immunity, Acquired—An increased tolerance or resistance attained as the result of an attack of an infectious disease itself, is called a naturally acquired immunity. When immunity is produced by some kind of treatment with either an attenuated form or a sublethal quantity of the causative agents of the disease, or its products, it is called an artificially acquired immunity.

Immunity, Active—That process by which protective factors against a given infection are stimulated to production in the body is called active immunization, and the resulting body state or condition, active immunity.

Immunity, Natural—There are some species and races of animals that are never spontaneously affected by some of the infectious diseases to which others are victims. For example: Man is the only animal affected by syphilis and gonorrhea; he is not usually attacked by chicken cholera. Also, within the same race or species, an epidemic sweeping through a section will attack many individuals, while others escape entirely, although subjected to practically the same exposure. Such resistance, whether an attribute of species, race, or individual, is spoken of as natural immunity. Unlike the active immunity, it cannot be passively transferred and is therefore supposed to be due to a fundamental cellular difference.

Immunity, Passive—A process by which the blood serum of an animal which has been actively immunized against an infection is injected into another animal, carrying with it the specific antibodies by which protection is conferred. The individual thus injected is passively protected, that is to say, his body cells have not participated in the production of these antibodies. It is an out-and-out gift to him. Such an immunity may be bestowed upon a person when there is no infection present—the prophylactic injection of diphtheria antitoxin; or, it may be bestowed in the presence of the infection, when the body is not able to meet the emergency rapidly enough, or is overwhelmed by the disease—as in the administration of antitoxin during diphtheria.

Immunizing—See Prophylactic.

Incubation—The period between the implanting of an infection and its first symptoms.

Infection—The successful invasion and growth of one or more species of bacteria in the tissues of the body.

Infectious Disease—A disease in which the successful invasion and growth of one or more species of organisms is marked by a struggle between the body tissues

and the invaders, the local and systemic manifestations of the activities of the two constituting the disease.

Injection—The act of placing a substance into a part or tissue; literally, to "throw into."

Innocuous (Innoxious)—Harmless.

Inoculum—The substance or material to be inoculated or injected.

Inoculate—Originally meant to insert a virus or poison into a wound or abrasion of the skin (scratch) to communicate a disease. See Smallpox in text. At the present time it is used in the sense of injecting.

In Situ—In the natural or normal place.

Intramuscular Injection—An injection into a muscle.

Intraspinal Injection—An injection into the spinal canal, under the dura. See Subdural Injection.

Intravenous Injection—Injection into a vein.

In Vitro—Reactions occurring outside the body, in the test tube, etc.

In Vivo—Reactions occurring in the body.

Lethal Dose—A fatal dose.

Leucocytes—The white blood cells, consisting of a colorless granular mass of matter, having movement, which enables them to flow about any foreign particles with which they may come in contact. They are thus able to take up and digest bacteria, either those already killed by the body fluids or even the living ones. See Phagocytosis.

Leucocytosis—An increase in the normal number of leucocytes, observed in many infectious diseases. The leucocytes have been termed the standing army of the body fluids, because in the presence of an infection or attack by bacteria, they hasten to the site of infection and assist in destroying the infectious agent.

Lysins—The specific antibodies which bring about the dissolution of the antigens, bacteria, etc. See Antibodies.

Media—Specially prepared materials suitable for the artificial growth of bacteria.

Metabolism—The processes by which living cells or organs convert their food into growth and waste products.

Mixed Infection—Infection with two or more species of microorganisms.

Mixed Vaccine—A vaccine composed of two or more species of microorganisms.

Multivalent Vaccine—A vaccine composed of two or more strains of the same organism: Pneumococcus Vaccine, composed of Types I, II and III of the pneumococcus. See Polyvalent Vaccine.

Natural Immunity—See Immunity.

Nonspecific Effects or Reactions—Pertaining to temperature and leucocytic response and the mobilization of ferments, etc. See also Specific.

Opsonins—Substances existing in the body fluids which are capable of rendering bacteria more susceptible to phagocytosis (devouring and digestion of bacteria by the phagocytes or scavengers of the body). See Antibodies.

Origin of Antibodies—Antibodies are probably formed anywhere in the body, according to Zinsser, although the locality where the antigen is concentrated will determine very largely the area of production. Other authors state that they are formed chiefly in the blood-forming organs. See Antibodies.

Passive Immunity—See Immunity.

Pathogenic—Giving origin or rise to disease.

Pathogens—Bacteria giving rise to disease.

Pathologic—Pertaining to that branch of medicine which treats of the essential nature of disease and the structural and functional changes produced by disease.

Peripheral—Situated at or near the surface.

Phagocytosis—The destruction of microorganisms by the phagocytes of the body. Phagocytes are the cells which envelop and absorb microorganisms (eating cells). They are of two varieties, the fixed cells of the connective tissue and the motile cells (cells having movement), leucocytes of the blood. Phagocytosis is facilitated by specific antibodies known as opsonins, which prepare the microorganisms for the quicker and better digestion by the phagocytes.

Plasma—The liquid portion of the blood with the clot ferment (fibrinogen) still present. Plasma is used in the preparation of the antitoxins (diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins).

Polyvalent Vaccine—A vaccine composed of two or more strains of an organism. See Multivalent Vaccine.

Potency—Strength or power of activity of a product.

Precipitins—Bodies formed in the blood serum of animals on treatment with bacterial cultures, blood serum or some foreign protein capable of stimulating antibody formation. They possess the property to precipitate the bacteria of the variety of the culture injected. See Antibodies.

Proteid or Protein—A group of nitrogenous compounds widely distributed in the animal and vegetable world, and forming the characteristic constituents of the tissues and fluids of the body. They all contain nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and sulphur.

Proteolytic—Effecting the digestion of proteins.

Puerperal Sepsis—The "blood poisoning" or infection (usually due to the streptococcus) following child birth.

Pustular—Pertaining to the nature of pustules, a small inflammatory elevation of the skin (pimple) containing pus (matter).

Pyogenic Microorganisms—Organisms capable of producing pus.

Resistance—See Immunity.

Retrogression—Retracing a former course, in disease, a relapse.

Salpingitis—Inflammation of the oviducts or Fallopian tubes.

Scapula—The shoulder blade, the region of the scapula, is sometimes selected for the subcutaneous injection of biological products.

Sepsis—Poisoning by bacterial products, or putrefactive products.

Septicemia—A morbid condition, in which the symptoms are produced because of the presence of microorganisms in the blood, literally poisoned blood.

Serum—The clear amber fluid of the blood minus the cellular elements, which separate in the clotting process.

Serum, Immune—A serum which is obtained from an animal (usually the horse) which has been actively immunized against a given infection. It contains antibodies.

Serum, Normal—A serum obtained from normal healthy animals, which, previous to the bleeding, have not been subjected to active immunization of any kind.

Serum Rash—See Serum Sickness.

Serum Sickness—The symptoms of anaphylaxis which follow the injection of a serum product. As a rule, the manifestations are mild and without danger, although sufficiently frequent to call for study and attempts to prevent them. The most common and striking symptom is the urticarial rash (hives). Joint pains are usually associated with the rash, and there is some fever. There may be some constitutional disturbance. Serum sickness may occur after the primary dose of serum, but usually, it takes place after the second dose which has been administered after a definite period. Zinsser is authority for the statement that there have been no fatal cases after the second injection, although the symptoms assume at times an alarmingly serious aspect. A few cases of immediate death have been reported as occurring after the first injection of serum. In the ordinary "first injection" cases, the symptoms usually appear in from one to twelve days: after the second injection, this period may be shortened, the symptoms appearing in from one to five days, and the local and general reactions are usually more marked than those following the first injection cases. There may be what is termed an "immediate reaction" with onset of symptoms in the first twenty-four hours, or the "accelerated reaction" appearing in from five to seven days. Both reactions may be observed in the same person, the accelerated reaction coming on after the subsidence of the immediate reaction symptoms.

Since it appears to be the foreign protein in the serum which is responsible for the anaphylactic symptoms, the question arises whether or not similar conditions may be observed after the administration of bacterial protein in the vaccines. The consensus of opinion and experience is that there is indeed very little danger, although the possibilities cannot be disregarded.

Specific Effects—Pertaining, in biological therapy, to the production of antibodies for a given bacterial protein, and the part played by these antibodies in establishing immunity. See also Nonspecific.

Spores—The resting state of microorganisms; the spore being really a reproductive part, when conditions are favorable to growth. For example, there is found in dirt and manure, the spores of the tetanus bacillus, and when these enter the body tissues through deep, penetrating wounds, where growth conditions are optimal for the bacillus, reproduction takes place.

Subcutaneous Injection—Injection under the skin.

Subdural Injection—Injection under the dura-mater or outermost of the three membranes (meninges) of the brain or spinal cord.

Sublethal Dose—A dose not causing death.

Suppurating—Producing pus.

Toxin—The soluble products of bacterial growth, whereby their harmful effects on the body tissues and organs are exerted. A bacterial product is classified as a toxin, only if it incites a neutralizing "antitoxin" in the serum of an immunized animal.

Vaccines—Bacterial suspensions used for purposes of active immunization. They are not serums.

Virus—Any animal poison, but especially one which is capable of transmitting a disease, like smallpox virus or rabies virus. The term, in biological therapy, signifies a living vaccine, and refers to smallpox vaccine virus and rabies virus. In each instance, the virus which has never been isolated comprises the specific cause of the disease. The media in which they operate in the human body are the lymph of the smallpox pustules and the nerve tissue respectively.

Definitions of Medical Terms

Acronarcotic—A drug which is both acrid and narcotic: Sanguinaria, Veratrum, Aconite.

Adjuvant—A drug which assists the action of another to which it is added: Elixir Lactated Pepsin.

Alternative—An agent that favorably modifies general morbid processes without exerting a demonstrable influence upon any particular organ: Arsenic, Iodides and Mercury, Succus Alterans, Syrup Ferrous Iodide, Solution Potassium Arsenite, Thyroid Glands.

Anesthetic—A drug used to abolish sensation:
General—Ether, Nitrous Oxide, Chloroform (Ampoules No. 35, Chloroform, 30 Gm.)
Local—Ethyl Chloride, Cocaine (Local Anesthetic Solution, Buckley).

Analeptic—An agent which will restore health after illness.

Analgesic—A drug which relieves pain: Opium and its alkaloids (Morphine, Codeine), Hyoscine, Acetanilid, Phenacetin, Antipyrin.

Analgesic—See Analgesic.

Anhidrotic—An agent which lessens the secretion of sweat: Atropine, Agaracin.

Anodyne—A drug which relieves pain: Opium and derivatives, Belladonna, Atropine, Bromides, Cannabis.

Antacid—A drug used to neutralize acids or acidity: Milk of Magnesia, Lime Water, Carbonates, Ammonia.

Antalkaline—A drug which neutralizes alkalies or alkalinity: Acids Hydrochloric, Nitric, Acetic, etc.

Antarthritic—See Antipodagric.

Antiasthmatic—A drug which tends to relieve or prevent asthma: Morphine and Atropine, Potassium Nitrate, Chloroform, Papaverine, Suprarenal products, Potassium Iodide, Calcium Lactate.

Anthelmintic—A drug used to expel intestinal worms: Those used to expel hookworms—Oil of Chenopodium, Thymol, Eucalyptol, Betanaphthol.
Those used to expel Ascaris-lumbricoides (roundworm)—Oil Chenopodium, Santonin, Spigelia.
Those used to expel tapeworms—Aspidium, Pomegranate, Kamala.
Those used against thread or pinworms—Quassia Infusion, Turpentine, Quinine.

Antiblennorrhagic—Used in prevention or treatment of gonorrhea: Silver Salts (Lunargen), Potassium Permanganate, Methylene Blue, Cocopaiba Compound, Coco-Santal Compound, Gonococcus Vaccines.

Antidysenteric—A drug used to check diarrhea: Milk of Bismuth, Tannin, Liquid Bismuth Compound, Tr. Opium Compound, N. F.

Antiemetic—A drug used to prevent emesis: Cerium Oxalate, Bismuth Subnitrate, Tablets Nausea, No. 2.

Antigalactic—A drug which lessens the secretion of milk: Atropine, Camphor.

Antilithic—An agent which prevents the deposit of urates, formation of urinary calculus or stone: Salicylates, Colchicine, Salicylate and Colchicine Compound (Rheumalgine).

Antiluetic—See Antisyphilitic.

Antilyssic—A treatment or remedy for rabies: Rabies Vaccine.

Antineuralgic—A drug used in treating neuralgia: Salicylates, Opium and derivatives, Acetanilid, Phenacetin, Quinine, Antipyrin, Liniments, Analgesic Balm, Pills Neuralgic, Tablets Neuralgic.

Antiperiodic (Antimalarial)—A drug used to combat malaria: Cinchona and its alkaloids, Coco-Quinine, Warburg's Tincture, Arsenic, Ampoules Quinine Dihydrochloride and also Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, Cordial Antiperiodic, Pills and Tablets Antimalarial.

Antiphlogistic—An agent used to prevent the progress of inflammation:
Internally—Aconite, Veratrum, Mercury.
Locally—Cold, Glycerin, Osmosum, Glyco-Ulmus.

Antipodagric—A drug used in treating gout: Colchicum, Salicylate and Colchicine Compound (Rheumalgine), Salicylates, Chloroxyl.

Antipruritic—A drug which relieves itching: Phenol, Alum, Salicylic Acid, Silver Nitrate.

Antipyretic—A drug which reduces fever: Aconite, Cinchona Alkaloids, Coco-Quinine, Acetanilid, Acetphenetid, Antipyrin, Salicylates.

Antirheumatic—A drug used in treating rheumatism: Salicylates, Liquid Salicylate and Colchicine Compound (Rheumalgine), Chloroxyl, Acetyl-salicylic Acid (A. S. A. Tablets), Analgesic Balm.

Antiscorbutic—An agent effective against scurvy: Lime, Lemon or Orange Juice, Arsenic and Iron.

Antiseptic—A drug inhibiting bacterial growth: Corrosive Sublimate (Diamond Antiseptics), Boric Acid, Silver Salts (Lunargen), Thymol, Iogen Surgical Powder, Eucalyptus and Thymol Antiseptic, Lilly's Dental Lotion, Acetoform, Formaseptol, Liquid Alkaline Antiseptic.

Antispasmodic—A drug which relieves convulsions or spasms: Bromides, Chloral, Valerian, Chloroform, Bromo-Solanum, Opium, Aspirols Amyl Nitrite, Compound Cerebral Sedative, Chlorodyne, Benzyl Benzoate.

Antisyphilitic—A drug used in treating syphilis: Arsenic (Salvarsan, Caodylates), Mercury (Ampoules Mercuric Salicylate, Gray Oil, Corrosive Sublimate, Calomel and Mercurial Ointment, Calomel Unctules), Iodides, Alteratives (Stillingia, Sarsaparilla, Succus Alterans, Syrup Trifolium Compound).

Aperient—A mild laxative: Effervescent Sodium Phosphate.

Aphrodisiac—A drug used to stimulate sexual power: Nux Vomica, Damiana, Phosphorus.

Astringent—A drug which contracts or constricts tissues and lessens secretions: Alum, Silver Nitrate, Tannin, Zinc Sulphate, Fl. Ext. Catechu, Fl. Ext. Gambir, Tr. Kino, Tr. Ferric Chloride, Monse's Solution, Glycerite of Tannic Acid.

Cardiac Sedative—A drug which reduces heart action or force: Aconite, Veratrum, Nitrites.

Cardiac Stimulant—A drug which stimulates the heart: Digitalis, Strophanthus, Caffeine, Camphor, Quabain, Ammonia (Aspirols Ammonia and Aromatic Ammonia).

Carminative—A drug used to relieve colic, griping or flatulence: Volatile Oils—Cardamom, Fennel, Caraway, Anise; Syrup Laxative Carminative, Tablets Anodyne, Infant.

Cathartic—A drug used to produce evacuation of the bowels: Castor Oil, Compound Cathartic Pills, Cascara, Senna, Aloes, Tablets A. S. B. I. and C. (Pil Asbic), Tablets Ipelax.

Caustic—An agent capable of destroying the soft tissues of the body, producing a slough: Chromic Acid or other strong acids, strong alkalies, Silver Nitrate (Solvets Silver Nitrate), Alum, Arsenic.

Cholagogue—A drug which stimulates the flow of bile: Salicylates, Bile Salts (Sodium Glyco and Tauro-Cholate), (Tablets Sal-Cholate).

Counterirritant—An agent which produces superficial irritation and is used to counter the effect of an adjacent or deep-seated abnormal process: Cantharides, Mustard, Sinapsolin, Capsicum, Chloroform, Oil of Wintergreen, Analgesic Balm, Embrolin.

Demulcent—An agent used to soothe and protect inflamed tissues, particularly mucous membranes: Starch, Milk, Albumin, Glycerin, Ulmus (Glyco-Ulmus).

Detergent—A cleansing agent: Lilly's Liquid Soap, Ethereal Soap Solution, Soft Soap.

Diaphoretic—A drug which stimulates increased secretion from the sweat glands: Pilocarpine, Dover's Powder.

Digestant—A drug which aids digestion: Pepsin (Essence, Glycerite and Powdered), Pancreatin, Enzymatic Cordial.

Discutient—A drug which effects resolution or the disappearance of an exudation: Iodine, Ichthyol, Glycerin (Ichthyol-Iodine Compound, Osmosum, Glyco-Ulmus).

Disinfectant—An agent which destroys microorganisms: Corrosive Sublimate (Diamond Antiseptic Tablets), Phenol (Phenolated Camphor), Cresol (Solution Cresol Compound, U. S. P., Kreseptol), Formaldehyde (Formaseptol, Formocresol).

Diuretic—A drug which increases kidney excretion: Squill, Digitalis, Caffeine, Theobromine, Potassium Acetate, Citrate or Bitartrate; Urodiuretic, Pill Asparagus Compound.

Drastic—A powerful and irritating purgative: Elaterin, Elaterium, Croton Oil, Jalap, Gamboge.

Ecbolics—See Oxytocics.

Emetic—A drug which produces vomiting: Apomorphine, Ipecac, Syrup Emetic, Zinc Sulphate, Mustard, Tartar Emetic, Tablets Emetic.

Emmenagogue—A drug used to produce or increase the menstrual flow: Apol, Quinine, Ergot, Ergot-Apol Compound, Cotton-Root Bark, Oils of Savin, Tansy, and Pennyroyal.

Emollient—A drug used externally to soften or soothe the skin: Zinc Stearate, Boric Acid, Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid Dusting Powder, Talcum, Bismuth Subgallate, Bland Oils.

Epispastic—See Vesicant.

Escharotic—See Caustic.

Expectorant—A drug which promotes the secretion and excretion of mucus from the respiratory tract: Ipecac, Syrup Cephaeline Compound, Lobelia, Mentholated Expectorant, Ammonium Chloride, Apomorphine, Terpin Hydrate, Sedatussia.

Febrifuge—See Antipyretic.

Galactagogue—An agent which increases the secretion of milk: Malt Extract, Liquid Galactagogue.

Germicide—See Disinfectant.

Hemostatic—An agent to check hemorrhage: Hema-gulen, Tannin, Epinephrin, Monsel's Solution.

Hydragogue Cathartic—A drug which produces copious watery stools: Elaterin, Elaterium, Jalap, Colocynth, Scammony, Magnesium Sulphate, Sodium Sulphate and Phosphate, Magnesium Citrate.

Hypnotic—A drug used to produce sleep: Opium, Chloral, Bromides, Paraldehyde, Acetoform, Cannabis, Hyosine Hydrobromide, Chlorodyne, Compound Cerebral Sedative.

Irritant—A drug inducing irritation: Cantharides, Mustard, Croton Oil.

Laxative—A mild cathartic: Sulphur, Mineral Oil, Prepared Agar, Milk of Magnesia, Laxative Tablets.

Mydriatic—A drug which causes dilatation of the pupil: Atropine, Homatropine.

Myotic—A drug which causes contraction of the pupil: Eserine, Pilocarpine.

Narcotic—A drug which produces stupor or complete insensibility: Opium, Chloral, Cannabis.

Nerve Sedative—Chloral, Bromides, Bromo-Solanum, Opium, Belladonna, Henbane, Elixir Bromochloral Compound.

Nerve Stimulants—Nux Vomica, Strychnine, Caffeine.

Oxytocic—A drug which increases the expulsive power of the uterus: Ampoules Pituitary Extract, Obstetrical, Ergot.

Parasiticide—A drug used to destroy parasites: Sulphur, Kerosene, Iodine, Betanaphthol, Mercury.

Purgative—A strong cathartic: Jalap, Colocynth, Elaterin, Croton Oil, Magnesium Sulphate, Podophyllum.

Pustulant—An irritant drug which produces pustules: Croton Oil.

Rubefacient—A drug which produces redness of the skin: Capsicum, Mustard, Turpentine, Embrolin, Liniment Rubefacient.

Somnifacient—See Hypnotic.

Soporific—See Hypnotic.

Stomachic—A drug used to stimulate the appetite and gastric secretions: Nux Vomica, Cinchona, Gentian.

Styptic—An agent which checks hemorrhage, when applied locally, by contracting the blood vessels: Alum, Tannic Acid, Monsel's Solution, Hydrastinine.

Sudorific—See Diaphoretic.

Taeniicide (Taeniafuge)—A drug used to expel tapeworms: Aspidium, Pomegranate.

Tonic—A drug which increases tone and vitality: Iron (Liquid Blaud, Ampoules Iron, Pyroferine, Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine), Arsenic (Sol. Potassium Arsenite, Sodium Cacodylate), Nux Vomica, Gentian.

Vasomotor Depressant (Vaso-Dilator)—A drug which lowers arterial tension: Amyl Nitrite, Nitroglycerin, Veratrum, Aconite.

Vasomotor Stimulants (Vasoconstrictors)—A drug which increases arterial pressure: Epinephrin, Pituitary Extract, Ergot, Digitalis.

Vermifuge (Vermicide)—See Anthelmintic.

Vesicant—A drug which causes blistering: Cantharides, Croton Oil, Mustard.

Vulnerary—A drug that favors healing of wounds: Boric Acid, Iogen Surgical Powder, Alum Compound Powder and Ointment.

Freezable Goods

The following products may be injured by exposure to low temperature. A number of others will show partial freezing or crystallization but will return to their original state at ordinary room temperature. These are not damaged and are, therefore, omitted from this list—

Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.
Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites.
Cocopaiba, Compound.
Coco-Santal Oil.
Coco-Santal, Compound.
Emulsion Lecithin.
Emulsion Petroleum with Hypophosphites.
Liquid Antiseptic Magnesia.
Liquid Bismuth, Compound.
Milk of Bismuth.
Milk of Magnesia.
Solution Potassium Arsenite, U. S. P.

Index of Diseases With Remedies

In compiling this index the following works and authors were consulted:

Therapeutics of Internal Diseases, Forchheimer; Practical Treatment, Musser and Kelly; Principles and Practice of Medicine, Osler; Practical Therapeutics, Hare; Potter's Therapeutics, Materia Medica and Pharmacy; Differential Diagnosis and Treatment of Disease, Caille; Nervous Diseases, Organic and Functional, Starr; Diseases of the Throat, Shurly; Diseases of the Skin, Stelwagon; Diseases of Infancy and Childhood, Fischer; Diseases of the Eye, De Schweinitz; Modern Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Stevens, Materia Medica and Pharmacology, Culbreth; Materia Medica, Bastedo, and U. S. Pharmacopœia, Ninth Revision.

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INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

Abortion—The expulsion of the fetus before it is viable.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES—Perfect rest and use of opium; morphine; Fl. Ext. Viburnum Prunifolium; asafoetida; Brom-Viburnum Compound (Femagen); Elixir Helonias, Compound; Elixir Uterine Sedative; Streptococcus or Combined Bacterial Vaccine (Van Cott) as prophylactics against infection.

Abscess—A localized collection of pus in a cavity.

ABORTIVE MEASURES—Tr. Iodine locally; Pills and Tablets Calcium Sulphide internally; also Staphylococcus, and Streptococcus-Staphylococcus Vaccines hypodermically. For rectal and pelvic abscesses—Combined Bacterial Vaccine (Van Cott).

INTERNALLY—Liquid Blaud and combinations, and Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil plain and with Hypophosphites in the tuberculous.

HYPODERMICALLY—Ampoules Iron Arsenite, and Iron and Arsenic.

SURGICAL MEASURES—Drainage, antiseptic dressings—Iogen Surgical Powder, Phenolated Camphor, etc.

Acidity—See Gastric Hyperacidity.

Acidosis—Depletion of the alkali reserve of the body.

Tablets Sodium Bicarbonate; Tablets Potassium Bicarbonate; Tablets Calcium Lactate, Compound, Lankford; Effervescent Lithium and Potassium Carbonates, Alkaline.

Acne—An inflammatory disease of the sebaceous glands, occurring frequently on the face, back and chest.

GENERAL MEASURES—Correct errors in diet, regulate menstrual function and bowels.

INTERNALLY—Calcium sulphide; iron and arsenic (Liquid Blaud and combinations); Cas-Cathartic; Effervescent Carlsbad Salt, Artificial; Pulvules Cascara, Compound.

HYPODERMICALLY—Acne Mixed and Staphylococcus Vaccines; Ampoules Sodium Cacodylate.

LOCALLY—Massage and steam the face. Use Antiseptic Soap Solution, Ethereal; Tr. Green Soap; remove blackheads; employ high frequency current. Sulphur in lotion or ointment is beneficial.

Acromegaly—A chronic disease, characterized by enlargement of bones and soft parts of the hands, feet and face, due to overactivity of the pituitary body. Called also **MARIE'S DISEASE**.

INTERNALLY—Organo-Therapy—Thyroid Glands Desiccated, U. S. P.; and whole gland pituitary extracts are indicated. Potassium iodide, mercury by inunction and arsenic have produced some benefit.

Actinomyces—A fungus disease, caused by the **ACTINOMYCES BOVIS**. Lumpy jaw.

INTERNALLY—Potassium iodide.

LOCALLY—X-ray, Lugol's solution and solution of sodium iodide, and also copper sulphate.

SURGICAL—Incision if abscess occurs, with removal of necrotic tissue and antiseptic irrigations.

Addison's Disease—A disease due to hypofunction of the suprarenal glands characterized by bronze-like pigment in the skin, low blood pressure, prostration, anemia and diarrhea.

Suprarenal glands, desiccated, U. S. P.; arsenic; iron; strychnine; cod liver oil (Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil) and other tonics. Treatment largely symptomatic and of little value.

Adenitis—Inflammation of a gland.

INTERNALLY—Syrup Iron Iodide; cod liver oil (Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, plain and with Hypophosphites).

LOCALLY—Tr. Iodide; Iodine Penetrole, 5 and 10 percent; Ichthyol Penetrole, 10 percent; Iogen Ointment; Mercurial Ointment, U. S. P.; antiphlogistics (Ososum and Glyco-Ulmus).

Alcoholism—Alcohol poisoning.

INTERNALLY—Ammonium chloride; Pills and Tablets Strychnine; Tr. Nux Vomica.

HYPODERMICALLY—Apomorphine as an emetic.

See also Delirium Tremens.

Alopecia—Baldness; falling of hair.

INTERNALLY—Iron, arsenic, strychnine and other tonics such as Blaud's Pills, plain and modified with Arsenic; Liquid Blaud with Arsenic and Strychnine.

HYPODERMICALLY—Ampoules Iron Arsenite, and Iron Arsenite and Strychnine.

IN SYPHILIS—Mercury and the iodides.

LOCALLY—Massage of the scalp and irritants to stimulate circulation; cantharides; capsicum; bichloride of mercury solutions (Diamond Antiseptics for preparing solutions); resorcin or salicylic acid in solution.

After-pains—Pains following child-birth, due to contraction of the uterus.

INTERNALLY—Pills and Tablets Morphine, Pills Opium and Camphor, N. F.

HYPODERMICALLY—Tablets Morphine; Ampoules Morphine and Magnesium Sulphate.

Agalactia—Absence or failure of the secretion of milk.

Malt Extract, with Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, and with Pepsin and Pancreatin; Liquid Galactagogue; Placenta Desiccated.

Albuminuria (Albuminaturia)—The presence of excessive amounts of albuminates in the urine.

Amebiasis—See Dysentery, Amebic.

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INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

Amenorrhea—Absence or abnormal stoppage of menses.

INTERNALLY—Blaud's Pills and Tablets plain and in combination with Arsenic and also Aloes; Liquid Blaud and combinations; Solution Iron Peptonate and combinations; Pills and Tablets Potassium Permanganate; Emmenagogue, Improved, Pills and Tablets; E. F. Capsules Apiol, Compound; E. F. Capsules Ergot-Apiol, Compound; E. F. Capsules Ergot-Apiol, Compound, with Blaud's Mass; Elixir Emmenagogue, Rigaud; Tablets and Pulvules Ovarian Substance; Tablets and Pulvules Thyroid Desiccated, also Corpus Luteum; Pulvules Blaud and Manganese, Compound; Brom-Viburnum, Compound (Femagen).

HYPODERMICALLY—Ampoules Ovarian Extract; Corpus Luteum; Ampoules Iron Arsenite and Ampoules Iron Citrate and Manganese.

Anal Fissure—A painful linear ulcer at the margin of the anus.

Lozenges Licorice Powder, Compound; Glycyrrhiza, Compound, U. S. P. (Compound Licorice Powder); Cas-Cathartic and other suitable laxatives such as Prepared Agar and Colorless Mineral Oil, including Petronol, to keep stools soft and facilitate their passage.

Treatment largely surgical.

Anasarca—General dropsy.

Anemia—A condition in which the blood is deficient either in quantity, quality, or both.

GENERAL MEASURES—As far as possible remove the cause, such as malaria, hookworm (uncinaria), syphilis, tuberculosis, etc.; provide plenty of fresh air and suitable food and give hematic tonics.

INTERNALLY—Liquid Blaud and combinations; Blaud's Pills, Tablets and Pulvules, plain and in combinations with arsenic, nux vomica, cascara, etc.; Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, plain and with Hypophosphites; Pyroferriene; Solution Iron Peptonate and Manganese, Neutral; also with Arsenic and with Arsenic and Strychnine, Solution Glycero-phosphates, Compound, without sugar.

HYPODERMICALLY—The following ampoules: Sodium Cacodylate; Iron Cacodylate; Iron Arsenite; Iron Arsenite and Strychnine; Iron and Arsenic; Iron Citrate; Iron Citrate and Manganese; Glycero-phosphate, Compound, Formulas A and B.

Anesthesia, Local—

H. T. Local Anesthesia, Special; H. T. Procaine, 1/3 gr.; H. T. Adrenalin, 1/1300 with Procaine 1/3 gr.; Adrenalin and Cocaine Hypodermic Tablets Nos. 1 and 4; H. T. Novocain, 1/3 gr.

Solvets Cocaine Hydrochloride, 1-1/8 and 2-1/4 grs. for Solutions; Solvets Procaine and Adrenalin; Ampoules Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, 1/4 to 1 percent; Solution Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, 1/4 percent with Acetoform.

Additional Anesthetics for Dental Use.

Cocaine Points; Procaine Points, Euroform Paste; Desensitizing Paste; Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, 1/4 to 1 percent.

Anesthesia, General—

Ampoules No. 35 (Chloroform for Anesthesia, 30 Gm.). To deepen anesthesia or lessen the amount used, Ampoules No. 106, Morphine 1/8 gr., with Magnesium Sulphate, 2 c.c., 25 percent; No. 107, Morphine 1/4 gr., with Magnesium Sulphate, 25 percent,

2 c.c.; No. 218, Magnesium Sulphate, 50 percent, 2 c.c.

Aneurism—A sac formed by the dilation of the walls of an artery and filled with blood.

GENERAL MEASURES—Rest and carefully regulated diet.

INTERNALLY—Potassium Iodide in Pills and Tablets, Pills and Tablets Mixed Treatment, in syphilitic cases. Tr. Veratrum Viride, U. S. P., in high arterial tension.

SURGICAL TREATMENT—Ligation when practical.

Angina Pectoris—A disease marked by paroxysmal thoracic pain, with suffocation and syncope, due to spasm of the systemic arteries.

INTERNALLY—Compound spirit of ether (Hoffman's anodyne) in angina induced by flatulency; Tablets Sodium Nitrite; potassium iodide, mercury, arsphenamine and neoarsphenamine in syphilitics.

HYPODERMICALLY—Morphine if Amyl Nitrite proves ineffective; Nitroglycerin.

Inhalation of Aspirols Amyl Nitrite and also of Chloroform (Ampoules No. 35, Chloroform for Anesthesia, 30 Gm.).

Anorexia—Lack or loss of appetite for food.

Tr. Nux Vomica; Tr. Gentian, Compound, U. S. P.; Tr. Cinchona, Compound, U. S. P.; Elixir Gentian, Glycerinated, N. F.; Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates; Strychnine Pills and Tablets.

Aphthae (Thrush)—See Stomatitis.

Apoplexy—Sudden cerebral hemorrhage.

GENERAL MEASURES—Absolute rest; ice-cap to elevated head if arterial tension is high. Mustard or hot water bottle to feet kept low.

INTERNALLY—Croton oil on tongue or an elaterium purge in high blood pressure, also Tr. Aconite for high arterial tension. Bromides and Barbital Tablets or Nulixir Barbital may be necessary for restlessness and insomnia. Subsequent treatment—Potassium iodide, dietetic, hygienic, electricity and massage.

HYPODERMICALLY—Aconitine.

SURGICAL—Venesection promptly is recommended in high arterial tension with red or cyanotic face, deep coma and low temperature.

Appendicitis—Inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

Rest, ice bag over appendix, fasting, rectal instillation of normal saline solution (Normal Salt Solution Tablets No. 1 and No. 2, for preparing solution); opiates sparingly, not sufficient to obscure diagnosis. Treatment is chiefly surgical.

Arrhythmia—Variation from the normal rhythm of the heart beat.

Tr. Digitalis, U. S. P., and Fat Free; Fl. Ext. Cactus Grandiflorus; Tablets Digiglusin; Tablets Spar-teine Sulphate; Tablets Strophanthus, Compound, and Tablets Digitalis, Strophanthus and Strychnine.

Arteriosclerosis—Hardening of the arteries.

GENERAL MEASURES—Diet and hygiene, exercise and habits of patient must be carefully regulated.

INTERNALLY—Iodides and mercury in cases of syphilitic origin. Nitrites, nitroglycerin and ammonium bromide in arterial hypertension due to nervousness.

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INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

Arthritis—Inflammation of a joint.

Arthritis Deformans—Chronic inflammation of a joint leading to deformity.

GENERAL MEASURES—Remove if possible focal infections about the teeth and tonsils; sinus, prostatic and deep urethral infections, etc., should have due attention.

INTERNALLY—Iodides: phenylcinchoninic acid; Oxyl-Iodide, and Oxyl-Iodide Compound; Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac in pyorrhea and chronic tonsillitis.

HYPODERMICALLY—Streptococcus Vaccine and Combined Bacterial Vaccine (Van Cott), Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine.

LOCALLY—Heat, electricity, massage, Ichthyl Penetrole 10 percent and Iodine Penetrole 10 percent.

Arthritis, Gonorrheal—Acute arthritis due to gonococcus infection.

INTERNALLY—Internal medication is of little value except opiates for severe pain. Pulvules Oxyl-Iodide Compound have given good results. Treatment should be directed chiefly to the primary focus.

HYPODERMICALLY—Gonococcus Vaccines.

LOCALLY—Ice or hot applications; Ichthyl Penetrole or Ointment; immobilization of the joint.

SURGICAL—Incision and drainage if pus forms, and irrigation with 1/10,000 mercury bichloride solution.

Ascites—See Dropsy.

Asphyxia—Suffocation.

Artificial respiration; alternate applications of heat and cold; Ampoules Ammonia; Aspirols Ammonia; Aspirols Aromatic Ammonia, also Amyl Nitrite for inhalation.

HYPODERMICALLY—Nitroglycerin, Strychnine, Digitalin Compound, Nitroglycerin and Strychnine, No. 1.

Asthma, Bronchial—A disease marked by dyspnea, with wheezing, cough and a sense of constriction, due to spasmodic contraction of the bronchi.

GENERAL MEASURES—Search for offending protein that may be responsible for attacks.

INTERNALLY—E. F. Capsules Benzyl Benzoate, also 20 percent Solution Benzyl Benzoate; Lobelia. Between attacks—potassium iodide; sodium or strontium iodide if potassium iodide is not well borne; Elixir Antiasthmatic, Hare; Tablets Calcium Lactate; Tablets Calcium Lactate and Thyroid; Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac.

HYPODERMICALLY—Morphine and Atropine; Apomorphine; suprarenal extracts; adrenalin chloride for the attack. For the bronchitis in asthmatics, Catarrhal Vaccine, Combined.

INHALATION—Chloroform; fumes from ignited stramonium or belladonna leaves or from paper impregnated with potassium nitrate.

Asthma, Cardiac—Dyspnea due to heart disease.

GENERAL MEASURES—Treat condition responsible for embarrassed heart action. Avoid exciting causes; more or less indigestible foods, sudden changes of temperature, dust and pollen irritations. Regulated out-of-door exercise and change of climate are beneficial.

Atheroma—A kind of fatty degeneration of the coats of blood vessels, producing yellow patches of induration or softening.

Atony—Lack of normal tone or strength.

INTERNALLY—Tr. Nux Vomica; Strychnine Sulphate

Pills or Tablets; Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates.

HYPODERMICALLY—Ampoules Glycerophosphate, Compound, Formulas A and B; Ampoules Iron Arsenite and Strychnine.

Atrophy—A wasting or diminution in size of a part.

GENERAL MEASURES—Exercise, massage, electricity.

INTERNALLY—Nux vomica and strychnine.

Barber's Itch (Tinea Sycosis), (Ringworm of Face)

—A disease of the bearded parts of the face and neck caused by one or other of the TRICHOPHYTON FUNGI.

LOCALLY—Parasitocides: corrosive sublimate solution; Ointment Ammoniated Mercury (white precipitate ointment); ointment iodine (Iogen Ointment); resorcin and also salicylic acid in form of ointment (Ointment Resorcinol, Compound, Lilly).

HYPODERMICALLY—Staphylococcus Vaccines.

Bed Sores—An obstinate sore caused by pressure of the body of the patient against the bed.

PREVENTION—Frequent change in position of patient. Alcohol to harden skin exposed to pressure. Borozin and thymol iodide as dusting powders, silver nitrate 4 percent solution painted over threatened area (Solvets Silver Nitrate, 1 gr., for making solutions).

TREATMENT—If tissues break down the treatment is the same as for ulcers generally: lead plaster (Diacylon Ointment, U. S. P.); Scarlet Red Ointment 5 and 10 percent; Iogen Ointment and Iogen Surgical Powder.

Bed Wetting—Involuntary discharge of urine; nocturnal enuresis. See Enuresis.

Biliary Calculi—Gall-stones.

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT—Regulate diet—restrict starchy and saccharine foods—and prescribe suitable exercise in the open air.

INTERNALLY—Sodium tauro and glyco-cholate; Sodium Salicylate; Tablets Sal-Cholate; ammonium chloride; olive oil; calomel; salines (Effervescent Sodium Phosphate, U. S. P.; Effervescent Sodium Sulphate; Effervescent Carlsbad Salt, Artificial); alkaline mineral waters freely.

TREATMENT OF ATTACK—H. T. Morphine and Atropine; chloroform inhalations; hot poultices.

SURGICAL TREATMENT—Cholelithotomy, cholecystectomy.

See also Calculi Renal and Vesical under Calculi.

Biliousness—Malaise, with constipation, headache and indigestion, attributed to an excessive secretion of bile.

Pills and Tablets Calomel and also Podophyllin; salines (Effervescent Sodium Phosphate, U. S. P.; Solution Sodium Phosphate, Concentrated; Effervescent Carlsbad Salt, Artificial); Pulvules Calomel, Rhubarb and Colocynth, Compound; Pulvules Blue Mass and Colocynth, Compound; Tablets Hepatic, Kenyon; Tablets Antibilious; Tablets Ipelax; Tablets Sal-Cholate; Pills Hepatic; Elixir Purgans.

Bites and Stings—

INTERNALLY—Aromatic spirit of ammonia (Ampoules Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, 2 c.c.) for oral administration.

LOCALLY—For snake bite—Potassium permanganate crystals or strong solutions applied to incised wound. For insect stings and bites—ammonia or other alkalis in weak solutions.

LILLY PRODUCTS ARE DISTINGUISHED THROUGHOUT THE
INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

Bladder Catarrh—See Cystitis.

Blepharitis—Inflammation of the eyelids.

GENERAL MEASURES—Look after hygiene of patient and correct errors of refraction.

INTERNALLY—Syrup Iron Iodide; Syrup Hydriodic Acid; Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites.

LOCALLY—Yellow oxide of mercury (Ophthalmic Ointment Mercuric Oxide, Yellow, 1 and 2 percent); Sterile Petrolatum in collapsible tubes; Ophthalmic Ointment of Lunargen, 5 percent Lunargen, 20 percent; boric acid solution (Solvets Boric Acid, for preparing solutions).

Boils (Furunculosis)—A painful nodule formed in the skin by circumscribed inflammation of the corium and subcutaneous tissue, inclosing a central slough or "core."

INTERNALLY—Pills and Tablets Calcium Sulphide; Bland's Pills and Tablets plain and modified with Arsenic.

HYPODERMICALLY—Staphylococcus Vaccines; Ampoules Iron Arsenite; also Iron Cacodylate.

LOCALLY—Phenol 5 percent injected into infected area may abort boil. Glyco-Ulmus or Osmosum poultices early may abort; applied late they tend to hasten recovery.

SURGICAL—Free incision.

Bronchopneumonia—Inflammation of the bronchi and lungs. The disease begins in the bronchi and spreads to the lungs.

Bright's Disease—See Nephritis.

Bronchitis, Acute—Inflammation of the bronchial tubes, acute.

Syrup Ipecac; Syrup Emetic; Syrup Cephaeline, Compound; Sedatussin; Herotussin; Mentholated Expectorant; Syrup Cherry-Eucalyptus, Compound, Non-narcotic; Elixir Heroin and Terpin Hydrate; No. 2; Elixir Terpin Hydrate, Compound; Prunico-deine; Syrup White Pine, Compound; Syrup White Pine, Compound, Mentholated, also with Ammonium Chloride; Tablets Bronchial; Tablets Dover's Powder; Tablets Cold, No. 1 and No. 2; Tablets Bronchitis; Tablets Brown Mixture with Ammonium Chloride; and with Ammonium Chloride, Modified; Tablets Cough, No. 2.

Bronchitis, Chronic—Inflammation of the bronchial tubes, chronic.

Elixir Creosote and Terpin Hydrate, Compound; Elixir Terpin Hydrate and Codeine; Elixir Terpin Hydrate, Compound; Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, plain, and with Hypophosphites; Glycerole of Heroin, Compound; Wine of Cod Liver Oil Extract with Cherry, Hypophosphites, Creosote and Guaiacol; Cleotonic; E. F. Capsules Creosote and Cod Liver Oil.

Bronchorrhea—Excessive discharge of mucus from the air-passages of the lungs.

Ammonium iodide; potassium iodide; ammonium benzoate; copaiba (E. F. Capsules Copaiba, 5, 10 and 15 mins.); E. F. Capsules Bronchial, No. 2; E. F. Capsules Creosote, Compound, Bronchial DeWitt; E. F. Capsules Turpentine Oil, 5 mins.

Bubo—The inflammatory swelling of a lymphatic gland, particularly in the axilla or groin.

INTERNALLY—Mercury and iodides in syphilitic Bubo.

LOCALLY—Ice; iodine (Iodine Penetrole, 5 and 10 per-

cent); Osmosum and Glyco-Ulmus. After surgical interference consisting in incision and sometimes curettement, apply Ichthylol Ointment, Iogen Surgical Powder, Iogen Ointment, Iogen Oil or Scarlet Red Ointment to stimulate granulations and more rapid healing.

Burns and Scalds—

Paraffin dressings (Pyroseptine); Ointment Alum. Compound; Ointment Boric Acid, Compound; Ointment Zinc Oxide; Ointment Ichthylol; picric acid solution on gauze; Carron oil; Acetoform Dusting Powder or Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid Dusting Powder; Borozin; also Milk of Bismuth with bandage to exclude air in first degree burns. Scarlet Red Ointment to stimulate granulation in extensive burns.

Calculi, Renal—Stones lodged in the pelvis of the kidney.

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT—Abundant water drinking of distilled or alkaline waters preferably; regulated diet; moderate exercise in the open air.

INTERNALLY—Hexamethylene (Tablets and Pulvules Hexamethylene); Phenyleinchronic acid; Chloroxyl and piperazine to prevent precipitation of uric acid products and to assist in their elimination. Elixir Hexa-Lithia, Compound; Elixir Pichj Compound; Urodiuretic, Non-alcoholic, for the irritation and as a urinary antiseptic.

HYPODERMICALLY—Morphine and Atropine to relieve renal colic.

INHALATION—Chloroform.

SURGICAL—Removal of nephroliths may become necessary.

Calculi, Vesical—Stones in the urinary bladder.

Same preventive and medical treatment as for Renal Calculi.

SURGICAL—Lithotrity and lithotomy, also prosta-tectomy to prevent residual urine which favors formation of vesical calculi.

Cancer—A malignant tumor, made up chiefly of epithelial cells, carcinoma.

Palliative treatment for inoperable gastric carcinoma—opium, morphine, codeine, bismuth, Fl. Ext. Condurango, N. F. Morphine for pain in cancer of other organs and regions. X-ray and radium are credited with producing some cures; especially beneficial in early cases of epithelioma. Arsenical pastes have been much used. Treatment is chiefly surgical.

Cancrum Oris—Ulceration of mouth and lips. Canker.

INTERNALLY—Arsenic, Solution Potassium Arsenite, U. S. P. (Fowler's); Potassium Chlorate Lozenges or Solvets Potassium Chlorate and Borax for a mouth wash. Nitric acid or cautery to ulcer.

Carbuncle—An inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue, terminating in a slough and in suppuration.

LOCALLY—Tr. Iodine, early; (Ampoules Tr. Iodine, and Iodine Tubes); ice bag; ichthylol (Ichthylol Ointment, 10 percent); Iogen Surgical Powder and other antiseptic dressings. Wet compresses of lead and opium wash (Solvets Lead Acetate and Opium for preparing solutions).

HYPODERMICALLY—Staphylococcus Aureus Vaccine.

SURGICAL—Free incision or extirpation of infected area to prevent general sepsis. Examine urine for sugar.

Carcinoma—See Cancer.

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INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

Cardialgia (Heart-burn)—

Alkalies to relieve acid stomach—Coco-Calceimint Tablets; Milk of Magnesia; Soda Mint Tablets, plain and with Pepsin; Tablets Bismuth and Magnesia, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Tablets Bismuth, Magnesia and Sodium Bicarbonate, Nos. 1 and 2; Tablets Antacid, Pope; also Tablets Antacid, Roberts; Elixir Rhubarb Alkaline with Pancreatin. Treat conditions responsible for indigestion. Give hydrochloric acid and pepsin when deficient.

Caries—Molecular decay of bone.

GENERAL MEASURES—Rest, drainage, removal of dead bone, antiseptic irrigations and antiseptic dressings.

INTERNALLY—Cod liver oil (Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, plain and with Hypophosphites), Coco-Vitamin; also arsenic and iodide of iron in the caries of tuberculosis. Potassium iodide in syphilitic cases; mechanical devices in spinal caries.

Catarrh, Acute Nasal (Coryza, Rhinitis, Cold in the Head)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Rest in bed, laxatives, hot drinks and easily digested diet.

INTERNALLY—Belladonna; atropine; aconite; opium; morphine; Tablets Coryza, No. 1 and No. 2; Tablets Coryza, Improved; Tablets Coryza, Kenyon, with and without morphine; Tablets Coryza, Non-narcotic; Tablets Rhinitis, No. 1 and No. 2; Pulvules No. 106, Coryza.

LOCALLY—Alkaline solutions made from the following tablets and Solvets—Antiseptic Alkaline; Tablets and Solvets Dobell's (Modified); Solvets Nasal, Improved; Solvets Plasma, Nasal, McFarlane; Liquid Alkaline Antiseptic, Lilly; Inhalants—Campholyptol; Acetoform, Compound, Kyle; Acetoform, Compound, Masters; Nasal Ointment.

HYPODERMICALLY—Catarrhal Vaccine, Combined, Influenza Mixed and Influenza-Pneumonia Vaccines as prophylactic measures, especially. They may also be helpful, used as therapeutic measures.

Catarrh, Chronic Nasal—

GENERAL MEASURES—Correct nasal deformities and obstructions which favor colds. Cool bathing, appropriate exercise, fresh air and change of climate are beneficial.

LOCALLY—Cleansing alkaline solutions as mentioned above. Iogen and Alcresta Nasal Ointment in atrophic rhinitis. Silver nitrate or Lunagen solutions for their astringent and antiseptic action.

Cephalalgia—See Headache.

Cerebral Concussion—

GENERAL MEASURES—Absolute rest, warmth to extremities, light, nutritious diet and warm physiological salt solution enemas are indicated.

INTERNALLY—Hypnotics such as chloral (Elixir Chloral Hydrate); bromides (Elixir Bromides, Compound); Trional (Sulphonethylmethane), Barbitol, Tablets and Nulixir Barbitol, etc., may become necessary.

Cerebral Congestion—

GENERAL MEASURES—Ice-cap or other cold applications to head or neck; hot applications with or without mustard to the feet and legs.

INTERNALLY—Aconite; belladonna; bromides; cathartics to lower blood pressure; claterin, croton oil and magnesium sulphate (Epsal).

Cerebral Hemorrhage—See Apoplexy.

Cerebrospinal Fever—Inflammation of the brain and spinal cord.

Chancere—The primary lesion of syphilis.

Keep lesion thoroughly clean; hydrogen peroxide for cleansing and as an application on lint or cotton; calomel and bismuth equal parts as a dusting powder. Avoid caustics in uncomplicated chancere.

Chancroid—A soft or non-syphilitic venereal sore, that breaks down rapidly and discharges pus. It is contagious but does not produce syphilis.

Hydrogen peroxide to remove pus and slough. Cauterize ulcers with pure phenol and neutralize burn with alcohol, or touch areas with fuming nitric acid.

DRY DRESSINGS—Iogen Surgical Powder; calomel.

Chapping—

GENERAL MEASURES—Avoid irritating soaps; Tr. Green Soap, U. S. P., is preferable to hard or medicated soaps. Wash with water softened with sodium bicarbonate, boric acid or borate of soda.

Use Borozin; Lilly's Cold Cream; Ointments of Zinc Oxide, Boric Acid, Boric Acid Compound, and Camphor and Menthol; Tr. Benzoin, Compound U. S. P., in 3 or 4 parts glycerin.

Chilblains—Inflammation and swelling of the toes, feet or fingers, due to the influence of cold.

GENERAL MEASURES—Protect from severe cold and apply Tr. Iodine; Tr. Iodine and glycerin equal parts, or equal parts Tr. Iodine and Tr. Opium; Iodine Penetrole, 5 and 10 percent; Ichthylol Ointment, 10 and 20 percent; Pyroseptine; Osmosum.

Cholera Infantum—A non-contagious summer diarrhea, often fatal to young children.

GENERAL MEASURES—Correct the feeding and improve sanitary surroundings if possible. Place infant in large, cool room and apply cool baths with cold applications from time to time to head and over bowels.

INTERNALLY—Calomel; Castor Oil, Aromatic; bismuth salts; Milk of Bismuth; Liquid Bismuth, Compound; Mixture Cholera Infantum; Tablets Cholera Infantum, No. 1 and No. 2; Tablets Cholera Infantum, Hamel; Tablets Corrective Infant, No. 2, Ives; rectal and colon flushings with normal saline solution (Tablets Normal Salt Solution, No. 1 and No. 2, for preparing solution) or with 1 percent boric acid solution (Solvets Boric Acid, 5 grs., for preparing solution) and 1 to 1000 silver nitrate solutions (Solvets Silver Nitrate, 1 gr.). Starch injections are also recommended. Hypodermoclysis with physiological salt solution in extreme cases with collapse (Tablets Normal Salt Solution are convenient for making solutions).

HYPODERMICALLY—Morphine Sulphate in very severe purging and vomiting.

Cholera Morbus—Acute gastro-enteritis, with diarrhea, cramps and vomiting, usually caused by improper food.

GENERAL MEASURES—Gastric and rectal lavage; cracked ice to relieve thirst; mustard plaster over abdomen.

INTERNALLY—Liquid Bismuth, Compound; gastric sedatives (Milk of Bismuth and Tablets Nausea, No. 2); Castor Oil, Aromatic; Chlorodyne if pain is severe.

Chordee—Painful curved erection of the male genital organ in gonorrhea.

Prescribe diet free from stimulants, and give drinking water liberally.

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INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

INTERNALLY—Camphor; belladonna; opium; Tr. Aconite one-drop doses hourly.

HYPODERMICALLY—Morphine in severe cases, at bedtime.

LOCALLY—Paint glans with 4 percent solution cocaine or instill a few drops into the urethra; Belladonna Ointment to glans.

Chorea—St. Vitus' Dance. A convulsive, nervous disease with involuntary and irregular jerking movements.

GENERAL MEASURES—Light, nutritious diet, rest in bed, freedom from excitement, and cold sponge baths.

INTERNALLY—Arsenic in pills and tablets; Solution Potassium Arsenite, U. S. P. (Fowler's); Liquid Blaud with Arsenic; Solution Iron Peptonate and Manganese with Arsenic; antipyrin; sodium bromide in some cases; also Elixir Hypnotic to produce sleep and Sodium Salicylate from Natural Acid in cases complicated with rheumatism.

HYPODERMICALLY—The following ampoules in highly anemic cases: Sodium Cacodylate; Iron Arsenite; Iron Cacodylate; Iron Citrate; and Iron and Arsenic.

Chyluria—Fat in the urine, causing a milky appearance.

Treatment is unsatisfactory. Thymol in 1 to 5 grain doses is probably the best treatment for destroying the parasites (*Filaria sanguinis hominis*) which are usually responsible for the condition.

Cirrhosis of Liver—A disease of the liver, marked by thickening of the elements of the stroma, which afterward contracts, producing atrophy and degeneration.

Treat underlying causes. Mercurials, arsenic and potassium iodide in syphilis; quinine and arsenic in malaria; ipecac alkaloids (Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac, and Emetine) in amebic dysentery and also in intestinal fermentation; saline purgatives (Epsal, Effervescent Sodium Sulphate or Phosphate; Effervescent Magnesium Sulphate; Effervescent Laxative Salt and Effervescent Carlsbad Salt, Artificial) in acute hepatitis. Dilute hydrochloric and nitrohydrochloric acids as aids to digestion.

Colds—See Catarrh, Acute Nasal, and Bronchitis, Acute.

GENERAL MEASURES—Rest in bed; simple laxatives; citrate of magnesia; calomel, and castor oil; hot drinks and fluid or light diet.

INTERNALLY—Tablets Cold, No. 1, No. 2, No. 4, and No. 6; Tablets Laxquin.

HYPODERMICALLY—Catarrhal Vaccine, Combined, Influenza Mixed and Influenza Pneumonia Vaccines as prophylactic measures. Some physicians also favor their use as therapeutic measures.

LOCALLY—Alkaline solutions for cleansing (Dobell's Tablets or Solvents; Tablets Antiseptic, Alkaline; Liquid Alkaline Antiseptic); oil sprays (Campholyptol; Inhalant Acetoform, Compound, Masters).

Colic, Hepatic—See Biliary Calculi.

Colic, Intestinal—Acute abdominal pain.

INTERNALLY—In adults: Chlorodyne; Chlorodyne Tablets; nux vomica; belladonna; Hoffman's anodyne or spirit of chloroform in colic with flatulence; also Pills Opium and Camphor, N. F.

In infants: Asafetida; Tablets Anodyne, Infant, Waugh; Elixir Catnep and Fennel; lime water and Milk of Magnesia, as correctives.

HYPODERMICALLY—Morphine, Morphine and Atropine; Atropine Sulphate.

LOCALLY—Hot water bottle or mustard plaster; enemias of warm water to assist in expelling gas as well as to wash out lower bowel, an especially desirable procedure for infants.

Colic, Lead—Colic due to lead poisoning. Painters' colic.

INTERNALLY—Magnesium or sodium sulphate and potassium iodide to remove the cause.

HYPODERMICALLY—Morphine and Atropine, with hot applications to abdomen, for the attack.

Colic, Renal—Colic due to pain produced by passage of stone along the ureter.

Collapse—

INTERNALLY—Ampoules Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, 2 c.c., for oral use.

HYPODERMICALLY—Ampoules Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate; Ampoules Camphor; Ampoules Strychnine, Atropine, and Pituitary Extract; H. T. Strychnine, Atropine and Morphine.

INHALATIONS—Aspirols Ammonia; Aromatic Ammonia, and Amyl Nitrite; and Ampoules No. 1 Ammonia.

Conjunctivitis—Inflammation of the conjunctiva.

GENERAL MEASURES—Search for cause of irritation: dust, cold winds, tobacco smoke, foreign bodies, misplaced cilia, etc., and remove cause if possible. In the earlier stages cold compresses; in the later, hot applications are more acceptable.

LOCALLY—Lunargen, 10 to 20 percent solution; boric acid (Solvets Boric Acid, 5 grains, for solution); 1 to 8000 or 10,000 solution of mercury bichloride, also silver nitrate solution; Ophthalmic Ointments, Boric Acid, 5 percent, Lunargen, 5 percent; Ammoniated Mercury, 5 percent, and Mercuric Oxide, Yellow, U. S. P.

Conjunctivitis, Gonorrheal—Purulent conjunctivitis, caused by the gonococcus organisms.

Silver Nitrate, 1 to 2 percent, for prophylaxis of Ophthalmia Neonatorum; 2 to 4 percent for treatment (both in infants and adults); potassium permanganate, 1 to 2000 or 5000 for irrigation.

Constipation, Acute—Infrequent or difficult evacuation of feces.

GENERAL MEASURES—Correct errors in diet; give fruits and coarse foods; insist on liberal water drinking and proper exercise.

INTERNALLY—Calomel, plain and in combinations with ipecac (Coco-Tablets, Calomel); salines (Effervescent Sodium Phosphate; Epsal; Magnesium Sulphate; Sodium Sulphate; Laxative Salt; Carlsbad Salt, Artificial; Magnesium Citrate); Lithia, Laxative; Solution Sodium Phosphate, Concentrated; Pulvules Calomel, Rhubarb and Colocynth, Compound; Pulvules Blue Mass and Colocynth, Compound; Pulvules Cathartic, Compound, U. S. P., and also Improved; Cas-Cathartic; Elixir Purgans; Castor Oil, Aromatic; E. F. Capsules Castor Oil, plain and in combination with croton oil, also Podophyllin; Milk of Magnesia; Syrup Laxative, Carmine.

LOCALLY—Glycerin Suppositories.

Constipation, Chronic—Infrequent or difficult normal movements of the bowels, requiring regular catharsis.

Cas-Cathartic; Pulvules Cascara, Compound; Pul-

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INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

vules Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna; Pulvules Aloin, Strychnine, Belladonna and Cascara; Pil Asbie; Tablets Phenashic; Fl. Ext. Cascara, Aromatic; Elixir Purgans; Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac; Tablets Ipelax; Tablets Sal-Cholate; Colorless Mineral Oil, plain and aromatized; Petronol; Prepared Agar.

Convalescence—The stage of recovery following diseased conditions.

INTERNALLY—Hematinics and general tonics; Liquid Bland and combinations; Coco-Vitamin; Pulvules Alpha-Betamin; Pyroferine; Syrup Hypophosphites, Compound; Pulvules Bland, Nux Vomica and Arsenic, No. 2; Solution Glycerophosphates, Compound, without sugar; Malt Extract with Hypophosphites. Enzymatic Cordial for atonic dyspepsia in convalescence.

HYPODERMICALLY—Ampoules Glycerophosphate, Compound, Formulas A and B; Ampoules Iron, Arsenic and Strychnine; Ampoules Iron Citrate; Ampoules Iron Citrate and Manganese.

Convulsions (Spasms)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Treat exciting causes: intestinal parasites, indigestion, phimosis, etc. Apply cold to the head; wash out lower bowel and give enemias of chloral hydrate and sodium bromide in starch water.

INTERNALLY—Bromides; chloral; solanum (Bromo-Solanum); Elixir Bromides, Compound; Elixir Bromides, Triple; Elixir Bromochloral, Compound; Tablets Triple Bromides.

INHALATIONS—Chloroform or amyl nitrite (Ampoules No. 35, Chloroform for Anesthesia, 30 Gm., or Aspirols Amyl Nitrite).

Convulsions, Uremic—See Uremia.

Coryza—An acute catarrhal affection of the nasal mucous membrane.

INTERNALLY—Tablets Coryza, Non-narcotic; Tablets Coryza, Kenyon; Tablets Coryza, Kenyon, without Morphine; Tablets Coryza, No. 1 and No. 2; Tablets Coryza, Smith; Tablets Coryza, Improved; Tablets Rhinitis, No. 1 and No. 2.

LOCALLY—Cleansing and antiseptic alkaline solutions (Tablets and Solvets, Dobell's, Modified; Solvets, Nasal, Improved; Solvets Plasma, Nasal, McFarlane; Tablets Antiseptic, Alkaline, for preparing solutions); Liquid Alkaline Antiseptic; antiseptic healing oils (Campholyptol; Inhalants Acetoform, Compound, Kyle; and Acetoform, Compound, Masters).

HYPODERMICALLY—Catarrhal Vaccine, Combined, Influenza Mixed, and Influenza-Pneumonia Vaccines, especially as prophylactic measures.

Cough—See Bronchitis.

Corns—Horny induration and thickening of the skin. Salicylic Acid, 20 to 30 percent, in collodion painted over callous. Tr. Iodine and Analgesic Balm for pain and soreness.

Cramp Colic—See Colic, Intestinal.

Cramps, Muscular—Spasmodic, muscular contractions.

Liniment Rubefacient; Liniment White, Camphorated; Embrolin; Analgesic Balm; hot applications and massage.

Cretinism—A condition due to hypothyroidism. In adults, known as myxedema.

Thyroid Glands, Desiccated, U. S. P., in Tablets and Pulvules.

Group—A disease characterized by laborious and suffocative breathing, laryngeal spasm and sometimes with local membranous deposit. Sometimes caused by diphtheria organisms.

INTERNALLY—Syrup Ipecac (Syrup Emetic); Syrup Squill, Compound, U. S. P. (Hive Syrup); Tablets Calcium Iodide.

INHALATIONS—Steam impregnated with turpentine or pine needle oil.

Group, Membranous—See Diphtheria.

Cystitis, Acute—Acute inflammation of the bladder.

GENERAL MEASURES—Rest in bed, light, non-stimulating diet, plenty of drinking water, laxatives, bladder irrigation with warm boric acid solution, 2 percent (Solvets Boric Acid, 5 grs., for preparing solutions); Lunargen, 1 to 5 percent; 1 to 10,000 silver nitrate solution, 1 to 6000 potassium permanganate solution or, in purulent cystitis, 1 to 1000.

INTERNALLY—Belladonna; (Tablets and Pulvules of Salol, also Hexamethylenamine); Tablets Cystitis, No. 1, for acid urine; Tablets Cystitis, No. 2, for alkaline urine; Elixir Hexa-Lithia, Compound; Urodiuretic, Non-alcoholic.

HYPODERMICALLY—Coli Combined Vaccine (Van Cott) in Cystitis with colon bacillus infection.

Cystitis—Chronic—Chronic inflammation of the bladder.

INTERNALLY—Tablets Benzoic Acid, in cases with ammoniacal urine. Buchu (Elixir Buchu, Compound; Elixir Buchu and Hyoscyamus, Compound); Elixir Lithium and Hydrangea; Elixir Saw Palmetto, Compound; Elixir Saw Palmetto and Santal, Compound; Elixir Saw Palmetto and Hexamethylenamine, Compound; Elixir Saw Palmetto and Pichi, Compound; E. F. Capsules Copaiba and Oleoresin Cubeb; E. F. Capsules Salol, Compound; E. F. Capsules Salol and Santal, Compound; E. F. Capsules Santal Oil.

LOCALLY—Catheterization and bladder irrigations with boric acid solution or solutions of some of the silver preparations (Lunargen) may become necessary. Many cases cannot be cured unless by surgical interference: removal of stone, prostate gland or other cause of chronic cystitis.

Debility—

INTERNALLY—Tonics and reconstructives such as Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates; Solution Glycerophosphates, Compound, without sugar; Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil; Malt Extract with Hypophosphites; Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites; Coco-Vitamin; Liquid Bland, plain and in combinations with Arsenic and Strychnine.

HYPODERMICALLY—Ampoules Glycerophosphate, Compound, Formulas A and B, and other Iron Ampoules.

Delirium—A mental disturbance marked by illusions, hallucinations, cerebral excitement and restlessness, resulting from fever, disease or injury.

In the delirium of fevers—belladonna, hyoscyamus and stramonium in the form of fluid extract or tincture, also Elixir Sumbul, Compound. Extract of Cannabis Indica for delirium occurring in softening of the brain. Opium, or better, morphine hypodermically in traumatic delirium. Potassium bromide (Elixir Potassium Bromide) in delirium resembling delirium tremens.

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INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

Delirium Tremens—See also Alcoholism.

INTERNALLY—Wash out stomach then give calomel and soda or bottle of magnesium citrate. Follow with bromides and chloral (Elixir Bromochloral, Compound), where heart is good.

HYPODERMICALLY—H. T. Hyoscine Hydrobromide.

NOURISHMENT—Milk with lime water.

Dermatitis—Inflammation of the skin.

Treatment depends upon cause. Soothing, healing topical applications such as Zinc Oxide Ointment; Boric Acid or Boric Acid, Compound, Ointment; Cold Cream, Zinc Stearate Dusting Powder, also Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid Dusting Powder (Borozin) for chafing in infants especially. For the dermatitis of burns, frost-bite (chilblains) and rhus poisoning (poison ivy) see under appropriate heads.

Diabetes Insipidus—A chronic disease marked by great thirst, and the passage of a large amount of urine with no excess of sugar.

Fl. Ext. Ergot; Tablets Pilocarpine Hydrochloride; **Fl. Ext.** Krameria; **Fl. Ext.** Belladonna in increasing doses; **Tr.** Valerian, Ammoniated, U. S. P.

HYPODERMICALLY—Tablets Pilocarpine Hydrochloride; Ergotin Bonjean, Purified; Pituitary Extract.

Diabetes Mellitus—A metabolic disease, marked by thirst, enormous appetite, emaciation and loss of strength. There is an excess of sugar in the blood and in the urine. More fatal in younger persons (juvenile diabetes) and not so dangerous in old persons. It is caused by the failure of the islet portion of the pancreas, known as the Islets of Langerhans, to produce Insulin in normal amounts.

Iletin, (Insulin, Lilly) in conjunction with dietetic treatment; Opium or Codeine Pills and Tablets; Solution Gold and Arsenic Bromides, N. F.; Tablets Gold and Sodium Chloride; **Fl. Ext.** Jambul Seed; have been found beneficial.

Diarrhea, Acute—

Castor Oil, Aromatic; bismuth subnitrate (Milk of Bismuth, and Tablets Bismuth Subnitrate, Subcarbonate and Subgallate; Liquid Bismuth, Compound); Tablets Diarrhea, No. 1 and No. 2, also No. 3, Sullivan; Tablets Bismuth and Salol; Tablets Sulphocarbulates, Compound; Tablets and Pulvules Salol; Tablets Mercury with Chalk; Pills and Tablets Dover's Powder; Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac; E. F. Capsules Castor Oil and also Castor Oil and Salol, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Diarrhea in Infants—See Cholera Infantum.

Diarrhea, Chronic—

Tablets Copper Arsenite; Tablets Bismuth Subnitrate; Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac; Pills Opium and Lead Acetate, N. F. See Dysentery.

Diphtheria—An acute infectious disease caused by the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus.

PROPHYLACTICALLY—Diphtheria Antitoxin; Schick Test for determining susceptibility to disease, and Diphtheria Toxin-Antitoxin Mixture for immunizing against diphtheria.

THERAPEUTICALLY—Diphtheria Antitoxin, Purified, Concentrated (Globulin) injected subcutaneously, intramuscularly, intraperitoneally or intravenously, depending upon urgency of the case.

LOCALLY—Cleansing antiseptic solutions such as 1/2 percent potassium permanganate, Loeffler's solution, or 50 percent alcohol may be used.

Dropsy (Ascites)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Treat condition responsible for symptom (dropsy); cardiac, renal and hepatic diseases, etc.

INTERNALLY—Tablets Elaterin; Pills Elaterium, Clut-terbuck; Pills Calomel, Digitalis and Squill, No. 2; Jalap Compound Powder, U. S. P.; Pulvules Calomel, Rhubarb and Colocynth, Compound; Elixir Sourwood, Compound; **Tr.** Digitalis, Fat Free; fresh infusion digitalis.

HYPODERMICALLY—Ampoules Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate; H. T. Sparteine Sulphate; H. T. Pilocarpine Hydrochloride.

SURGICAL—Tapping to remove large accumulations of dropsical fluid.

Duodenal Catarrh—See Biliousness, also Jaundice.

Dysentery (Ilio-Colitis)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Rest in bed, restricted bland diet, calomel or castor oil purge, early bowel irrigation, also enemas containing laudanum and starch or 1/2 percent silver nitrate.

INTERNALLY—Castor Oil, Aromatic; bismuth salts (Milk of Bismuth or Liquid Bismuth, Compound); Dover's Powder Pills and Tablets, also Pills and Tablets Opium and Lead Acetate, N. F.

Dysentery, Amebic—

INTERNALLY—Ipecac (Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac).

HYPODERMICALLY—Emetine Hydrochloride and Ampoules Propyl-Cephaeline.

Dysmenorrhea—Painful menstruation.

GENERAL MEASURES—Rest in bed, hot hip baths, hot drinks, hot water bottle to lumbar region.

INTERNALLY—Antispasmodics and sedatives: Brom-Viburnum, Compound (Femagen); E. F. Capsules, also Solution Benzyl Benzoate; Dulcets Benzyl Stearate; Sedative Cordial (Uterine Tonic); Elixir Squaw Vine and Black Haw, Compound; Elixir Black Haw; Elixir Helonias, Compound; Elixir Viburnum, Compound; Cordial Squaw Vine, Compound; E. F. Capsules Ergot-Apiol, Compound; Tablets Antipyrin, Phenacetin or Acetanilid; Tablets and Pulvules, A. S. A., Compound. For severe pain, opium, morphine or codeine; for highly nervous states, Elixir Bromochloral, Compound; Elixir Bromides and Belladonna, Compound; Liquid Bland, with Arsenic and Strychnine, or Solution Iron Peptonate and Manganese, Neutral or with Arsenic, in dysmenorrhea due to anemia.

Dyspepsia, Gastric—Impairment of the power of digestion, referring to the stomach.

Dilute hydrochloric and also nitrohydrochloric acid; Pepsin, U. S. P.; **Tr.** Nux Vomica; **Tr.** Gentian, Compound, U. S. P.; Cascara when constipation is present; Enzymatic Cordial; Essence of Pepsin; Nulixir Pepsin; Elixir Lactated Pepsin; Compound Digestive Powder; Pulvule Digestive No. 2; Tablets Antidyspepsia; Tablets Antidyspeptic, No. 1 and No. 2, and Tablets Antidyspeptic, Fothergill, Improved; Tablets Papain, Compound, with Charcoal; and Tablets of Charcoal and Pepsin including combination with Soda in flatulent dyspepsia. In acid dyspepsia: Tablets Coco-Calcimint; Tablets Sodium Bicarbonate; Milk of Magnesia; Tablets Soda Mint and Charcoal and Tablets Soda Mint and Pepsin; Elixir Alkaline Digestive; Milk of Bismuth and Neutralizing Cordial.

LILLY PRODUCTS ARE DISTINGUISHED THROUGHOUT THE
INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

Dyspepsia, Intestinal—Impairment of intestinal digestion.

Elixir, Nulixir, also Liquid, Pancreatin; Elixir, also Nulixir, Pepsin and Pancreatin; Elixir Rhubarb, Alkaline, with Pancreatin; Tablets Ox Gall, Compound; Tablets Ox Gall, Pepsin and Pancreatin; Pulvules Ox Gall Extract; Pulvules Cascara, Compound; Pulvules Calomel, Rhubarb and Colocynth, Compound; Tablets Ipelax, and Pil Asbic; the last three are indicated in intestinal indigestion with constipation and hepatic torpor.

Dyspnea—Difficult breathing.

GENERAL MEASURES—Treat heart, lung and stomach disorders, ascites or other causes responsible for condition. Place patient in upright position, give few whiffs of amyl nitrite (Aspirols Amyl Nitrite, for inhalation); Aspirols Ammonia and Aromatic Ammonia for inhalation.

INTERNALLY—Asafetida and valerian as antispasmodics in dyspnea of the nervous and in flatulent dyspepsia with dyspnea; Elixir Ammonium Valerate; Pills Asafetida and Nux Vomica; spirit ether, compound.

HYPODERMICALLY—Morphine is most reliable in various forms of dyspnea.

Dysuria (Strangury)—Painful urination.

INTERNALLY—Tr. or Fl. Ext. Cannabis, Belladonna or Hyoscyamus; Urodiuretic, and sweet spirit of nitre. See also Cystitis.

LOCALLY—Opium and hyoscyamus in a suppository.

Earache (Otalgia)—

INTERNALLY—Atropine, 1/1200 gr. every three hours for a small child.

LOCALLY—Dry heat, hot water bottle, hot salt bag, etc.; instillations of 2 percent phenol in glycerin for very young, and stronger solutions for older children after warm irrigation of the aural cavity. Tr. Aconite and Tr. Opium equal parts instilled into the auditory canal.

SURGICAL—If pus develops, puncture of tympanic membrane (Paracentesis tympani) to establish proper drainage.

Eclampsia—See Puerperal Convulsions

Eczema (Tetter, Salt Rheum)—An inflammatory skin disease with vesiculation, infiltration, watery discharge and the formation of scales and crusts.

Eczema, Acute—

GENERAL MEASURES—Consider food allergy as possible etiological factor, regulate diet and give careful attention to emunctories; avoid soap and hard water and use bran or starch water for cleansing in severe acute cases. Soothing applications such as a saturated solution of boric acid; Boric Acid Ointment, U. S. P.; Zinc Oxide Ointment; Boric Acid, Compound, Ointment; Borozin; Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid Dusting Powder; lead water (liquor plumbi subacetatis, dilutus); calomel and lime water (lotio hydrargyri nigra or black wash).

Eczema, Chronic—

INTERNALLY—Alteratives and tonics such as arsenic (Fowler's Solution, and Ampoules Sodium Cacodylate); vegetable alteratives (Succus Alterans and Syrup Trifolium, Compound); iron (Syrup Iron Iodide), and cod liver oil (Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil) in the anemic and poorly nourished.

HYPODERMICALLY—Ampoules Sodium Cacodylate, and Staphylococcus Vaccines in pustular eczema.

LOCALLY—Antiseptic, stimulating and alterative applications: Eczema Lotion; Ointment Resorcinol, Compound, Formula "A"; Ointment Resorcinol, Compound, N. F.; Ointment Calomel; Ointment Ammoniated Mercury; Ointment Ichthyol, 10 and 20 percent; Diachylon Ointment, U. S. P.; Iogen Ointment; Dermatologic Pastes (Mild Resorcinol, N. F., Lassar; Betanaphthol, N. F., Lassar's Naphthol Paste and Zinc, N. F., Lassar's Zinc Paste).

Emaciation—

INTERNALLY—Coco-Vitamin; Cod Liver Oil, Pure Norwegian; Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with or without Hypophosphites; Liquid Blaud, with Arsenic and Strychnine; Malt Extract, with Cod Liver Oil; Malt Extract, with Hypophosphites.

HYPODERMICALLY—Ampoules Glycero-phosphate, Compound; Ampoules Iron Arsenite and Strychnine.

Emissions—

Tablets Hyoscyne Hydrobromide; bromides (Tablets Bromides, Effervescent; Tablets Triple Bromides; Elixir Bromides and Belladonna, Compound; Elixir Bromochloral, Compound); Tr. Iron Chloride, U. S. P.

Emphysema—A swelling or inflation due to the presence of air in the interstices of the connective tissues. The presence of air in the alveolar tissues of the lungs.

Treatment largely palliative. Dry climate and low altitude helpful.

INTERNALLY—Potassium iodide; ammonium iodide; ammonium carbonate; strychnine and general tonics; iron and cod liver oil to improve the general health.

HYPODERMICALLY—Morphine and Atropine.

Empyema—Accumulation of pus in a body cavity, especially the chest.

Treatment chiefly surgical (free drainage).

INTERNALLY—Tonics and reconstructives: Coco-Vitamin; Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, Plain and with Hypophosphites; Syrup Iron Iodide; Malt Extract, with Hypophosphites.

HYPODERMICALLY—Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine to hasten cessation of purulent discharge.

Endocarditis—Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart.

GENERAL MEASURES—Absolute rest, ice bag to precordium, warm baths and light nutritious diet. In endocarditis due to syphilis, malaria, alcoholism and other toxemias, treat specific cause.

INTERNALLY—Tr. Aconite or Tr. Veratrum Viride in early stage. Tr. Digitalis; Tr. Digitalis, Fat Free; salicylates in rheumatic endocarditis arising during chorea; mercurials or salines to produce necessary elimination; morphine if pain is severe. In convalescence with anemia, Pyroferine.

HYPODERMICALLY—Ampoules Iron Citrate, Green; Iron Cacodylate (Iron and Arsenic), or other Iron Ampoules, Lilly, if anemia is a prominent symptom.

Endometritis, Acute—Inflammation of the endometrium or lining membrane of the womb, acute.

Rest in bed, free catharsis, suppositories of opium and belladonna, warm vaginal douches, hot water bottle to abdomen.

Endometritis, Chronic—As above, except chronic.

INTERNALLY—Tablets Endometritis; Ergotin Bon-

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INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

jean; Ergotin Bonjean, Purified. The latter is water soluble and may be used hypodermically also.

LOCALLY—Tr. Iodine, phenol, ichthyol, glycerin (Ichthyol Iodine, Compound; Boroglyceride, U. S. P.), applied on tampons.

Enteritis—See Dysentery and Diarrhea.

Enuresis (Incontinence of Urine, Bed-wetting)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Look for and eliminate intestinal parasites, adherent prepuce or clitoris, phimosis and adenoids in children.

INTERNALLY—Belladonna; atropine; strychnine, Fl. Ext. Rhus Aromatica; Pills Incontinence; Tablets Incontinence, No. 1 and No. 2; Tablets Enuresis; Syrup Iron Iodide in sturuous children. Strychnine or Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine in atonic states of the aged. Tablets Hexamethylenamine, Tablets Hexamethylenamine with Sodium Acid Phosphate; Hexaloids (rapidly disintegrating hexamethylenamine tablets).

Epilepsy—A disease characterized by sudden fits and attacks, with loss of consciousness and frothing at the mouth.

GENERAL MEASURES—Look for evidence of peripheral irritation, such as intestinal parasites, adenoids, phimosis, dental caries, etc.; regulate bowels; give light nourishing diet.

INTERNALLY—Bromides; solanum (Bromo-Solanum); chloral (Elixir Bromochloral, Compound); Elixir Bromides, Compound; Elixir Bromides and Belladonna, Compound; belladonna; Elixir Hypnotic; Elixir Strontium Bromide, Compound; Solution Bromides, Compound; Tablets Triple Bromides, No. 1 and No. 2. Other remedies worth considering are Thyroid Extract with calcium salts, calcium lactate (Tablets and Pulvules Calcium Lactate), Tablets of Nitroglycerin, also Sodium Nitrite; and inhalations of amyl nitrite (Aspirols Amyl Nitrite) where aura of some duration precedes attack.

HYPODERMICALLY—Apomorphine in hystero-epilepsy.

SURGICAL MEASURES TO RELIEVE BRAIN PRESSURE—Trepheine, etc., in traumatic epilepsy.

Epistaxis (Nosebleed)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Elevate head and place ice bag to nape of neck.

INTERNALLY—Tablets and Pulvules Calcium Lactate; Tr. Aconite in children and the plethoric.

HYPODERMICALLY—Normal Horse Serum and Emetine Hydrochloride (Ampoules Emetine Hydrochloride).

LOCALLY—Hemagulen or adrenalin on gauze or cotton tampon.

SURGICAL—Electric cautery for ulcers of anterior nares.

Epithelioma—An epithelial cancer, malignant in character.

Treatment chiefly palliative and surgical.

Radium and X-ray are credited with cures in some cases.

Erysipelas—A contagious disease due to the STREPTOCOCCUS ERYSIPELATIS, marked by chills, fever, and marked redness and infiltration of tissues.

INTERNALLY—Tr. Iron Chloride, U. S. P.; Tablets and Pulvules Sodium Salicylate.

HYPODERMICALLY—Antistreptococcic Serum and Streptococcus Vaccine, also Streptococcus-Staphylococcus Vaccine in subacute and chronic or recurring erysipelas.

LOCALLY—Ichthyol (Ichthyol Ointment, 20 percent; Penetrole Ichthyol, 10 percent), iodine or silver nitrate to prevent spreading; Ampoules Tr. Iodine for applying iodine.

Excessive Sweating—See Hyperidrosis.

Felon—Paronychia; Whitlow. Abscess and suppuration of the terminal phalanx of the finger.

Abortive measures may be tried, such as hypodermic injections of Staphylococcus Vaccine, painting area with Tr. Iodine and applying Osmosum or Glyco-Ulmus. Treatment chiefly surgical: deep incision and free drainage.

Fever—

GENERAL MEASURES—Cold applications; cold, tepid or hot bathing; purgation; dilute hydrochloric acid; acid drinks or plain water freely, and liquid diet are essential. See also Typhoid, Malaria and Rheumatism. Treat condition responsible for symptom (fever).

INTERNALLY—Aconite best for eruptive fevers; Tr. Veratrum Viride; Tr. Belladonna; Tablets and Pulvules Phenacetin; Tablets and Pulvules Acetyl Salicylic Acid; Tablets and Pulvules A. S. A., Compound and Tablets A. S. A., Compound, Special; Tablets Acetanilid; Tablets Antipyrin; Tablets Fever, Davis; Tablets Fever, Laxative; Elixir Acetanilid, Compound; quinine (Coco-Quinine and Ampoules Quinine Dihydrochloride) in malarial fevers; salicylates, Liquid Salicylate and Colchicine, Compound (Liquid Rheumalgine); Elixir Salicylic Acid, Compound, Chloroxyl and Tablets Phenyleinchonic Acid in acute rheumatic fever.

Fistula—A deep, sinuous ulcer.

HYPODERMICALLY—Vaccines depending in character upon location of fistula. For fistula in ano, Combined Bacterial Vaccine (Van Cott).

LOCALLY—Hydrogen peroxide for cleansing; silver nitrate or Tr. Iodine to stimulate healing—seldom successful.

Surgical interference is the most reliable treatment.

Flatulence—

Charcoal (Tablets Charcoal and Pepsin, Tablets Soda Mint and Charcoal); Tablets Flatulence; Tablets Absorbent Dyspeptic; Pills and Tablets Asafetida, also of Asafetida and Nux Vomica; valerian, also camphor in hysterical dyspepsia with flatulence. See also Dyspepsia, Colic and Tympanites.

Furunculosis—See Boils.

Galactorrhea—Excessive secretion of milk.

INTERNALLY—Belladonna or Atropine.

LOCALLY—Belladonna or Stramonium Ointment and pressure with roller bandage.

Gall-stones—See Biliary Calculi.

Gangrene—The mortification or death of a part.

INTERNALLY—Supportive treatment and opiates to relieve pain if necessary.

LOCALLY—Nitric acid or bromine to destroy gangrenous tissue; sodium sulphate, 1 to 5 or 10 parts of water as a lotion or on compress to eliminate odors. Salicylic Acid, Powdered, locally, to remove fetor and change character of morbid process.

TREATMENT—Chiefly surgical. Prompt amputation indicated in most forms of gangrene. Wait for line of demarcation in dry gangrene due to obstruction

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INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

of non-diseased artery, also in slowly progressive moist gangrene without sepsis and in carbolic acid and frost gangrene. In diabetic gangrene the use of Iletin assists in bringing about healing following amputation.

Gangrene, Pulmonary—

Treatment unsatisfactory. Inhalation of vapor of creosote, turpentine and eucalyptus have been used to relieve odor.

INTERNALLY—Ammonium carbonate; guaiacol.

Gastralgia—Pain in the stomach.

INTERNALLY—Chlorodyne; Tablets Chlorodyne; spirit ether, compound (Hoffman's anodyne); Globules Ether, 5 mins.; Tr. Opium; Tr. Opium, Camphorated (Paregoric); Tablets Morphine; Tablets Codeine; Tr. or Extract Belladonna or Atropine; Milk of Magnesia for pain due to hyperacidity; also Milk of Bismuth or Tablets Bismuth Subcarbonate may act well. Tablets Bismuth, Magnesia and Sodium Bicarbonate, No. 1 and No. 2.

HYPODERMICALLY—Morphine or Morphine and Atropine.

LOCALLY—Heat, hot water bottle, mustard draft, or Sinapsolin for counterirritation and sedative effect.

Gastric Catarrh—See Dyspepsia, also Gastritis, Chronic.**Gastric Dilatation—**

GENERAL MEASURES—Carefully regulate diet, as to quality and quantity; prescribe gastric lavage and appropriate open air exercise.

INTERNALLY—Nux vomica; strychnine; phenol, creosote and hydrochloric acid to check fermentation. Milk of Magnesia, sodium bicarbonate or lime water for hyperacidity, a common disturbing symptom.

Gastric Hemorrhage—See Hematemesis.**Gastric Hyperacidity—**

GENERAL MEASURES—Regulation of diet and habits very important.

INTERNALLY—Tablets Sodium Bicarbonate; Tablets Soda Mint; Tablets Soda Mint and Pepsin; Tablets Coco-Calcimint; Tablets Magnesia, Calcined; Tablets Bismuth Subnitrate, also Bismuth Subcarbonate; Milk of Magnesia; Liquid Antiseptic Magnesia; Milk of Bismuth; Tablets Bismuth, Magnesia and Sodium Bicarbonate, No. 1 and No. 2; alkaline mineral waters (Effervescent Carlsbad Salt, Artificial); Neutralizing Cordial; Elixir Alkaline Digestive. Tr. Belladonna and Atropine are indicated in hyperchlorhydria.

Gastric Ulcer—Peptic ulcer; stomach ulcer.

GENERAL MEASURES—Rest in bed, bland, liquid diet, milk with lime water, gruels, etc., rectal alimentation and ice bag to epigastrium for pain and vomiting in severe cases.

INTERNALLY—Antacids and sedatives; Tablets Bismuth and Magnesia No. 1, 2 and 3; also Bismuth Magnesium and Sodium Bicarbonate Nos. 1 and No. 2; bismuth subnitrate (Milk of Bismuth); lime water; sodium bicarbonate; Pills Silver Nitrate; Pills Opium and Lead Acetate, N. F. For hemorrhage—ice bag over epigastrium; Hemagulen or cracked ice orally. In gastric ulcer with anemia: arsenic (Solution Potassium Arsenite, U. S. P.).

HYPODERMICALLY—Ampoules Iron Arsenite, Iron Citrate or Iron Cacodylate (Iron and Arsenic) for the anemia.

SURGICAL—Gastrotomy with excision of ulcer or gastro-enterostomy.

Gastritis, Acute—Acute inflammation of the stomach.

GENERAL MEASURES—Consist in fasting and purgation with restricted diet; milk with lime water.

INTERNALLY—Broken doses of calomel (Tablets Calomel, Coco-Tablets Calomel, and Coco-Tablets Calomel and Soda); Seidlitz powder; solution magnesium citrate or Hunyadi water; Tablets Bismuth Subnitrate or Bismuth Subcarbonate; Tablets Bismuth and Sodium Bicarbonate in one-half glass of water; Milk of Bismuth and Tablets Nausea, No. 2, as gastric sedatives.

HYPODERMICALLY—Morphine, Morphine and Atropine or Codeine for severe pain.

Gastritis, Chronic—As above except chronic.

Dilute hydrochloric or nitrohydrochloric acid; Tr. or Ext. Nux Vomica; arsenic (Solution Potassium Arsenite, U. S. P., Fowler's); alkalies before meals or near end of digestion; Tablets Bismuth Subnitrate; Fl. Ext. Hydrastis; Liquor Hydrastine; Liquid Hydrastine with Bismuth; Enzymatic Cordial; alkaline mineral waters and salines (Effervescent Carlsbad Salt, Artificial; Effervescent Sodium Phosphate, U. S. P., Effervescent Laxative Salt). See also Dyspepsia.

Goiter, Simple—Swelling of the thyroid gland, as a result of the lack of iodine.

INTERNALLY—Tablets and Pulvules Thyroid Glands, Desiccated, U. S. P.; potassium iodide; Nu-Salt, Oridine Tablets; Oxy-Iodide.

LOCALLY—Iodine (Iodine Penetrol, 5 and 10 percent; Iogen Ointment).

SURGICAL—Thyroidectomy for large glands.

Goiter, Exophthalmic—Hyperactivity of the thyroid gland, characterized by sleeplessness, perspiration, exophthalmos, and loss of weight.

GENERAL MEASURES—Hygienic measures, avoidance of excitement, worry, fright, etc. Drug treatment unsatisfactory.

INTERNALLY—Digitalis, useful to slow heart action; bromides or opium for sleeplessness may be necessary. Iron is indicated for the anemia of Graves' Disease.

SURGICAL—Thyroidectomy.

Gonorrhea, Acute—A contagious, catarrhal inflammation of the genital mucous membrane caused by the diplococcus of Neisser.

GENERAL MEASURES—Rest, bland diet, abundant drinking water; saline cathartics.

INTERNALLY—E. F. Capsules Santal Oil, East Indian, 5, 10 and 15 mins.; E. F. Capsules Cubeb Oleoresin and Santal; Tablets Methylene Blue. See also Chordee.

LOCALLY—Irrigate anterior urethra with silver solutions (Lunargen); or with solutions of potassium permanganate (Solvets and Tablets Potassium Permanganate, 1 to 5 grains, for preparing solutions); zinc chloride or zinc sulphate (Solvets Zinc Sulphate, 5 grs., for preparing solutions). Some advise against injections in early stage.

HYPODERMICALLY—Gonococcus Vaccines.

Gonorrhea, Subacute and Chronic—

INTERNALLY—E. F. Capsules Methylene Blue, Compound, Horwitz; E. F. Capsules Santal Oil; E. F. Capsules Salol and Santal, Compound; E. F. Capsules Methylene Blue and Santal, Compound; E. F.

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INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

Capsules Salol and Methylene Blue, Compound; Elixir Hexa-Lithia, Compound; Coco-Santal, Compound; Cocopaiba, Compound; Tablets Gonorrhea, No. 1 and No. 2; Pills Gonorrhea.

HYPODERMICALLY—Gonococcus Mixed Vaccine.

LOCALLY—Injections of silver solutions (Lunargen, protargol, etc.); Fl. Ext. Hydrastis, Non-alcoholic; Liquor Hydrastine; Solvets Hydrastine, White Alkaloid, Compound. See also Acute Gonorrhea, and Arthritis, Gonorrheal.

Gout—A disease of metabolism marked by the deposit of chalky (monosodium urate) formations in the cartilages of the joints.

INTERNALLY—Chloroxyl; Phenyleinchoninic Acid; Oxy-Iodide; Oxy-Iodide, Compound; colchicine; Rheumalgine (Salicylate and Colchicine, Compound, Liquid and Tablets); Elixir Strontium Salicylate, Compound; Wine of Colchicum Seed, N. F., and Colchicum Corn; Globules Colchicine and Methyl Salicylate; Elixir Tonga, Compound; aspirin (Pulvules and Tablets Acetyl Salicylic Acid); piperazin.

LOCALLY—Iodine (Iodine Penetroles, 5 and 10 percent); Penetrole Analgesic; Analgesic Balm; Ichthyol Penetrole, 10 percent; Ichthyol Ointment, 10 percent.

Graves' Disease—See Goiter, Exophthalmic.

Hay Fever—An acute and annually recurrent conjunctivitis with nasal catarrh and often with asthmatic symptoms.

GENERAL MEASURES—Careful regulation of habits and diet, suitable exercise, avoidance as far as possible of dust and specific pollen irritations and removal to suitable climate. Correction of nasal obstructions often helpful. Desensitization with pollen extracts may be tried.

INTERNALLY—For prophylactic purposes: quinine; arsenic (Fowler's Solution); sodium salicylate; iodides.

HYPODERMICALLY—Catarrhal Vaccine, combined to combat the secondary invaders in hay fever. Begin its use a few weeks before expected attack. Pollen extracts and vaccines are sometimes beneficial used both prophylactically and therapeutically.

LOCALLY—Suprarenal extracts and cocaine solutions afford temporary relief.

Headache—

GENERAL MEASURES—Treat conditions responsible for symptom: constipation, eye strain, indigestion, menstrual disorder, anemia, etc.

Headache, Bilious or Sick—

For prophylactic or abortive treatment—Calomel followed by a saline (Effervescent Sodium Phosphate); or solution of magnesium citrate; Effervescent Headache Salt; Effervescent Caffeo-Saline; Effervescent Laxative Salts, etc.; Tablets Sal-Cholate; Pulvules Blue Mass and Colocynth, Compound; Pulvules Calomel, Rhubarb and Colocynth, Compound.

For the attack—Acetanilid (Pulvules Acetanilid, Compound, or Acetanilid and Sodium, Compound); Tablets Antipyrin, and Phenacetin; Tablets Asalgen; Tablets and Pulvules A. S. A., Compound, and Tablets A. S. A., Compound, Special; Tr. Nux Vomica in drop doses every ten minutes for headache with nausea.

Headache, Congestive—

INTERNALLY—Tablets Acetanilid, Antipyrin, and Phenacetin; potassium bromide (Elixir Potassium Bromide); Tablets Migraine, Improved; Efferves-

cent Caffeo-Saline; Elixir Bromides and Belladonna, Compound, in the congestive headache of the menopause. Purgatives in the plethoric, especially.

LOCALLY—Mustard in hot foot bath; mustard plaster to nape of neck; cold to the head.

Headache, Migraine—

Tablets Migraine, No. 1 and No. 2; Tablets Migraine, Improved; Tablets Neuralgic Headache, Myers; Tablets Neuralgic, Improved; Pulvules Acetyl Salicylic Acid; Pulvules Migraine.

Headache, Nervous—

Tablets Acetanilid and Sodium, Compound, No. 1; Tablets Asalgen; Tablets Migraine, Improved; Elixir Bromochloral, Compound; Elixir Bromides, Compound; Elixir Bromides and Belladonna, Compound; Pulvules Acetanilid and Sodium, Compound.

Heart-burn—See Cardialgia.

Heart Disease—

GENERAL MEASURES—Treat conditions causing functional disturbances and endeavor to check disease responsible for organic changes.

Heart Disease, Functional—

INTERNALLY—Digitalis; strophanthus; strychnine; caffeine; nitroglycerin; camphor; ammonia; sparteine sulphate; morphine; aconite and veratrum are the drugs used chiefly as heart stimulants and depressants. Preparations: Tr. Digitalis, U. S. P. Dropule Tincture Digitalis; Tr. Digitalis, Fat Free; Tr. Strophanthus, U. S. P.; Dropule Tincture Strophanthus; Tablets Digiglusin; Tablets Heart Tonic; Tablets Heart Tonic (Gordinier); Tablets Heart Tonic, Improved; Tablets Nitroglycerin, Compound, No. 1, Da Costa; Ampoules Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia for oral administration.

HYPODERMICALLY—Digitalis; Nitroglycerin; Strychnine; Sparteine Sulphate and combination of the above; Ampoules Ouabain; Ampoules Strychnine Sulphate; Ampoules Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate; Ampoules Camphor; Ampoules Pituitary Extract.

FOR INHALATION—Aspirols of Ammonia and Aromatic Ammonia, also Amyl Nitrite, and Ampoules Ammonia.

Heart Disease, Organic—

Treat disease or toxemia responsible for heart changes. For syphilis: iodides, mercury and arsenic; for malaria: quinine and arsenic; for rheumatism: salicylates; for septic conditions: appropriate serum and vaccine therapy and elimination of foci of infection where possible. Employ Tr. Digitalis; Digiglusin, Strychnine and other heart tonics and stimulants as indicated.

Hematemesis—Gastric hemorrhage.

GENERAL MEASURES—Absolute rest in bed, ice to epigastrium, cracked ice by the mouth.

INTERNALLY—Hemagulen; adrenalin; opium; Pill Opium and Lead Acetate, N. F.; iron subsulphate (Monse's Solution) with cracked ice.

Surgical interference may become necessary. Hypodermoclysis with physiological salt solution in severe hemorrhage.

Hematuria—The discharge of bloody urine.

Search for cause and source of hemorrhage, whether due to stone, trauma or tuberculosis, etc., and whether from kidneys, bladder or urethra.

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INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

INTERNALLY—Ergot; oil turpentine in small doses for passive hemorrhage. Tablets Gallic Acid and Ergotin, Compound.

HYPODERMICALLY—Normal Horse Serum; Ampoules Ergot.

LOCALLY—For hemorrhage from the bladder, irrigation with Hemagulen and sterile salt solution, 1 to 8 or 10 dilution.

Hemophilia—A strong and abnormal tendency to bleeding.

INTERNALLY—Tablets Calcium Lactate.

HYPODERMICALLY—Normal Horse Serum; Emetine Hydrochloride in Tablets and Ampoules.

LOCALLY—Hemagulen; suprarenal extracts; solution of ferric subsulphate (Monsel's solution).

Hemoptysis (Pulmonary Hemorrhage)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Absolute rest in bed, fluid diet, cold drinks and opium or codeine to relieve cough.

INTERNALLY—Tablets Calcium Lactate; Tablets Gallic Acid and Ergotin, Compound; Tr. Aconite or Tr. Veratrum Viride, U. S. P., if desired to lower blood pressure. Opium or codeine to check cough or relieve anxiety and restlessness.

HYPODERMICALLY—Normal Horse Serum; adrenalin; Emetine Hydrochloride; physiological salt solution by hypodermoclysis.

LOCALLY—Enemata of physiological salt solution.

Hemorrhage—

See under appropriate heads: Epistaxis, Hematuria, Hematemesis, Hemoptysis, Cerebral Hemorrhage and Postpartum Hemorrhage.

Hemorrhoids (Piles)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Correct constipation by proper diet and give suitable laxatives to render stools soft. Aloin is generally contraindicated. Ice or cold applications and injections are palliative.

INTERNALLY—Glycyrrhiza, Compound, U. S. P. (Compound Licorice Powder); cascara (Cas-Cathartic); Rhubarb Fingers; Elixir Purgans; Petronol; Colorless Mineral Oil. Avoid drastic purgatives.

LOCALLY—Hemorrhoidal Ointment; Belladonna or Stramonium Ointment; Fl. Ext. Witch Hazel Leaves; quinine and urea hydrochloride (Ampoules Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride) may be used in 1/2 to 1 percent solution as an injection into pile tumors to produce anesthesia preliminary to operation for removal; repeated injections with 5 percent solutions remove the pile tumors by sloughing process.

SURGICAL—Removal of pile tumors is the most satisfactory treatment for chronic hemorrhoids.

Hepatitis—Inflammation of the liver.

Remove, if possible, cause of inflammation. For amebic infection: Emetine; Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac. For malaria: Calomel; Quinine and Arsenic. Elimination with salines beneficial; Effervescent Magnesium Sulphate; Carlsbad (Effervescent Carlsbad Salt, Artificial). In chronic hepatitis due to alcoholism, syphilis, chronic malaria and chronic intestinal fermentation, treat condition responsible; potassium iodide; mercury; arsenic; hydrochloric acid and salines are indicated. See also Cirrhosis of Liver.

Herpes—*Facialis*, *Laialis*, *Progenitalis*—The formation of small vesicles in clusters.

Treatment of all forms practically the same. Encourage drying of vesicles with spirit of camphor, cam-

phor ice and alum; follow with a soothing dusting powder (Borozin) or ointments (Zinc Oxide; Boric Acid; Cold Cream, etc.).

Herpes Zoster (Shingles)—

INTERNALLY—Aspirin (Tablets or Pulvules Acetyl Salicylic Acid); Tablets Acetanilid, Antipyrin or Phenacetin may be necessary to relieve pain.

LOCALLY—Drying lotions or powders (Boric Acid, U. S. P.; Zinc Oxide; Zinc Stearate, U. S. P., Powdered; Borozin) are indicated. A bandage to protect parts from clothing and limit motion gives relief.

Hiccough—

Deep inspirations and holding the breath as long as possible, also sipping water without breathing or placing a tight bandage around the epigastrium will relieve most mild cases. For persistent hiccough antispasmodics such as Dulcets Benzyl Stearate; Benzyl Benzoate in E. F. Capsules and in Solution; morphine and atropine, hypodermically; Pilocarpine Hydrochloride, hypodermically; chloroform; spirit of ether, compound (Hoffman's anodyne); chloral or musk may be necessary.

Hives—See Urticaria.

Hookworm (Uncinariasis)—

E. F. Capsules Chenopodium Oil; thymol (Pulvules Thymol, 5 grs.); Liquid Blaud with Arsenic or Liquid Blaud with Arsenic and Strychnine for the anemia of Hookworm.

Hydrophobia—See Rabies.

Hyperidrosis (Excessive Sweating)—

INTERNALLY—Tonics such as Elixir or Pulvules Iron, Quinine and Strychnine if dependent upon general debility. Atropine, in the night sweats of phthisis, also camphoric acid dry on the tongue.

LOCALLY—Frequent bathing and application of dusting powders—Borozin; Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid. For bromidrosis: dilute formalin solutions or solutions of potassium permanganate followed with dusting powders containing salicylic acid, boric acid and zinc stearate (Borozin), talcum, etc.

Hysteria—A nervous condition characterized by hyperesthesia and lack of control with exaggeration of impressions.

INTERNALLY—Valerian (Elixir Ammonium Valerate; Elixir Sumbul, Compound; Pills Valerian Extract; Pills Zinc Valerate); asafetida (Pills Asafetida; Pills Sumbul, Compound, Goodell); Passolaria; Bromo-Solanum; Elixir Bromochloral, Compound.

HYPODERMICALLY—Apomorphine, particularly in hysterio-epilepsy.

INHALATIONS—Aspirols Amyl Nitrite or Aromatic Ammonia may relieve attack.

Icterus—See Jaundice.

Illo-Colitis—See Dysentery.

Impetigo Contagiosa—An inflammatory skin disease characterized by isolated pustules. Believed to be due to staphylococci.

LOCALLY—Remove crusts with soap and water follow with 1 to 1000 mercury bichloride solution and then apply preferably Ointment Ammoniated Mercury, 5 or 10 percent, or Ointment Ichthyol, 10 or 20 percent.

HYPODERMICALLY—Staphylococcus Aureus Vaccine.

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INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

Impotence—Lack of virility and reproductive power.

INTERNALLY—Phosphorus, nux vomica, strychnine and damiana (Pil Aphrodisiaca; Tablets Aphrodisiac, Compound); Pill Zinc Phosphide and Nux Vomica.

HYPODERMICALLY—Ampoules Glycerophosphate, Compound, Formulas A and B. See also Emissions,

Incontinence of Urine—See Enuresis.

Indigestion—See Dyspepsia.

Influenza (LaGrippe, Grip)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Rest in bed, purgatives, wholesome, easily digested diet and fresh air.

INTERNALLY—Acetyl-salicylic acid (Tablets and Pulvules, A. S. A.); A. S. A. Compound in tablets and Pulvules; salicylates; Rheumalgine (Liquid and Tablets Salicylate and Colchicine, Compound); Tablets Ammonium Salicylate, Compound; Tablets Ammonium Salicylate and Acetanilid, Compound, in the early stages to relieve headache and myalgia. Pills and Tablets Dover's Powder or Codeine, for harassing cough. For convalescence—Tonics; Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates; Liquid Blaud with Arsenic and Strychnine; Liquid Peptones, with Creosote, Coco-Vitamin.

HYPODERMICALLY—Influenza-Pneumonia Vaccine; Influenza Mixed; and Pneumococcus Vaccines for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes. Ampoules Glycerophosphate, Compound, and Ampoules Iron Arsenite and Strychnine in convalescence.

Insomnia—

GENERAL MEASURES—Remove cause if possible: worry, indigestion, faulty metabolism, stimulants (coffee, tea and tobacco). Prescribe light, digestible evening meals, hot foot baths, tepid general baths, cup of hot milk or bouillon at bedtime.

INTERNALLY—Chloral hydrate (Elixir Bromochloral, Compound; Elixir Chloral Hydrate); Pulvules Acetoform; Tablets Trional (Tablets Sulphonethymethane); Tablets Sulphonal (Tablets Sulphonmethane); Tablets Barbitol; Nulixir Barbitol; opiates sparingly.

HYPODERMICALLY—Morphine or Morphine and Hyoscine in aggravated cases.

Intertrigo (Chafing, Eczema Intertrigo)—

Protective dusting powders and soothing, healing ointments: Borozin; Zinc Stearate, U. S. P., Powdered, and Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid Dusting Powder; Ointment Zinc Oxide; Ointment Boric Acid; Ointment Boric Acid, Compound. See also Chapping.

Iritis—Inflammation of the iris.

INTERNALLY—Potassium iodide or mercury protiodide in syphilitic iritis; Sodium Salicylate and other salicylates in rheumatic iritis; mercury and potassium iodide may give relief in chronic rheumatic iritis.

LOCALLY—Atropine sulphate, 1 percent, or homatropine hydrobromide, 2 percent solutions in the eye (Ophthalmic Tablets and Ophthalmic Discs of Atropine Sulphate, and Homatropine Hydrobromide). Ophthalmic Ointment Atropine Sulphate, 1 percent.

HYPODERMICALLY—Ampoules Sodium Salicylate No. 160, for intravenous use or Streptococcus Vaccine in rheumatic iritis with a streptococcal focus. In gonorrheal iritis, Gonococcus Vaccine may prove beneficial.

Itch—Scabies. A contagious skin disease caused by the itch-mite, SARCOPTES SCABIEI.

Ivy Poisoning (Rhus Poisoning)—

Early scrubbing of area with soap suds and hot water is good treatment followed by equal parts of alcohol and water.

LOCALLY—Alkalies to neutralize the toxicodendric acid; sodium bicarbonate or magnesium sulphate in strong solutions, and weak ammonia water may be used. Other topical applications are Fl. Ext. Grindelia, U. S. P., undiluted or in 1 to 10 dilution with water and 2 percent phenol; solution potassium permanganate, 1:5000.

Jaundice, Catarrhal (Icterus)—

Tablets Calomel (Tablets Coco-Calomel); sodium phosphate (Solution Sodium Phosphate, Concentrated; Effervescent Sodium Phosphate, U. S. P.); Pills and Tablets Podophyllin; Tablets Sal-Cholate; Pulvules, No. 65, Blue Mass and Colocynth, Compound; Pulvules, No. 76, Calomel, Rhubarb and Colocynth, Compound; Pulvules Ox Gall, Extract. See also Biliousness and Dyspepsia.

Labor—

INTERNALLY—Fl. Ext. Ergot; quinine; opium and morphine; Brom-Viburnum, Compound (Femagen) for false pains of labor; Malt Extract in combination with Cascara, Cod Liver Oil, Plain or with Iron. Quinine and Strychnine; Coco-Vitamin as reconstructives following labor; Pyroferine for puerperal anemia.

HYPODERMICALLY—Ampoules Pituitary Extract, Obstetrical; Ampoules Ergot; ampoules and H. T. Morphine. For infection or as a prophylactic against puerperal infection: Antistreptococcal Serum; Streptococcus Vaccine and Combined Bacterial Vaccine (Van Cott). Inhalations: Chloroform for Anesthesia, 30 Gm., in dropper Ampoules.

LOCALLY—Lubricating Jelly; mercury bichloride (Diamond Antiseptics for preparing solutions); Liquor Cresol, Compound, U. S. P. and Kreseptol, for antiseptic solutions for instruments, douching, etc.; Diamond Antiseptic Soap; Lilly's Liquid Soap. See also Postpartum Hemorrhage and Puerperal Convulsions.

Laryngitis, Acute—Inflammation of larynx, acute.

INTERNALLY—Mercurial or saline purge; Tr. Aconite; phenacetin; quinine; aspirin; acetyl-salicylic acid.

LOCALLY—Alkaline gargles and sprays (Gargle, Alkaline, No. 1; Gargle Astringent, No. 2; Liquid Alkaline Antiseptic; Tablets Antiseptic, Alkaline; Solvents Antiseptic, Alkaline; Solvents Dobell's, Modified). Medicinal oils in atomizer (Campholyptol; Inhalant Acetoform, Compound, Kyle; also Acetoform, Compound, Masters); Tr. Benzoin, Compound, U. S. P., in hot water for inhalation; application of cold pack to laryngeal region or counterirritation with Tr. Iodine; Analgesic Balm and Sinapsolin are beneficial.

Laryngitis, Chronic (Chronic Laryngeal Catarrh)—

As above except chronic.

Correct faulty habits: constipation, excessive smoking, chronic indigestion; improve or remove insanitary conditions, etc.

Inhalations of medicated vapors; topical applications of silver nitrate solutions and internal use of the iodides: Syrup Hydriodic Acid, Syrup Iron Iodine, potassium iodide, and ammonium iodide are indicated. Change of climate may be necessary.

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INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

Laryngitis, Spasmodic (Spasmodic Croup)—

Syrup Emetic; Tablets Emetic; Syrup Ipecac; Syrup Squill, Compound, U. S. P. (Hive Syrup); Tablets Calcium Iodide in warm water. Steam inhalations impregnated with turpentine, eucalyptus or pine needle oil give relief. Cold applications to throat are also helpful.

Laryngeal Diphtheria—See Diphtheria.**Leucorrhea—Whites.** A whitish discharge from vagina and uterine cavity.

INTERNALLY—Iron and general tonics (Iron Peptonate and Manganese with Arsenic, or with Cascara); Pulvules Bland and Manganese, Compound, and Pulvules Bland, Nux Vomica and Arsenic.

LOCALLY—Medicated Vaginal Tablets (Leukorrhea, Improved; Antiseptic, Compound; Tonic Astringent); ichthyol; iodine; glycerin; Ichthyol Iodine, Compound; Boroglyceride, U. S. P.; and solutions of silver nitrate or of Solvet Uterine Astringent and Antiseptic.

Lockjaw—See Tetanus.**Locomotor Ataxia—(Tabes Dorsalis).** Degeneration of the dorsal columns of the spinal cord, and of the sensory nerve trunks, with wasting; syphilitic in origin.

GENERAL MEASURES—Regulated exercise, baths, massage, electricity and every effort to check progress of disease are the most important considerations.

INTERNALLY—Antisyphilitics: mercury, iodides and arsenic are usually the most efficient drugs. Treatment largely symptomatic. For pain: Tablets and Pulvules Acetphenetidin and A. S. A. (Acetyl-Salicylic Acid); Tablets Acetanilid; Tablets Antipyrin; Pills and Tablets Neuralgic, Brown-Sequard; Tablets Opium, Morphine or Codeine in severe pain or the gastric crisis of Tabes Dorsalis.

HYPODERMICALLY—Atsphenamine and Neocarphenamine; Ampoules Sodium Cacodylate; morphine for gastric crisis.

Lumbago—Lumbodynia. Pain in the muscles of the lumbar region.

INTERNALLY—Salicylates; Rheumalgine (Salicylate and Colchicine, Compound, Liquid and Tablets); Elixir Salicylic Acid, Compound; Tablets and Pulvules, A. S. A. (Acetyl Salicylic Acid, Tablets and Pulvules A. S. A., Compound); Oxy-Iodide, Compound, in acute and chronic, and Oxy-Iodide in chronic lumbago; Tablets and Pulvules Phenacetin; Tablets Acetphenetidin and Salol; Tablets Ammonium Salicylate, Compound; Chloroxy.

LOCALLY—Analgesic Balm; Liniment White, Camphorated; Penetrole Analgesic; Liniment Rubefacient; Embrolin. Electricity, hot water bottle, massage and cupping often give relief.

Malaria—A febrile disease, caused by the PLASMODIUM MALARIAE, a blood parasite.

INTERNALLY—Quinine (Coco-Quinine); Pills and Tablets Quinine Sulphate, Bisulphate, Salicylate, and Hydrobromide; arsenic; Warburg's Tincture, N. F. with and without aloes (E. F. Capsules Warburg's Tincture); Pills Antimalarial, Maddin, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6; Tablets Antimalarial, and Antimalarial, Bonner; Tablets Methylene Blue; Elixir Antimalarial; Elixir Canada Snakeroot, Compound; Syrups Cinchona Alkaloids, 2 and also 5 grains; Pulvules Quinine Sulphate, Bisulphate and Hydrobromide; Liquid Bland with Arsenic, Elixir Iron, Arsenic and Mercury Chlorides and Elixir Iron, Quinine, Strychnine and Arsenic for malarial anemia.

HYPODERMICALLY—Ampoules Quinine Dihydrochloride, also Ampoules and Tablets Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, Ampoules Sodium Cacodylate in chronic malaria and Ampoules Iron and Arsenic; Iron Arsenite, and also Glycerophosphate, Compound, Formulas A and B, for the anemia of malaria.

Mania—A variety of insanity, characterized by an expansive emotional state, such as wild excitement, hallucinations, delusions and violent tendencies; insanity with exaltation.

INTERNALLY—Sedatives and antispasmodics: chloral; bromides; belladonna (Elixir Bromochloral, Compound; Elixir Bromides and Belladonna, Compound).

HYPODERMICALLY—Hyosine Hydrobromide; Duboisine Sulphate; Morphine and Atropine, and Apomorphine. See also Alcoholism and Delirium.

Marasmus (Infantile Atrophy)—Progressive wasting and emaciation in young children.

GENERAL MEASURES—Correct as far as possible bad hygienic surroundings and improper feeding.

INTERNALLY—Coco-Vitamin; Cod liver oil (Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, Plain and with Hypophosphites); Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil; Malt Extract with Hypophosphites.

Mastitis—Inflammation of the breast.

GENERAL MEASURES—Apply supporting binder to breast and give magnesium sulphate. Breast pump may be necessary to relieve breast of milk. Suppurative mastitis requires operative interference: incision and drainage.

LOCALLY—Tr. Belladonna or Belladonna Ointment; camphor in glycerin; Oleate of Morphine; Glyco-Ulmus or Osmosum.

Measles—

INTERNALLY—Tr. Aconite for high fever and threatened pneumonia (Capillary Bronchitis). For constipation give simple laxatives: Castor Oil, Aromatic; magnesium sulphate, (Epsal); Tablets Coco-Phenolphthalein.

For convalescence—Coco-Vitamin; Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil; Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites; Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil.

LOCALLY—Hot mustard foot bath for slow eruption or convulsions.

Melancholia—

GENERAL MEASURES—Rest, quiet, regulation of bowels, suitable diet, sufficient sleep even if hypnotics are occasionally necessary.

INTERNALLY—Hypnotics and tonics: bromides; veronal; Barbital Tablets, and Nulixir Barbital; opium; valerian; arsenic (Fowler's Solution); phosphorus (Pill Phosphorus, Compound; Pill Phosphorus, Iron and Nux Vomica; and Pill Zinc Phosphide and Nux Vomica); Tr. Nux Vomica and Tr. Iron Chloride U. S. P. See also Hysteria and Insomnia.

Meningitis (Cerebrospinal Fever, Spotted Fever, Acute Meningitis)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Cold packs, ice bag to head, dry cupping of neck and spinal region, counter-irritation over spine or to nape of neck, warm bathing and cleansing the gastrointestinal tract with magnesium citrate solution or calomel are indicated.

INTERNALLY—Tr. Aconite; Tr. Belladonna; sodium bromide; Tablets Calomel; Tablets Hyosine Hydrobromide; Codeine. After or restorative treatment with prolonged course of iodides or codliver oil

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INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

(Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with or without Hypophosphites) is indicated.

HYPODERMICALLY—Antimenogococic Serum for therapeutic purposes in cerebrospinal fevers injected intraspinally. For severe pain or vomiting, morphine.

SURGICAL—Lumbar puncture.

Menorrhagia—Excessive menstruation.

INTERNALLY—Tablets Menorrhagic, Hirst; Tablets or Elixir Potassium Bromide; Fl. Ext. Ergot, U. S. P.; Fl. Ext. Savin; Brom-Viburnum Compound (Femagen); calcium chloride or Tablets Calcium Lactate; Pulvules, Mammary Substance; ipecac alkaloids (Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac).

HYPODERMICALLY—Ampoules Ergot; Ergotin, Bonjean, Purified; Ergotin, Bonjean; Hydrastine Hydrochloride.

Metritis—Inflammation of the uterus.

GENERAL MEASURES—Rest in bed, sedatives and antiphlogistics.

INTERNALLY—Aconite and opium or its alkaloids in acute cases; ergot in subacute and chronic cases.

LOCALLY—Boroglyceride, U. S. P., or Ichthylol Iodine, Compound, on tampons. Heat, hot turpentine or mustard stupes to abdomen, heat to the feet and hot vaginal douches often give relief.

Metrorrhagia—An abnormal uterine hemorrhage. See Menorrhagia.

Migraine—See Headache.

Morning Sickness—See Vomiting.

Mumps (Parotitis)—

INTERNALLY—Mild laxatives; Milk of Magnesia; citrate of magnesia, etc.; Coco-Tablets Calomel or Coco-Tablets Phenolphthalein if other laxatives are difficult to administer.

LOCALLY—Hot poultices often afford much relief, such as a flaxseed poultice with a few drops of Tr. Opium; Glyco-Ulmus or Osmosum. An ice bag may be helpful and Ichthylol Ointment, 10 or 20 percent is serviceable but disagreeable to use. Guaiacol, 5 percent, in ointment, is recommended for pain.

Myalgia—Muscle pain.

INTERNALLY—Salicylates; Rheumalgine (Liquid and Tablets Salicylate and Colchicine, Compound); Elixir Salicylic Acid, Compound; Tablets and Pulvules Acetyl Salicylic Acid; Tablets Asalgin; Tablets and Pulvules A. S. A., Compound and A. S. A., Compound, Special; Oxyl-Iodide, and Pulvules; and Oxyl-Iodide Compound in chronic myalgia (lumbago, etc.); Tablets Analgesic, No. 2; Tablets Myalgic, Outland.

LOCALLY—Analgesic Balm; Liniment White, Camphorated; Embrolin; Sinapsolin; Liniment Rubefacient; Penetrole Analgesic. Massage and electricity are very beneficial in some cases. See also Lumbago.

Nausea—See also Vomiting.

INTERNALLY—Phenol; creosote; bismuth subnitrate (Milk of Bismuth); Tablets Nausea, No. 1 and No. 2; Tablets Antivomiting, No. 1 and No. 2; Tablets Cerium Oxalate; dilute hydrocyanic acid; ipecac (Wine of Ipecac, N. F.); calomel (Tablets Calomel, Palatable, Wintergreen Flavor); lime water; cinnamon water and peppermint water. Cracked ice by the mouth. Treatment should be directed chiefly to cause.

LOCALLY—Sinapsolin or mustard draft to epigastrium to produce counterirritation.

Nephritis (Bright's Disease)—Inflammation of the kidney marked by albuminuria.

Nephritis, Acute—

GENERAL MEASURES—Hot packs, hot poultices to lumbar region or cupping to relieve renal congestion; milk diet, drinking water freely, calomel or salines (Epsal) to assist elimination.

INTERNALLY—Jalap Powder, Compound, U. S. P.; Tablets Calomel; potassium citrate; spirit of nitrous ether; Tr. Digitalis in acute nephritis with dropsy and low arterial tension. Basham's mixture for the anemia of convalescence.

HYPODERMICALLY—Pilocarpine in adults, if not too weak.

Nephritis, Chronic—

GENERAL MEASURES—Carefully regulated diet; milk is good diet for many; meats sparingly; drinking water freely; mineral waters sometimes beneficial; warm and Turkish baths also indicated.

INTERNALLY—Cathartics and diuretics; Pills and Tablets Elaterium, Clutterbuck; Elixir Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate; Jalap Powder, Compound, U. S. P.; infusion and Tr. Digitalis; Pill Calomel, Digitalis and Squill for dropsy of chronic nephritis. Iron: Tr. Iron Chloride or Liquid Blaud for the anemia. Nitrites: Pills and Tablets Nitroglycerin and Tablets Sodium Nitrite to lower blood pressure. Effervescent Lithia Laxative, Laxalithia, Epsal and Solution Sodium Phosphate, Concentrated, as saline laxatives.

HYPODERMICALLY—Pilocarpine in threatened uremia, contraindicated in weak or fatty heart. See Uremia.

Neuralgia—Pain in a nerve or nerves.

INTERNALLY—Acetanilid; phenacetin; antipyrin; salicylates; quinine; salicin; opium and its alkaloids and cannabis indica. Tablets and Pulvules Acetanilid, Acetyl-Salicylic Acid and Phenacetin; Tablets and Pulvules A. S. A., Compound and A. S. A., Compound, Special; Pills and Tablets Neuralgic, Brown-Sequard; Pills and Tablets Neuralgic, Gross, without morphine; Tablets Neuralgic, Improved; Tablets Neuralgic, Kenyon; Chlorodyne and Tablets Chlorodyne; Chloroxyl and Phenyleinchoninic Acid.

LOCALLY—Analgesic Balm; Embrolin; Sinapsolin; Liniment Rubefacient; Liniment White, Camphorated; Penetrole Analgesic; Penetrole Camphor, 20 percent; hot applications.

HYPODERMICALLY—Morphine Sulphate; Atropine Sulphate; Codeine Sulphate; Cocaine Hydrochloride; Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride in Tablets and Ampoules.

Neurasthenia—A nervous disorder arising from fatigue and marked by lack of energy, pain in the back, loss of memory, insomnia, constipation and loss of appetite.

GENERAL MEASURES—Rest-cure (Weir-Mitchell), hydrotherapy, massage, electricity, carefully regulated diet, forced alimentation in some cases, suitable environment and diversion.

INTERNALLY—Strychnine; arsenic; phosphorus; Solution Glycerophosphates, Compound, without sugar; Digestive Glycerophosphates; Glycero-Tonic, Compound; Pill Phosphorus, Compound; Pill Phosphorus, Iron and Nux Vomica; Pill Aphrodisiaca, Elixir Sumbul, Compound; Pill Sumbul, Compound, Goodell.

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INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

HYPODERMICALLY—Ampoules Glycerophosphate, Compound, Formulas A and B; Ampoules Iron Arsenite and Strychnine; Ampoules Sodium Cacodylate.

Neuritis—Inflammation of a nerve.

GENERAL MEASURES—Appropriate treatment consists in removing causes responsible for neuritis, such as focal infections; toxic, alcoholic, rheumatic, syphilitic, traumatic, etc. Rest parts affected by immobilizing with splints or adhesive straps and by putting patient to bed in severe cases.

INTERNALLY—Oxyl-Iodide, and Oxyl-Iodide, Compound; Salicylates (Tablets and Pulvules Acetyl Salicylic Acid; Rheumalgine); acetanilid; antipyrin; mercury and iodides in syphilitic neuritis; quinine and arsenic in malarial neuritis; strychnine and arsenic in subacute and chronic neuritis. Codeine or morphine may become necessary in acute neuritis.

LOCALLY—Analgesic Balm; Sinapsolin; Tr. Iodine; blister or cautery in severe deep-seated neuritis (sciatica).

Neuritis, Sciatic—See Sciatica.

Night Sweats—See Hyperidrosis.

Nosebleed—See Epistaxis.

Obesity—

GENERAL MEASURES—Reduce carbohydrates and fats in diet and prescribe suitable exercise, hydrotherapy, sweat baths and massage.

INTERNALLY—Tablets and Pulvules Thyroid Gland, Desiccated, U. S. P.; Effervescent Kissingen and Vichy Salts, Artificial, N. F.; Tablets Saccharin as a sweetening agent in the place of sugar.

Odontalgia (Toothache)—

INTERNALLY—Tablets Sodium Salicylate and Tablets Acetyl Salicylic Acid for toothache from catching cold; codeine for severe pain.

LOCALLY—Phenol Compound, on cotton in cavity; Dental Liniment or guaiacol applied to gums; cocaine; creosote; oil of cloves; phenol, especially in toothache with much decay, may be applied on cotton to tooth cavity. Analgesic Balm and hot applications to face to give relief.

HYPODERMICALLY—Morphine or Morphine and Atropine may become necessary.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Purulent blenorrhea of the new-born, due to the gonococcus.

Orchitis—Inflammation of the testicle.

HYPODERMICALLY—Gonococcus Vaccines may give relief in orchitis and epididymo-orchitis due to gonococcus infection.

LOCALLY—Suspension of testes; cotton poultice covered with oiled silk; strapping of testes; Tr. Iodine; Osmosum; Glyco-Ulmus; Belladonna Ointment; Penetrole Guaiacol.

Otalgia—See Earache.

Pellagra—An endemic skin and spinal disease of Southern Europe, occurring also in the southern and central parts of the United States. There are various theories as to its etiology.

GENERAL MEASURES—Improve nutrition by proper feeding, hydrotherapy and hygienic surroundings.

INTERNALLY—Arsenic (Solution of Potassium Arsenite, U. S. P. Fowler's); Liquid Bland, with Arsenic, and Coco-Vitamin have been found very beneficial.

HYPODERMICALLY—Ampoules Sodium Cacodylate, also Iron Arsenite, Iron Arsenite and Strychnine.

LOCALLY—Thymol, one grain to the ounce, or Eucalyptus and Thymol Antiseptic as mouth wash for stomatitis. Ointment Zinc Oxide for the erythemas.

Pericarditis—Inflammation of the pericardium.

INTERNALLY—Salicylates; salicin; calomel or salines; opiates (Tablets Dover's Powder); quinine; digitalis; potassium iodide. Caffeine or diuretin may be helpful by stimulating kidney elimination.

LOCALLY—Ice bag or ice coil to the precordium; local blood letting by leeches over cardiac region may afford relief.

SURGICAL—Paracentesis by aspiration may be necessary if there is considerable pericardial effusion or if it is slow in absorbing and is embarrassing greatly the heart action.

Periostitis—Inflammation of the periosteum.

INTERNALLY—Mercury and iodides (Pills and Tablets Mixed Treatment); Pills and Tablets Mercury Protiodide and also Mercury Biniodide in syphilitic periostitis.

HYPODERMICALLY—Ampoules Mercuric Salicylate; Ampoules Corrosive Sublimate.

LOCALLY—Tr. Iodine; Iodine Penetrole, 5 and 10 percent; Osmosum, and Glyco-Ulmus especially in periostitis due to injury or infection.

SURGICAL—Incision, drainage and removal of dead bone when infection or necrosis is present.

Peritonitis—Inflammation of the peritoneum.

GENERAL MEASURES—Treatment depends somewhat upon underlying cause and whether peritonitis is local or general. Ice bag or hot applications may be in order; very restricted diet at first followed by diluted nutritious diet and rectal alimentation if vomiting persists; physiological salt solution enemas once or twice a day are helpful. Purgatives are generally contraindicated. Localized peritonitis with abscess demands incision and drainage.

INTERNALLY—Drug treatment is of little value except to relieve pain and to control peristalsis. Opiates are of first importance: opium; morphine; codeine; Tr. Opium, Camphorated, U. S. P., etc.

HYPODERMICALLY—Morphine and Atropine for pain and to limit peristalsis; Ampoules Camphor or Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate as stimulants; Anti-streptococcic Serum and the following vaccines both prophylactically and therapeutically: Streptococcus Vaccine and Combined Bacterial Vaccine (Van Cott).

LOCALLY—Hot applications, hot turpentine stupes, ice bag in local peritonitis (appendicitis).

SURGICAL—Laparotomy, vaginal drainage, flushing abdominal cavity with hot physiological salt solution following evacuation of septic focus may be necessary, if infection becomes widespread.

Peritonitis, Tuberculous—

LAPAROTOMY—Incision and drainage is recognized as best treatment, especially if treatment along more conservative lines has failed.

Pernicious Anemia—A chronic disease, ending fatally by reason of destruction of the red blood corpuscles.

Pertussis—See Whooping Cough.

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INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

Pharyngitis, Acute—

INTERNALLY—Saline cathartic or calomel purge; Tr. Aconite; Tablets or Pulvules Phenacetin, Acetyl Salicylic Acid or A. S. A. Compound if there is fever with soreness of the neck muscles especially.

LOCALLY—Gargles and cold or hot applications to the throat. The following are serviceable as gargles: Lilly's Dental Lotion; Formaseptol; Liquid Alkaline Antiseptic; Eucalyptus and Thymol Antiseptic; Solvets Naso-Pharyngeal, Modified; Chloroform Throat Lozenges; Alkaline Gargle, No. 1; Astringent Gargle, No. 2.

Pharyngitis, Chronic—

GENERAL MEASURES—Look after environment and occupation and correct bad habits of living; give special attention to derangements of stomach and bowels. Change of climate may afford relief.

LOCALLY—Solutions of nitrate of silver or Lunargen; cleansing, antiseptic sprays and gargles such as Dobell's Solution (Solvets Dobell's, Modified, for preparing solutions), Tablets and Liquid Alkaline Antiseptic, etc., may be used to advantage.

Phthisis—See Tuberculosis.

Piles—See Hemorrhoids.

Plague (Bubonic Plague)—An acute febrile and exceedingly fatal disease caused by the PASTURELLA PESTIS.

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT—Plague Vaccine, Prophylactic materially diminishes incidence of the disease, but does not offer absolute protection.

CURATIVE MEASURES—These consist chiefly in supportives—stimulants such as camphor (Ampoules Camphor, 1-1/2 and 3 grs.); caffeine and strychnine. Ice bag to the head and cold baths for high fever. Avoid coal tar or other depressing febrifuges. Small doses of hyoscine hydrobromide hypodermically for restlessness; cracked ice with mustard plaster over stomach and morphine hypodermically for vomiting. Treatment is chiefly symptomatic.

Pleurisy—Inflammation of the pleura.

INTERNALLY—Calomel followed by a saline; salicylates (Liquid Salicylate and Colchicine, Compound; Pulvules or Tablets Acetyl Salicylic Acid); morphine, codeine or Dover's Powder for severe pain and cough. Hydrogogue cathartics such as Compound Jalap Powder, U. S. P., and diuretics are indicated in pleurisy with effusion.

HYPODERMICALLY—Morphine; Streptococcus-Staphylococcus Vaccine.

LOCALLY—Strapping affected side with adhesive plaster; hot or cold applications; counterirritation with mustard, Sinapsolin or Tr. Iodine; dry cupping; anodyne liniments and oils such as Liniment Rubefacient; Analgesic Balm; and Penetrole Analgesic are indicated.

SURGICAL—Tapping (thoracentesis) to relieve effusion if accumulation is interfering considerably with respiration.

Pleurodynia—See Neuralgia.

Pneumonia, Lobar (Croupous Pneumonia)—

Open air treatment has been popular during recent years.

INTERNALLY—Quinine; Digitalis; Strychnine, and Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, have their advocates. Some favor Lobelia, Tr. Veratrum Viride or Tr. Aconite in the early stages; in the later stages with threatened collapse, atropine is indicated.

HYPODERMICALLY—Pneumococcus Antigen; Ampoules, No. 28, Camphor 36 grains in Oil; Ampoules Quinine Dihydrochloride; Ampoules Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate.

Pneumonia, Lobular (Bronchopneumonia, Capillary Bronchitis)—

INTERNALLY—Ammonium carbonate; ammonium chloride; Wine of Ipecac, N. F.; Syrup Squill, Compound, U. S. P.; solution of ammonium acetate; strychnine; caffeine; aromatic spirit of ammonia and camphor as stimulants. For very troublesome cough preventing sleep, Syrup Cephaeline, Compound, or codeine (Prunicoine) may be necessary.

HYPODERMICALLY—Strychnine; nitroglycerin; Ampoules Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate and Ampoules Camphor.

LOCALLY—Mustard drafts; Sinapsolin; Embrolin; flaxseed poultices; pneumonia jacket; warm or hot poultices of Osmosum and Glyco-Ulmus to produce surface congestion or maintain even temperature of the chest, as desired.

Postpartum Hemorrhage—Hemorrhage following childbirth.

GENERAL MEASURES—Pressure and counter-pressure on the uterus to stimulate contractions; sterile hot water injections 110 degrees to 120 degrees F. into uterine cavity; tamponade with aseptic gauze firmly packed into the uterine cavity may be necessary in obstinate cases.

INTERNALLY—Fl. Ext. Ergot; Tablets Ergotin, Bonjean.

HYPODERMICALLY—Ampoules Pituitary Extract, Obstetrical; Ampoules Ergot; Ergotin, Bonjean, Purified, and H. T. Ergotin.

Prickly Heat (Millaria)—

Frequent bathing, using bicarbonate of soda or bran in the water, gently drying and applying dusting powders, such as Zinc Stearate or Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid (Borozin), usually afford prompt relief. A saturated solution of boric acid with a few drops of phenol to the ounce may be necessary if the itching is intense.

Prolapsus Ani—Dropping, or prolapse of the anus.

GENERAL MEASURES—General tonic and hygienic treatment, suitable laxatives in constipation, avoidance of straining at stool and a cold water enema before going to stool are rational measures, but may be palliative only.

INTERNALLY—Nux vomica; strychnine; cascara (Cascathartic); Glycyrrhiza, Compound, U. S. P. (Compound Licorice Powder).

LOCALLY—Alum; tannic acid; ferrous sulphate, and hydrastis in solutions as enemata. Surgical interference may become necessary.

Prostatic Hypertrophy—Enlargement of the prostate gland.

Drugs are of little value in checking process, but are helpful in relieving bladder symptoms due to obstruction.

INTERNALLY—Tablets and Pulvules Hexamethylenamine; Tablets Cystitis, No. 2, for alkaline urine; Elixir Hexa-Lithia, Compound; Elixir Lithium and

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INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

Hydrangea; Elixir Saw Palmetto and Santal, Compound; Elixir Saw Palmetto and Pichi, Compound; Urodiuretic, both Alcoholic and Non-Alcoholic.

LOCALLY—Catheterization, and bladder irrigations with boric acid solution in advanced cases with infection of the bladder.

SURGICAL—Prostatectomy.

Prostatitis—Inflammation of the prostate gland.

GENERAL MEASURES—For acute inflammation of the prostate, commonly due to gonorrhea, the following measures are indicated: rest in bed, hot sitz baths, hot enemas for pain or cold water injections and rectal ice bag to reduce inflammation; catheterization and bladder irrigations if retention of urine occurs.

INTERNALLY—Elixir Hexa-Lithia, Compound; Urodiuretic; Fl. Ext. Triticum, U. S. P., and other urinary antiseptics and sedatives.

LOCALLY—Suppositories of ichthyol, hyoseyanus, belladonna, and opium or combinations of these items are indicated for pain. Ichthyol tends to inhibit abscess formation, which, if it occurs in spite of treatment, demands drainage.

Pruritis—Intense itching.

GENERAL MEASURES—Examine urine for sugar and search carefully for other causes in persistent pruritis. Alcohol in any form should be interdicted.

INTERNALLY—Salines and antacids (Milk of Magnesia; Tablets Sodium Bicarbonate); Sodium Salicylate; Ammonium Salicylate; Atropine; bromides; antipyrin; ammonium valerate, etc., are among the drugs which may afford relief.

LOCALLY—Ointment Phenol, U. S. P.; Phenol, 1 to 2 percent, in a saturated solution of boric acid in water; Ointment Resorcinol, Compound; Lubricating Jelly; dilute lead water (liquor plumbi subacetatus, dilutis); menthol; benzoic acid; camphor, and chloral are all valuable antipruritics incorporated in ointments. Resorcin, 2 percent, in solution in water with a small quantity of glycerin acts well. Borozin thoroughly appld as a protective, soothing agent.

Pruritis Ani—Intense itching in the region of the anus.

In addition to the list of remedial measures mentioned under the general subject of Pruritis may be added the employment of 1 to 2 percent ointments and lotions of menthol or cocaine, and the use of the high frequency current, which is said to be very efficacious.

Pruritis scrotae and vulvae—Intense itching of the scrotum and vulva.

Persistent itching should cause search for sugar in urine. The drug treatment suggested under Pruritis and Pruritis Ani are indicated; in addition Tr. Benzoin may be painted thoroughly over the parts or solutions of such astringents as alum and tannic acid may give great relief. In Pruritis Scroti 1 to 2 percent solutions of silver nitrate in spirits of nitrous ether may be painted over the itching surface with gratifying results.

Psoriasis—A skin disease of unknown origin characterized by formation of flat papules covered with silvery white scales, which, on removal, show punctate hemorrhagic points.

INTERNALLY—Arsenic (Solution of Potassium Arsenite, U. S. P., Fowler's); Pills and Tablets Arsenous Acid.

HYPODERMICALLY—Ampoules Sodium Cacodylate; Ampoules Iron Cacodylate (Iron and Arsenic) and Ampoules Iron Arsenite, also Iron and Arsenic.

LOCALLY—Chrysarobin; Salicylic Acid; oil of cade; tar; white precipitate and naphthol are recommended.

Puerperal Convulsions (Puerperal Eclampsia)—

INTERNALLY—Tr. Veratrum Viride; Tr. Aconite; chloral hydrate, and croton oil.

HYPODERMICALLY—Morphine. Chloroform anesthesia and quick delivery of child are indicated in the presence of convulsions.

Puerperal Fever (Puerperal Septicemia)—

INTERNALLY—Tr. Aconite or Tr. Veratrum Viride; Ergotin, Bonjean; castor oil; calomel; Tr. Digitalis, Fat Free, and opiates are the most valuable drug treatment.

HYPODERMICALLY—Combined Bacterial Vaccine (Van Cott); Streptococcus Vaccine; Antistreptococcic Serum; Ergotin, Bonjean, Purified; Hypodermoclysis with physiological salt solution (Tablets Normal Salt Solution, Tablets No. 1 and No. 2, for preparing solutions both for hypodermoclysis and enteroclysis). Colloidal silver intravenously has been used successfully.

LOCALLY—Vaginal or intrauterine irrigations with solution of Liquor Cresol, Compound, U. S. P., Kreseptol, or physiological salt solution. Tr. Iodine applied by swab to uterine cavity is highly recommended. Turpentine stupes may afford some relief in excessive tympanites. Physiological salt solution for enemas and for enteroclysis deserves consideration.

Pulmonary Hemorrhage—See Hemoptysis.

Purpura—A disease characterized by the formation of purple patches on the skin and mucous membrane, due to subcutaneous or submucous extravasation of blood.

INTERNALLY—Tablets Calcium Lactate; calcium chloride; desiccated suprarenal glands, U. S. P.; oil of turpentine.

HYPODERMICALLY—Normal Horse Serum; Tablets and Ampoules Emetine Hydrochloride.

Pyelitis—Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney.

INTERNALLY—Tablets or Pulvules Hexamethylenamine, or Hexaloids, with liberal drinking water to keep kidneys well flushed; Elixir Hexa-Lithia, Compound; Pills, Tablets and E. F. Capsules of Salol; Elixir Lithium and Hydrangea if the urine is alkaline.

HYPODERMICALLY—Coli-Combined Vaccine or Combined Bacterial Vaccine (Van Cott).

SURGICAL—Nephrotomy or nephrectomy.

Pyorrhea Alveolaris (Riggs' Disease)—

INTERNALLY—Aleresta Tablets of Ipecac; Iron (Liquid Blaud and combinations) for anemia and lowered vitality induced by pyorrhea.

HYPODERMICALLY—Ampoules Emetine Hydrochloride; Ampoules Prophyl-Cephaline; Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine.

LOCALLY—Lilly's Dental Lotion; Pyorrhea Astringent; Dental Paste, Lilly; dental instrumentation of the teeth by those skilled in the removal of tartar is of primary importance.

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INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

Quinsy (Acute Peritonsillitis)—

INTERNALLY—Give a mercurial or saline cathartic early and follow with such remedies as Tr. Aconite; quinine; Sodium Salicylate and mercury biniodide (Tablets Tonsillitis and Tablets Follicular Tonsillitis).

LOCALLY—Topical applications of Tr. Iodine, guaiacol, silver nitrate and phenol in glycerin may be tried for abortive purposes. Cracked ice on the tongue and ice packs to the neck afford considerable relief.

SURGICAL—Pus often develops in spite of treatment and makes incision and drainage necessary.

Rabies—See Hydrophobia.

Treatment is essentially prophylactic and is both local and constitutional. The local treatment consists in thorough cleansing of the wound and cauterizing it with fuming nitric acid.

Rabies Vaccine, Lilly, is specific constitutional treatment. If injections are begun promptly after infliction of injury, results will be entirely satisfactory. The treatment consists of fourteen daily doses. There is no treatment for the established disease other than palliative.

Rheumatism—A constitutional disease usually originating from a focus or foci of infection, marked by inflammation of the connective tissue structures of the body, especially of muscles and joints and attended by pain; in acute conditions there is fever.

GENERAL MEASURES—Exposure to cold and dampness, poor ventilation and general bad hygienic conditions predispose to rheumatism. These should be avoided and proper elimination and suitable clothing should have consideration. Infected tonsils, pyorrhea and other foci of infection should be removed if possible. Immobilization by bandages or splints in acute rheumatic arthritis is indicated.

INTERNALLY—Salicylates; sodium salicylate; alkalies; sodium and potassium bicarbonate; Rheumalgine (Liquid and Tablets Salicylate and Colchicine, Compound); Pulvules and Tablets Acetyl Salicylic Acid, and A. S. A., Compound; Elixir Salicylic Acid, Compound; Tablets Chloroxyl; Pulvules Oxyl-Iodide, Compound, after high fever has subsided; Tablets Salicin.

LOCALLY—Dry Heat; Analgesic Balm; Liniment White, Camphorated; Embrolin; Penetrole Analgesic; oil wintergreen; Glyco-Ulnaus; Osmosum.

HYPODERMICALLY—Ampoules Sodium Salicylate, No. 160; Streptococcus Vaccine; Pneumococcus Mixed Vaccine; Combined Bacterial Vaccine (Van Cott); Typhoid Vaccine for protein-shock therapy.

Rheumatism, Gonorrheal—See Arthritis, Gonorrheal.**Rhinitis—See Coryza.****Rhus Poisoning—See Ivy Poisoning.****Rickets—A nutritional disease due to shortage of vitamin D in the food.**

Cod liver oil; Coco-Vitamin; Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil; Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites; Syrup Calcium Lactophosphate, U. S. P.; Syrup Hypophosphites, Compound; Elixir Glycerophosphates of Soda and Lime; Emulsion Petroleum with Hypophosphites.

Riggs' Disease—See Pyorrhea Alveolaris.**Ringworm (Tinea Trichophytina).****Ringworm of the Body (Tinea Circinata, Tinea Corporis)—**

Topical applications of Tr. Iodine; sulphur ointment, 20 to 30 grains to the ounce; 1 to 3 grains mercuric chloride in aqueous solution, or solution of sodium hyposulphite one dram per ounce of water.

Ringworm of the Scalp (Tinea Tonsurans)—

Clip the hair closely and wash areas thoroughly with Tr. Green Soap, follow with applications of Tr. Iodine; Ointment Ammoniated Mercury; sulphur ointment; or chrysarobin 1 part to 10 parts of flexible collodion painted over areas. Corrosive sublimate 1 percent aqueous solution or phenol in glycerin, 1 to 16, are efficient local applications.

Scabies—See Itch.

Soften epithelium with hot bath and apply sulphur ointment or Mercurial Ointment. Balsam of Peru 3 parts, with glycerin 1 part, and betanaphthol 1 dram to the ounce in ointment are efficacious remedies.

Scarlet Fever—One of the exanthematous diseases, acutely contagious, with a scarlet eruption or rash. It begins with chills, vomiting and sore throat and often attacks the heart.

GENERAL MEASURES—Isolation with careful nursing and stimulation of the emunctories are essential.

INTERNALLY—Calomel or citrate of magnesia as a purge; lemonade and plenty of drinking water to keep kidneys active; Tr. Digitalis or strychnine if heart becomes weak. If a nephritis complication greatly reduces the vitality, general tonics should be given after the subsidence of the nephritis. For this purpose Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil; Coco-Vitamin; Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil are indicated.

HYPODERMICALLY—Scarlet Fever Vaccine has been employed with apparent success both prophylactically and therapeutically; the latter use has been more especially to prevent complications such as otitis media, severe angina and adenitis. Antistreptococcal Serum in large doses is indicated in severe cases.

LOCALLY—Cleansing antiseptic mouth washes and gargles are indicated for older children. For this purpose Liquid Alkaline Antiseptic; also boric acid and potassium permanganate make efficient solutions for the throat (Solvets Boric Acid, 5 grs., and Solvets Potassium Permanganate, 1, 2 and 5 grs., for preparing solutions).

Sciatica (Sciatic Neuritis, Sciatic Rheumatism)—

INTERNALLY—Oxyl-Iodide; Oxyl-Iodide, Compound; Sodium salicylate; Rheumalgine (Liquid and Tablets Salicylate and Colchicine, Compound); Globules Colchicine and Methyl Salicylate; Tablets and Pulvules A. S. A. (acetyl salicylic acid); Elixir Salicylic Acid, Compound; Chloroxyl.

HYPODERMICALLY—Ampoules Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride; chloroform; solutions of cocaine and atropine, also distilled water and normal salt solution at freezing temperature are recommended for injection along the nerve trunk.

LOCALLY—Analgesic Balm; Penetrole Analgesic; Liniment Rubefacient; Embrolin. Hot applications; Paquelin cautery over course of nerve or fly blisters may give great relief.

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INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

Scrofula (Tubercular Adenitis, Scrofulosis)—

INTERNALLY—Cod liver oil; Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil; Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites; Coco-Vitamin; Syrup Iron Iodide, U. S. P.; Tablets Sodium Iodide; Pills and Tablets Arsenic Iodide.

LOCALLY—Iodine Penetrole; Tr. Iodine.

SURGICAL—Evacuate pus or preferably excise completely the tuberculous glands.

Seasickness, Train and Carsickness—

Pulvules Acetoform, Compound; antipyrin; chloral hydrate; bromides; veronal; cocaine; Aspirols Amyl Nitrite. Fresh air, recumbent position and ice bag to spine may suffice to relieve without drugs. See also Vomiting.

Septicemia, General (Bacteriemia, Septic Infection or Septemia)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Remove as early and completely as possible focus or foci of infection and dilute toxins in the blood with physiological salt solution by hypodermoclysis, proctoclysis or transfusion; give cold sponge baths frequently for high temperature.

INTERNALLY—Strychnine; digitalis; quinine; salicylic acid and salicin.

HYPODERMICALLY—Antistreptococcic Serum; Streptococcus Vaccine; Streptococcus-Staphylococcus Vaccine and Combined Bacterial Vaccine (Van Cott).

Septicemia, Puerperal—See Puerperal Fever.

Shingles—See Herpes Zoster.

Shock—

INTERNALLY—Strong hot coffee; Ampoules Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia for oral administration.

HYPODERMICALLY—Pituitary Extract; adrenalin chloride or other suprarenal extracts; Ampoules No. 112, Ouabain, for intravenous use; Ampoules Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate.

LOCALLY—Heat, both as a prophylactic and therapeutic measure. Enemata of warm physiological salt solution (Normal Salt Solution Tablets, for preparing solutions).

Smallpox—An acute infectious disease characterized by vomiting, lumbar pains, and an eruption which is first papular, then vesicular and finally pustular. Variola.

PROPHYLAXIS—Vaccination with Smallpox Vaccine Virus. Strict quarantine of all non-immune persons following exposure to contagion.

TREATMENT—Internally, phenacetin; bromides and chloral may be necessary; severe delirium calls for morphine. Quinine, digitalis and carbonate of ammonia are useful during suppurative stage.

LOCALLY—Antiseptic healing mouth washes in stomatitis; solutions of boric acid; potassium chlorate; Tr. Myrrh, U. S. P., etc., may be used. To allay itching and to minimize scarring or pock marks, phenol and sulphur ointments have been the chief remedies employed. Tr. Iodine is highly recommended to destroy odor and prevent pitting (Ampoules Tr. Iodine are especially convenient for this purpose).

Sore Mouth—See Stomatitis.

Sore Throat—See Pharyngitis; also Laryngitis.

Spasms—See Convulsions.

Spermatorrhea—See Emissions.

Sprains—

GENERAL MEASURES—Apply promptly ice or other cold application; hot applications may give more comfort. Soothing liniments are very acceptable, and immobilizing the part by using adhesive straps, splints, bandages, etc., is good practice.

LOCALLY—Tr. Arnica; White Liniment, Camphorated; lotion lead water and opium; Osmosum; Glyco-Ulmus.

St. Vitus' Dance—See Chorea.

Stomatitis (Sore Mouth)—

Dental Lotion; Eucalyptus and Thymol Antiseptic; Liquid Alkaline Antiseptic; Formaseptol; Lozenges Potassium Chlorate; Solvets Potassium Chlorate, Potassium Permanganate, and Boric Acid, for preparing mouth washes. Solvets Silver Nitrate for cauterizing aphthous ulcers, also for preparing solutions for local application to ulcers.

Strangury—See Dysuria.

Sty (Hordeolum)—Inflammation of a sebaceous gland of the eyelid.

GENERAL MEASURES—Correct errors of refraction, look after general health and remove patients from dusty occupations or protect their eyes well, in all cases of recurrent styes.

LOCALLY—Applications of hot boric acid solution or ointment of yellow oxide of mercury (Ophthalmic Ointment Mercuric Oxide, Yellow, U. S. P.), may abort a sty if applied early and frequently.

HYPODERMICALLY—Staphylococcus Vaccines in recurrent styes.

Sunburn—

Ointment Camphor and Menthol; Cold Cream; Ointment Zinc Oxide; Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid Dusting Powder (Borozin).

Sunstroke—

GENERAL MEASURES—Cold applications, cool tub-bath and ice cap until patient's temperature approaches normal and until full consciousness returns. In severe cases, with temperature 100 degrees F. or higher, redouble efforts with cold applications; ice water per rectum, hypodermoclysis with physiological salt solution and venesection are indicated.

INTERNALLY—Spirit of Ammonia, Aromatic, to stimulate heart action when necessary.

HYPODERMICALLY—Strychnine for cardiac failure.

Sycosis, Tinea Sycosis—See Barber's Itch.

Syncope—

INTERNALLY—Ampoules Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia for oral use, or spirit of ether.

HYPODERMICALLY—Atropine; Ampoules Atropine Sulphate; Ampoules Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate.

INHALATIONS—Aspirols Ammonia or Aromatic Ammonia; Aspirols Amyl Nitrite.

LOCALLY—Cold water to the face; cold affusions; artificial respiration and galvanization over the pneumogastric region in extreme cases.

Syphilis—A constitutional disease caused by the *TREPONEMA PALLIDA*, beginning with primary sore, going into secondary stage when there is falling of hair, and ulcers, and ending in the tertiary stage, causing paresis, locomotor ataxia, etc.

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INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

INTERNALLY—Pills and Tablets Mercury Protiodide; Pills and Tablets Mercury Biniodide; Pills and Tablets Mixed Treatment; Succus Alterans; potassium iodide; sodium iodide. Calomel or gray powder, and Syrup Iron Iodide, U. S. P., for anemia, are appropriate remedies in children with hereditary lues.

HYPODERMICALLY—The following mercury preparations in Ampoules: Mercuric Salicylate; Mercury Cyanide; Calomel; Mercuric Iodide; Mercury Succinimide; Corrosive Sublimate, and Mercury Cacydylate. The arsenic preparations: salvarsan and neosalvarsan (arsphenamine and neorasphenamine) and Ampoules Sodium Cacydylate are used extensively. Ampoules Iron Arsenite and Iron Cacydylate (Iron and Arsenic) are appropriate for syphilitic anemia.

LOCALLY—Mercurial Ointment, U. S. P., in tubes or in elastic capsules; Calomel Unctules and Calomel Ointment; Iogen Ointment for syphilitic ulcers.

Tetanus—See Lockjaw.

Prophylactic treatment consists in laying wound open and thoroughly cleansing with antiseptic solutions. Tetanus Antitoxin should be given promptly in all suspicious wounds.

Therapeutic treatment consists in giving full doses of Tetanus Antitoxin intravenously and subcutaneously at the same time. Intraspinal injections of Tetanus Antitoxin by the gravity method is an efficacious means of neutralizing the tetanus toxin and reducing the mortality. Chloral in full doses and inhalations of chloroform are frequently used.

HYPODERMICALLY AND INTRADERMALLY—Magnesium Sulphate, 1 c.c., 25 percent solution.

Tonsillitis—Inflammation of the tonsils.

INTERNALLY—Tablets Calomel; Tr. Aconite; Tr. Belladonna; Tablets Phenacetin and Salol; Tablets or Pulvules Acetyl Salicylic Acid; Tablets and Pulvules A. S. A., Compound; Chloroxyl; Rheumalgine (Liquid or Tablets Salicylate and Colchicine, Compound); Tablets Follicular Tonsillitis, dissolved on the tongue preferably; Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac in chronic tonsillitis.

LOCALLY—Tr. Iodine, silver nitrate solution or guaiacol painted over tonsils. The following are useful as gargles: Lilly's Dental Lotion; Eucalyptus and Thymol Antiseptic; Formaseptol; Liquid Alkaline Antiseptic; Astringent Gargle, No. 2. An ice pack to the neck or hot poultice of Osomum or Glyco-Ulmus may afford decided relief.

Tuberculosis—

GENERAL MEASURES—Open air treatment with proper climatic conditions, rest and suitable, abundant diet, are the greatest essentials in tuberculosis, especially in pulmonary phthisis.

INTERNALLY—Creosote (E. F. Capsules Creosote); creosote carbonate (E. F. Capsules Creosote Carbonate); guaiacol; Coco-Vitamin; Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil; Cloetonic; E. F. Capsules Creosote and Cod Liver Oil; Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil; Malt Extract with Creosote. Bitter tonics and mineral acids (dilute hydrochloric acid) may be necessary to stimulate appetite and aid digestion.

HYPODERMICALLY—Tuberculin; also Ampoules Calcium Cacydylate; Calcium Lactate; Iron Arsenite and Strychnine; and Ampoules Glycerophosphate, Compound, formulas A and B for the anemia of tuberculosis. Catarrhal Vaccine Combined and Influenza-Pneumonia Vaccines may be helpful in dealing with the mixed infection of tuberculosis.

LOCALLY—Tuberculin, Diagnostic (Von Pirquet, Moro and subcutaneous).

Typhoid—

GENERAL MEASURES—Prophylactic immunization with Typhoid Vaccines, Plain and Mixed, is of first importance. Nursing, proper feeding and hydrotherapeutic measures are the great essentials in the treatment of typhoid.

INTERNALLY—Drug treatment is chiefly symptomatic and consists in giving calomel or castor oil early in constipated cases; Castor Oil, Aromatic, for constipation during later stages of the disease, as indicated. Other drugs used are dilute hydrochloric acid; Alcresta Tablets of Ipecac; turpentine; salol; guaiacol carbonate, and Pill Opium and Lead Acetate.

HYPODERMICALLY—Typhoid Vaccines, Emetine Hydrochloride.

LOCALLY—Mouth washes: Lilly's Dental Lotion; Liquid Alkaline Antiseptic; Formaseptol; Eucalyptus and Thymol Antiseptic; enemas for constipation.

Ulcers—

Iogen Oil, Ointment or Surgical Powder, especially in tibial and other chronic ulcers requiring antiseptic, stimulating and alterative action; Diachylon Ointment, U. S. P.; Ointment Alum, Compound; Scarlet Red Ointment in indolent ulcers; silver nitrate (Solvets Silver Nitrate for cauterizing or preparing solutions); calomel, thymol iodide, balsam of Peru.

Ulcers, Corneal—

HYPODERMICALLY—Pneumococcus Vaccine in serpiginous ulceration of the cornea due usually to the pneumococcus.

LOCALLY—Atropine; boric acid solution; Lunargen solution, or 1 percent silver nitrate solution applied directly to ulcer and the use of dark glasses will suffice in most cases of simple acute ulcers. In subacute sluggish ulcers apply Ophthalmic Ointment Mercuric Oxide, Yellow, 1 percent; finely powdered calomel, or Ophthalmic Ointment Iodoform, 2 percent. For severe pain Ophthalmic Ointment, Holocaine Hydrochloride is indicated.

Uncinariasis—See Hookworm.

Uricacidemia (Uricemia, Lithemia)—

INTERNALLY—Tablets Chloroxyl; Rheumalgine (Liquid and Tablets Salicylate and Colchicine, Compound); Effervescent Carlsbad Salt, Artificial; Effervescent Lithium Salicylates, Compound. See also Gout.

Uremia—The presence of urinary constituents in the blood and the toxic condition produced thereby.

GENERAL MEASURES—Restriction of proteins with free elimination through the bowels and skin; hot packs, and venesection with transfusion or proctoclysis with physiological salt solution in the plethoric, except when edema is present.

INTERNALLY—Salines; Pills and Tablets Elaterin and Elaterium, Clutterbuck; Compound Jalap Powder, U. S. P.; Pills and Tablets Nitroglycerin; Tablets Sodium Nitrite; Chloral cautiously for extreme restlessness; fresh infusion of digitalis as a diuretic.

HYPODERMICALLY—Pilocarpine Hydrochloride; Morphine in severe vomiting and for convulsions.

INHALATION—Aspirols Amyl Nitrite.

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INDEX BY BEING CAPITALIZED

Urticaria (Hives, Nettle Rash)—

GENERAL MEASURES—Move the bowels promptly and freely with a calomel or saline purge and restrict diet to milk or light broths.

INTERNALLY—Effervescent Carlsbad Salt, Artificial; Effervescent Laxative Salt; Effervescent Sodium Phosphate; magnesium sulphate (Effervescent Magnesium Sulphate or Citrate); Milk of Magnesia. In chronic urticaria: Atropine; Sodium Salicylate; ergot; potassium bromide; salol and a suitable saline laxative (Effervescent Carlsbad Salt, Artificial), are recommended.

LOCALLY—A solution containing 1/2 to 1 percent phenol with 1 percent glycerine and 5 to 10 percent alcohol in water is an efficient antipruritic. Alkaline baths (bicarbonate of soda, etc.) are often beneficial. Dusting powders: Borozin; Zinc Stearate and Boric Acid Dusting Powder or Zinc Oxide may afford much relief. Ointments Boric Acid, Compound, and also Zinc Oxide are indicated where much irritation exists.

Vomiting—See also Nausea.

INTERNALLY—Carbonated water or cracked ice; bismuth salts (Milk of Bismuth; Tablets Bismuth Subnitrate and Bismuth Subcarbonate); Tablets Nausea, No. 2; Tablets Antivomiting, No. 1 and No. 2; Tablets Cerium Oxalate; Solution Potassium Arsenite, U. S. P., Fowler's; Tr. Nux Vomica; lime water; peppermint water; cinnamon water; phenol; calomel in broken doses; ipecac (Wine of Ipecac, N. F.); cocaine; creosote; dilute hydrocyanic acid, and Pulvules Acetoforn, Compound, in the vomiting of seasickness, carsickness, etc.

HYPODERMICALLY—Morphine; Morphine and Atropine; Ampoules Ovarian Extract in vomiting of pregnancy.

LOCALLY—Counterirritation with mustard draft or Sinapsolin to epigastrium.

Whooping-Cough, Pertussis—A disease caused by the Bordet-Gengou bacillus, characterized by spasmodic whooping.

INTERNALLY—Antispasmodics and sedatives; antipyrin; bromides; belladonna; Syrup Thyme; Equal parts Syrup Thyme and Sedatussin; bromoform; quinine (Coco-Quinine). Chloral hydrate or Dover's Powder may be necessary to induce sleep in very

severe cases. In convalescence: Coco-Vitamin; Coco-Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, and Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil, or Creosote.

HYPODERMICALLY—Pertussis and Pertussis Mixed Vaccines for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes.

LOCALLY—Dobell's solution (Solvets Dobell's, Modified, for preparing solutions) and Tablets or Solvets Antiseptic Alkaline in solution for use in spray to assist in removing secretions from nose and throat.

Worms—

Pinworms (Threadworm)—

INTERNALLY—Tablets Santonin; Tablets Santonin and Calomel; Lozenges Santonin; Lozenges Santonin and Calomel with or without chocolate.

LOCALLY—Enemata of lime water, infusion of quassia, or sodium chloride 1 dram to 4 ounces of water.

Roundworm—

Internal treatment same as for Pinworms with the addition of E. F. Capsules Oil Chenopodium, which is a very reliable remedy, and Fl. Ext. Spigelia, also an efficacious vermifuge.

Tapeworm—

Oleoresin Aspidium; Fl. Ext. Male Fern; pelletiern; pumpkin seed; turpentine; E. F. Capsule Male Fern and Kamala.

Uncinariasis—See Hookworm.

Wounds—

HYPODERMICALLY—Tetanus Antitoxin for prophylactic purposes; Streptococcus and Streptococcus-Staphylococcus Vaccine for both prophylactic and therapeutic purposes; Antistreptococcic Serum for sepsis from wound infection.

LOCALLY—Thorough disinfection with any of the following agents: bichloride of mercury (Diamond Antiseptics, for preparing solutions); Tr. Iodine (Tr. Iodine Ampoules or Iodine Tubes for emergency use in sterilizing traumatisms); Krescitol, Solution Cresol, Compound, U. S. P. The use of the following dusting powders as protective agents and to inhibit bacterial development: Iogen Surgical Powder; Acetanilid, Compound, Special; Acid Boric, U. S. P., Impalpable Powder; Alum, Compound; thymol iodide. Hemagulen to check capillary hemorrhage.

Latin Phrases and Abbreviations

- Absente febre (Abs. feb.)—In the absence of fever.
 Ad—To, up to.
 Adde or addantur (Add. or ad.)—Add, let there be added.
 Ad defectionem animi (Ad def. an.)—To fainting.
 Ad duas vices (Ad 2 vic.)—At twice taking (second time), for two doses.
 Ad gratam aciditatem (Ad grat. acid.)—To an agreeable sourness.
 Adhibendus (Adhib.)—To be administered.
 Adjacens (Adjac.)—Adjacent.
 Ad libitum (Ad lib.)—At pleasure.
 Admove, or admoveatur (Admov.)—Apply, or let be applied.
 Ad secundum vicem (Ad sec. vic.)—To the second time.
 Adstante febre (Adst. feb.)—While the fever is present.
 Ad tertiam vicem (Ad ter. vic.)—For three times.
 Adversum (Adv.)—Against.
 Aggrediente febre (Aggred. feb.)—While the fever is coming on.
 Agitato vase—The vial being shaken.
 Aliquot—Some.
 Alter—The other.
 Alternis horis (Alt. hor.)—Every other hour.
 Alvo adstricta (Alv. adst.)—The bowels being bound.
 Alvus—The belly.
 Amplus—Large.
 Ampulla—A large bottle.
 Ana (A. or aa.)—Of each.
 Ante cibos (a. c.)—Before meals.
 Aqua (Aq.)—Water.
 Aqua astricta (Aq. astr.)—Frozen water.
 Aqua bulliens (Aq. bull.)—Boiling water.
 Aqua communis (Aq. com.)—Ordinary water.
 Aqua destillata (Aq. dest.)—Distilled water.
 Aqua fervens (Aq. ferv.)—Hot water.
 Aqua fluvialis (Aq. fluv.)—River water.
 Aqua fontana (Aq. font.)—Spring or well water.
 Aqua marina (Aq. mar.)—Sea water.
 Aqua nivalis (Aq. niv.)—Snow water.
 Aqua pluvialis (Aq. pluv.)—Rain water.
 Aut—Or.
 Balneum arenæ (B. A.)—A sand bath.
 Balneum maris (B. M.)—A salt water bath.
 Balneum vaporis (V. P.)—A vapor bath.
 Bene—Well.
 Bibe (Bib.)—Drink.
 Biduum—Two days.
 Bis—Twice.
 Bis in dies (B. i. d.)—Twice daily.
 Bulliat, bulliant (Bull.)—Let boil.
 Cæruleus (Cærul.)—Blue.
 Calefactus—Warmed.
 Calomelas—Calomel.
 Cape, capiat (Cap.)—Take; let him (or her) take.
 Capsula (Caps.)—A capsule.
 Cataplasma—A poultice.
 Caute—Cautiously.
 Charta (Chart.)—A paper (medicated).
 Chartula (Chart.)—A little paper for a powder.
 Cibus (Cib.)—Food.
 Cochleare amplum (Coch. amp.)—A tablespoonful.
 Cochleare magnum (Coch. mag.)—A tablespoonful.
 Cochleare modicum (Coch. mod.)—A dessertspoonful.
 Cochleare parvum (Coch. parv.)—A teaspoonful.
 Cochleatim (Cochleat.)—By spoonfuls.
 Coctio (Coct.)—Boiling.
 Cola; colatus (Col.)—Strain; strained.
 Colaturæ (Colatur.)—To, or of, the strained liquid.
 Coletur; colentur (Colet. colent.)—Let it, or them, be strained.
 Collutorium (Collut.)—A mouth wash.
 Collyrium (Collyr.)—An eye wash.
 Coloretur—Let it be colored.
 Compositus (Co. comp.)—Compound.
 Concisus—Cut.
 Confectio (Conf.)—A confection.
 Congius (Cong. c.)—A gallon.
 Conserva (Cons.)—A conserve; also, keep (thou).
 Continuatur remedia (Cont. rem.)—Let the medicine be continued.
 Contusus—Bruised.
 Coque; coquantur (Coq.)—Boil; let them be boiled.
 Coque ad medietatis consumptionem (Coq. ad med. consump.)—Boil until reduced (consumed) to one-half.
 Coque in sufficiente quantitate aquæ—Boil in a sufficient quantity of water.
 Cor, cordis—The heart.
 Cortex (Cort.)—The bark.
 Coxa—The hip.
 Cras, crastinus (Crast.)—Tomorrow.
 Cras mane sumendus—To be taken tomorrow morning.
 Cras nocte—Tomorrow night.
 Cras vespere—Tomorrow evening.
 Cujus; ejuslibet (Cuj.)—Of which; of any.
 Cum (C.)—With.
 Cyathos theæ—In a cup of tea.
 Cyathus; cyathus vinarius (Cyath., c. vinar.)—A wine-glass.
 Da; detur (D.; det.)—Give; let be given.
 De—Of or from.
 Deaurentur pilulæ (Deaur. pil.)—Let the pills be gilt.
 Debita spissitudo (Deb. spiss.)—A proper consistence.
 Debitus—Due, proper.
 Decanta (Dec.)—Decant.
 Decem; decimus—Ten; the tenth.
 Decoctum (Decoc.)—A decoction.
 Decubitus (Decub.)—Lying down.
 De die in diem (De d. in d.)—From day to day.
 Dein—Thereupon.
 Deglutiat (Deglut.)—May, or let, be swallowed.
 Dentur tales doses (D. t. d.)—Let of such doses be given.
 Detur in duplo—Let twice as much be given.
 Dexter, dextra—The right.
 Diebus alternis (Dieb. alt.)—Every other day.
 Diluculo (Diluc.)—At break of day.
 Dilue, dilutus (Dil.)—Dilute; diluted.
 Dimidius (Dim.)—One-half.
 Directione propria (D. P. or direc. prop.)—With a proper direction.
 Dividatur in partes æquales (D. in p. æq.)—Let it be divided into equal parts.
 Divide (D., Div.)—Divide (thou).
 Dividendus (Dividend.)—To be divided.
 Donec alvus bis deiciatur—Until the bowels have twice moved.
 Donec alvus soluta fuerit—Until the bowels shall be moved (opened).
 Donec dolor exulaverit—Until the pain is removed.
 Durante dolore—While the pain lasts.
 Eadem—The same.
 Ejusdem (EjUSD.)—The same.
 Electuarius (Elect.)—An electuary.
 Emesis—Vomiting.
 Emplastrum (Emp.)—A plaster.
 Enema (Enem.)—An enema, a clyster.
 Et—And.
 Evanuerit—Shall have disappeared.
 Exhibeat (Exhib.)—Let it be exhibited.
 Extende supra (Ext. sup.)—Spread upon.
 Extende super alutam mollem (Ex. sup. alut. moll.)—Spread upon soft leather.
 Extractum (Ext.)—An extract.
 Fac; fiat; fiant (F.; Ft.)—Make; let it be made; let them be made.
 Fasciculus—A bundle.
 Febre durante (Feb. dur.)—During the fever.
 Fiat lege artis (F. L. A.)—Let it be made according to art.
 Fiat solutio (Ft. sol.)—Make a solution.
 Fiat venæsectio—Bleed.

Fictilis—Earthen.
 Filtra—Filter.
 Filtram, filtrum—A filter.
 Fistula armata—A syringe fitted for use.
 Flexibilis (Flex.)—Flexible.
 Fluidus (Fl.)—Fluid.
 Frustillatim (Frust.)—In little pieces.
 Fuerit—Shall have been.

Gargarisma (Garg.)—A gargle.
 Glyceritum (Glyc.)—Glycerite.
 Gradatim—Gradually, by degrees.
 Gramma (Gm.)—Gram.
 Grana sex pondere—Weighing six grains.
 Granum; grana (gr.)—Grain; grains.
 Gratus—Pleasant.
 Gutta; guttæ (Gtt.)—A drop; drops.
 Guttatim (Guttat.)—Drop by drop.
 Guttis quibusdam (Gütt. quibus.)—With a few drops.

Harum pilularum sumantur tres (Har. pil. sum. 3)—Let three of these pills be taken.
 Haustus (Haust.)—A draught.
 Haustus purgans noster (H. p. n.)—A purging draught made by the prescriber's own formula.
 Hebdomada—A week.
 Heri—Yesterday.
 Hic, hæc, hoc—This.
 Hirudo—A leech.
 Hora (H.)—An hour.
 Hora somni (H. S.)—Just before retiring.
 Hora undecima matutina—At the eleventh hour of the morning.
 Hora decubitus (H. D.)—At the hour of retiring.
 Horæ unius spatii (Hor. un. spat.)—At the expiration of an hour.
 Horis intermediis (Hor. intermed.)—In the intermediate hours.

Idem—The same.
 Idoneus—Proper.
 Imprimis—First.
 Incide; incisus—Cut; being cut.
 In dies (In d.)—Daily.
 Infunde (Inf.)—Pour in.
 Infusum (Inf.)—An infusion.
 Injectio (Inj.)—An injection.
 Injiciatur enema—Let a clyster be given.
 In pulmento—In gruel.
 Instar (Inst.)—Like, as large as.
 Inter—Between.

Jam—Now.
 Jusculum—A broth.
 Juxta—Near to.

Lac—Milk.
 Lana—Flannel.
 Languor—Faintness.
 Lateris dolenti (Lat. dol.)—To the side that is painful.
 Lectus—A bed.
 Libra (Lib. lb.)—A pound.
 Linteum—Lint.
 Liqueor (Liq.)—A solution.
 Lotio—A lotion.

Macerata (Mac.)—Macerate.
 Magnus (Mag.)—Large.
 Mane primo (Mane pr.)—Very early in the morning.
 Manipulus (M. or Man.)—A handful.
 Manus—The hand.
 Massa pilularis (Mass. pil.)—A pill mass.
 Matutinus—In the morning.
 Medius—Middle.
 Mensura—By measure.
 Mica panis (Mic. pan.)—Crumb of bread.
 Minimum (M. or Min.)—A minim.
 Minutum—A minute.
 Misce (M.)—Mix.
 Mistura (Mist.)—A mixture.

Mitte; mittatur—Send; let it be sent.
 Modicus—Middle-sized.
 Modo præscripto (Mod. præsc.)—In the manner prescribed.
 Mora—Delay.
 More dictu (More dict.)—In the manner directed.
 More solito (More sol.)—In the usual manner.
 Mortarium—A mortar.
 Mucilago (Mucil.)—Mucilage.

Ne repetatur (Ne repetat.)—Let it not be repeated.
 Ne tradas sine nummo (Ne tr. s. num.)—Do not deliver unless paid for.
 Necnon—Also.
 Nisi—Unless.
 Non—Not.
 Nox; Noctis—Night.
 Nocte manequē—At night and in the morning.
 Nucha—The nape of the neck.
 Numerus; numero (No.)—A number, in number.
 Nux moschata—A nutmeg.

Octarius (O.)—A pint.
 Octavus; octo—The eighth; eight.
 Oleum lini sine igne—Cold-drawn linseed oil.
 Omni hora (Omn. hor.)—Every hour.
 Omni bihora (Omn. bih.)—Every two hours.
 Omni quadrante horæ (Omn. quad. hor.)—Every quarter of an hour.
 Omni mane—Every morning.
 Omni nocte—Every night.
 Optimus (Opt.)—Best.
 Opus—Need, occasion.
 Ovum (Ov.)—An egg.

Pannus—A rag.
 Pars, partis (Par.)—A part.
 Partes æquales (P. æ.)—Equal parts.
 Partitis vicibus (Part. vic.)—In divided doses.
 Parvulus—An infant.
 Parvus (Parv.)—Small.
 Pastillus (Pastil.)—A tablet.
 Pediluvium—A foot bath.
 Penicillum Camelinum (Penicil. Cam.)—A camel's-hair pencil or brush.

Per—Through, by.
 Peracta operatio emetici—When the operation of the emetic is finished.
 Per deliquium—By deliquescence.
 Pergo, pergere—To go on with.
 Per fistulam vitreum—Through a glass tube.
 Phiala (Phil.)—A vial, a small bottle.
 Phiala prius agitata (P. P. A.)—The bottle having first been shaken.

Pilula (Pil.)—A pill.
 Poculum; pocillum (Pocul.; pocill.)—A cup, a little cup.
 Pondere (P.)—By weight.
 Pondus civile—Civil (commercial or avoirdupois) weight.
 Pondus medicinale—Medicinal (Apothecaries') weight.
 Pone aurem—Behind the ear.
 Post singulas sedes liquidas—After each loose stool.
 Post cibum (P. c.)—After meals.
 Potus—Drink.
 Primo mane—Very early in the morning.
 Primus—The first.
 Pro—For.
 Pro ratione ætatis—According to age.
 Pro re nata (P. r. n.)—According to circumstances, when required.
 Pugillus (Pug.)—A pinch.
 Pulvis (Pulv.)—A powder.
 Pyxis—A pill-box.

Quantum libet, or q. placet, or q. vis, or q. volueris (Q. l., Q. p., Q. v.)—As much as you please.
 Quantum sufficiat or q. satis (Q. S.)—A sufficient quantity.
 Quaque hora (Q. h.)—Every hour.
 Quaque (Q. Q.)—Each or every.
 Quartus; quatuor—The fourth; four.

Quater—Four times.
Quibus—From which.
Quinque; quintus—Five; the fifth.
Quoque (Q. Q.)—Also.
Quorum (Quor.)—Of which.
Quoti die—Daily.

Recens—Fresh.
Recipe (R.)—Take.
Redigatur in pulverem (Redig. in pulv.)—Let it be reduced to powder.
Reliquus—Remaining.
Repetatur; repetantur (Rept.)—Let it (them) be repeated.
Respondere—To answer.
Retinere—To keep.

Saltem—At least.
Saturatus (Sat.)—Saturated.
Scatula (Scat.)—A box.
Scilicet—Namely.
Secundum artem—According to art.
Secundum artis regulas—According to the rules of art.
Secundum naturam—According to nature.
Secundus—The second.
Sedes—The alvine evacuation.
Semel—Once.
Semissis or semis (Ss.)—A half.
Semidrachma (Semidr.)—A half dram.
Semihora (Semih.)—A half hour.
Septem—Seven.
Septimana—A week.
Sesuncia (Sesunc.)—An ounce and a half.
Sesquihora—An hour and a half.
Sex; sextus—Six; the sixth.
Si—If.
Sic; sic?—So; is it so?
Signa (S. or Sig.)—Sign, or mark (thou).
Signetur nomine proprie—Let it be labeled with its proper name.
Simul—Together.
Sine—Without.
Singulorum (Sing.)—Of each.
Si non valeat (Si. n. val.)—If it does not answer.
Si opus sit—If necessary.
Si vires permittant (Si vir. perm.)—If the strength will permit.
Sit—Let it be.
Solus—Alone.
Solve; solutus—Dissolve; dissolved.
Solutio (Sol.)—A solution.
Spiritus vini tenuis—Proof spirit.
Statim (Stat.)—Immediately.
Stet; stent—Let it (them) stand.
Stratum super stratum (S. S. S.)—Layer upon layer.
Subactus—Subdued.
Subfinem coctionis—When the boiling is nearly finished.
Subinde—Frequently.
Sumat talem—Let there be taken one like this.
Sumat; sumatur (Sum.)—Let him take; let it be taken.
Sume; sumendus (Sum.)—Take; to be taken.
Summitates—The tops.
Superbibendo haustum — Afterwards drinking this draught.

Suppositorium (suppos.)—A suppository.
Supra—Above.
Syrupus (Syr.)—A syrup.

Tabella (Tabel.)—A tablet or lozenge.
Talis (Tal.)—Such as or like this.
Ter die, or ter in die (T. d., or t. i. d.)—Three times a day.
Tere; tero (Ter.)—Rub; I rub.
Tere simul (Ter. sim.)—Rub together.
Tertius—The third.
Tinctura (Tr.)—A tincture.
Tres—Three.
Triduum—Three days.
Tritura (Trit.)—Triturate.

Trochischus (Troch.)—A troche.
Tussis—A cough.
Ultimo præscriptus (Ult. præsc.)—The last ordered.
Una—Together.
Uncia—An ounce.
Unguentum (Ung.)—An ointment.
Ut dictum (Ut dict.)—As directed.
Utendum (Utend.)—To be used.
Uto, uti—To make use of.

Vas vitreum—A glass vessel.
Vehiculum—A vehicle.
Vel—Of.
Vesper, vespere (Vesp.)—The evening.
Vices—Turns, times or changes.
Vinum (Vin.)—A wine.
Vires—Strength.
Vitellus (Vit.)—The yolk (of an egg).
Vitello ovi solutus (V. O. S.)—Dissolved in the yolk of an egg.
Vitreum, vitrum—Glass.
Vomitioe urgente (Vom. urg.)—The vomiting being troublesome.

LATIN GENITIVE CASE ENDINGS

Nom.	Gen.	Exceptions
-a.	-æ.	Cataplasma, enema, physostigma, aspidosperma, and gargarisma end in -atis; folia (pl.) = foliorum; coca is unchanged though cocæ is used by some.
-us -um -os -on. .	-i.	Rhus, rhois; flos, floris; bos, bovis; limon, limonis; erigeron, erigerontis. Quercus, cornus, fructus, spiritus, haustus and potus remain unchanged.
-as.	-atis. . .	Asclepias, -adis; mas, maris. Sassafras does not change.
-is.	-idis. . .	Pulvis, -cris; arsenis, phospis, sulphis and all salts ending in -is take the ending -itis. Berberis, cannabis, digitalis, hydrastis and sinapsis remain unchanged.
-o.	-onis. . .	Mucilago, ustilago and solidago end in -inis. Condurango, kino, sago and matico do not change.
-l.	-lis.	Fel, fellis; mel, mellis; sumbul, sumbuli.
-en.	-inis. . .	Azedarach, buchu, catechu, curare, jaborandi and amyl also remain unchanged, though amyli is sometimes used.
-ps.	-pis.	
-rs.	-rtis.	
-r.	-ris.	
-x.	-cis.	

SYMBOLS OR SIGNS USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS

- M. Minim, 1/60 part of a fluidrachm.
Gtt. Gutta, a drop; guttæ, drops.
℥ Scrupulus vel Scrupulum, a scruple = 20 grains.
℥ Drachma, a dram = 60 grains.
℥ Fluidrachma, a fluid or measured dram = 60 minims.
℥ Uncia, a troy ounce = 480 grains.
℥ Fluiduncia, a fluid ounce = 480 minims.
lb. Libra, a pound, understood in prescriptions to apply to a troy pound of 5,760 grains.

- O. Octarius, a pint.
gr. Granum, a grain, plural grana, grains.
Ss. Semis, one-half, affixed to signs as above.
c.c. Cubic centimeter.
mil. Milliliter.
L. Liter.
Gm. Gram.
mg. Milligram.

Obstetrical Table

RULE FOR COMPUTING PROBABLE DATE OF PARTURITION

Labor occurs between 270 and 290 days from the first day of the last menstrual period. The average time is 280 days, hence to compute the probable date of childbirth the rule is to count back three months from the first day of the last menstruation, and to this date add seven days. Thus if the last menstruation occurred January 20, 1925, confinement may be expected about October 27, 1925.

Poisons and Antidotes

Doses given are for adults; employ Young's Rule for children.

Young's Rule—Divide age by 12 plus age. Thus, for a child aged 3 years: $\frac{3}{12+3} = \frac{3}{15}$ or 1/5.

Acetanilid—Emetic of soap suds or tablespoonful of ground mustard in a cup of warm water. Afterward, give stimulants: strong coffee, strychnine or thirty to sixty drops of aromatic spirit of ammonia, well diluted. Apply heat externally; inhalations of oxygen; blood or saline transfusion; recumbent position.

Acids, Mineral—Castile soap made into strong suds, a cupful at a time; sodium bicarbonate, freely; half-ounce of chalk or magnesia mixed with water; olive oil or cottonseed oil in liberal doses; morphine hypodermically in one-quarter grain doses for pain.

Aconite—None reliable. Recumbent posture absolute. Stimulants: strong coffee, alcohol; heat to extremities; artificial respiration if necessary; caffeine hypodermically, 1 to 2 grains, or atropine, 1/50 grain; ouabain (strophanthin), 1/128 grain.

Adonis Vernalis—Emetic of mustard, tablespoonful in warm water. Alcoholic stimulants in one-half to two-ounce quantities are also useful; tannic acid, but the tannates must be evacuated. Aconite is the best antagonist.

Alcohol—Provide fresh air; hypodermic injection of apomorphine hydrochloride, 1/10 grain; emetic of mustard, tablespoonful to a cup of water, repeated in 15 minutes if necessary; or emetic of zinc sulphate, 20 grains in an ounce of water, repeated at intervals of 15 minutes until effective. Thirty grains of ammonium carbonate in 8 ounces of water. Give aromatic spirit of ammonia in 30 drop doses diluted, and ammonia by inhalation. Strychnine, caffeine or hot coffee as stimulants.

Alkalies, Caustic—Vinegar and water equal parts; lemon juice freely; citric or tartaric acid, teaspoonful to a half-pint of water. Fixed oils are saponified by alkalies, therefore they may be given freely. Butter is good. For ammonia gas, give inhalations of the vapor of heated vinegar and also whiffs of chloroform. Morphine for pain.

Alkaloids—Strong tea or coffee freely; an emetic of mustard, tablespoonful to a cup of warm water. Tannic acid, animal charcoal and potassium permanganate. Solution of iodine (potassium iodide, 60 grains; tincture iodine, 15 minims; water, 5 fluid ounces) in teaspoonful doses every 15 minutes. Follow again by an emetic.

Almond, Bitter—See Hydrocyanic Acid.

Ammonia—Fresh air; artificial respiration; oxygen inhalations. Strychnine hypodermically. Internally, vinegar and water, equal parts; lime or lemon juice freely. Fixed oils such as raw linseed oil (never boiled oil, as it is poisonous), demulcent drinks such as soup or gruel.

Antimony—See Tartar Emetic.

Arsenic and its Salts—Stomach pump or an emetic of mustard, tablespoonful in warm water. Epsom salt in solution; magnesia; moist hydrated oxide of iron (obtained from perchloride of iron and calcined magnesia); artificial respiration; cold affusion; demulcent drinks: white of eggs, olive oil, milk. Aromatic spirit of ammonia.

Atropine—Mustard, tablespoonful in warm water as an emetic; tannic acid, 10 to 20 grains, moistened slightly. Morphine, 1/4 grain may be given hypodermically as a physiological antagonist, and physostigmine, 1/100 grain, or pilocarpine, 1/4 grain, hypodermically for nervous disturbances. In case of collapse, apply heat externally. Use strychnine if respiration fails.

Barium Salts—Epsom salt, about 1 ounce, in solution; sodium or potassium sulphate in solution; diluted sulphuric acid in 15 drop doses; caffeine as a stimulant.

Belladonna—See Atropine.

Black Hellebore—Stomach pump; heat to extremities; coffee or other stimulants; artificial respiration if necessary; caffeine hypodermically, 1 to 2 grains, or by mouth, 1 to 5 grains; atropine hypodermically, 1/120 grain; morphine, 1/4 grain; aromatic spirit of ammonia, 30 to 60 drops.

Blood Root (Sanguinaria)—Evacuate the stomach with stomach tube; if not available, give 20 grains of zinc sulphate in one-half glass of water, repeat every 15 minutes until vomiting is produced but not to exceed three doses; give tablespoonful of mustard in warm water; strychnine sulphate, 1/30 grain hypodermically; inhalations of amyl nitrite or aromatic spirit of ammonia may be used with benefit.

Calabar Bean (Physostigmine)—Alcoholic stimulants in small doses repeated frequently; aromatic spirit of ammonia, 30 to 60 drops in water; atropine, 1/60 grain, hypodermically; apply heat to the body; give strychnine as a spinal stimulant in 1/30 grain doses by hypodermic injection; tincture digitalis may prove beneficial in 20 drop doses by mouth; empty bladder frequently.

Cannabis Indica—Emetic of mustard, tablespoonful in warm water; soap suds freely; strychnine, 1/30 grain, hypodermically or by mouth; caffeine; keep patient awake; faradization of respiratory muscles.

Cantharides—Evacuate the stomach; give tablespoonful of mustard in warm water; follow by mucilaginous drinks such as milk, white of eggs, flour and water; give laudanum to counteract pain, 15 drops by mouth, repeat in one-half to two hours; morphine, 1/4 grain, by mouth or hypodermically. Avoid giving oils and fats.

Carbolic Acid (Phenol)—Wash out the stomach thoroughly with a strong solution of sodium or magnesium sulphate or give generous lavage with water. Avoid the use of alcohol. Give demulcents: olive oil, milk or white of eggs; apply heat externally and give stimulants: atropine, caffeine, etc. For local escharotic effect of phenol on the skin apply alcohol freely.

Cevadilla Seed—Tannin, followed by an emetic of mustard, tablespoonful in a cup of warm water, or teaspoonful doses of syrup of ipecac (Syrup Emetic or Tablets Emetic) every 10 minutes; stimulants: coffee or aromatic spirit of ammonia in 30 to 60 drop doses. The treatment is similar to that for aconite poisoning.

Chloral Hydrate—Emetic of mustard, a tablespoonful in a cup of warm water; strychnine in 1/30 grain doses by mouth or hypodermically; give caffeine citrate in 5 to 10 grain doses every hour or two; keep patient awake by shouting, flagellation or electricity; maintain body temperature; apply cold to the head; inhalations of ammonia.

Chlorine Gas or Water—Open air; artificial respiration; caffeine; lime water freely; white of eggs; milk, flour and water.

Chloroform—Fresh air; coffee; electricity; artificial respiration; lower the head, pull tongue forward, give cardiac massage. The hypodermic injection of 1/10 grain of digitalin by Professor Larabee of Louisville, followed in four hours with 1/10 grain atropine enabled the patient to recover after galvanism had failed.

Cocaine—Diluted alcohol liberally; caffeine, 1 to 2 grains hypodermically, or up to 5 grains, by mouth. Chloral is a direct antagonist and so is morphine. Give the latter hypodermically in 1/4 grain doses; amyl nitrite and ammonia inhalations; artificial respiration; strychnine and digitalis.

Cocculus Indicus (Fish Berries)—Evacuation of the stomach; mustard in tablespoonful doses in warm water to produce emesis; chloral hydrate is said to be antagonistic; morphine, 1/4 grain, by mouth; artificial respiration; ammonia inhalations; caffeine; atropine in minimal doses.

Colchicum—Mustard, tablespoonful to a cupful of warm water, or zinc sulphate, 10 to 15 grains, in an ounce of water; tannic acid, 20 grains, moistened to reduce bulk, delays absorption. Give warm demulcent drinks and oils freely; rectal injections of oil; morphine in 1/4 grain doses hypodermically; stimulants.

Colocynth—Emetics; mustard in warm water, tablespoonful to the cup, or zinc sulphate, 10 to 20 grains, in an ounce of water. Give demulcent drinks: flour and water, white of eggs, olive oil, barley water, flax-seed tea, etc.; administer laudanum in 15 drop doses.

Conium—Wash out the stomach with warm water repeatedly if possible; promote vomiting by tablespoonful of mustard in warm water; give tannin in 20 grain doses in an ounce of water; white of eggs; flax-seed tea; oatmeal and olive oil are excellent as demulcents; keep up the heart action with stimulants such as aromatic spirit of ammonia; hypodermic injections of strychnine, 1/60 grain, or ouabain (strophanthin) 1/128 grain; artificial respiration.

Copper Arsenite—See Arsenic.

Copper Salts—Demulcent drinks: flour in water, milk, white of eggs; induce vomiting with tablespoonful doses of mustard in warm water; give 15 drop doses of tincture of opium (laudanum) for pain; large doses of potassium iodide, 10 to 15 grains, are useful.

Corrosive Sublimate—Give treatment in the following order: (1) Whites of several eggs; (2) Thorough gastric lavage with water, or better, a solution of sodium bicarbonate; (3) Give 1 pint of milk; (4) If vomiting persists, again lavage stomach; (5) Give 8 ounces of the following mixture every second hour: potassium bitartrate, 1 dram, sugar, 1 dram, lactose, 1/2 ounce, lemon juice, 1 ounce, and boiled water, 16 ounces; (6) Give continuous rectal irrigation, by drop method, of potassium acetate, 1 dram to the pint; (7) Gastric lavage twice daily; (8) Colon lavage twice daily; (9) Daily sweat bath by means of hot pack; (10) In advanced anuric cases, give glucose in 10 percent solution intravenously.

Creosote and Cresols—See Carbolic Acid.

Croton Oil—If the stomach tube is not convenient, give an emetic of mustard, tablespoonful to the cup of warm water, or zinc sulphate, 15 grains, dissolved in a small quantity of water or 10 grains of copper sulphate may be given in solution; follow with demulcent drinks: oils, milk, barley or oatmeal water containing 20 drops of tincture opium, repeat every hour or two; employ artificial heat; poultice the abdomen; give stimulants to keep up respiration and circulation.

Cyanides—See Hydrocyanic Acid.

Digitalis—Give emetics of mustard in tablespoonful doses with warm water, or zinc sulphate, 15 grains, in an ounce of water, or apomorphine hydrochloride, 1/10 grain, hypodermically. The stomach pump should be used instead of emetics if the heart is weak. Tannic acid may be given freely and then evacuated; enemata; opium (laudanum in 20 drop doses) and alcoholic stimulants; heat to the abdomen; rest in horizontal position for several days after symptoms have subsided, as arising may prove fatal.

Elaterium—Demulcent drinks: barley water, oatmeal gruel, milk, white of eggs freely; enemata of castile soap suds or olive oil; tincture opium in 10 to 20 drop doses, repeated occasionally; caffeine as a stimulant.

Ergot—Evacuants; tablespoonful of mustard in cup of warm water, or zinc sulphate in 20 grain doses, dissolved in an ounce of water; aromatic spirit of ammonia; nitroglycerin, 1/50 grain; amyl nitrite by inhalation; friction; electricity; rapid purgation with croton oil; recumbent position.

Ether—See Chloroform.

Formaldehyde—When from inhalation, give ammonia vapor and fresh air; if swallowed, give small doses (20 to 40 drops) of aromatic spirit of ammonia; white of eggs, gruel or other demulcent drinks; apomorphine hydrochloride, 1/10 grain, hypodermically; liquor ammonium acetate (spirit of mildererus) internally; follow by an alkaline beverage of mineral water.

Fungi—Sometimes eaten by mistake for mushrooms. Give castor oil in 1 ounce quantities; apply heat to the extremities; atropine hypodermically, 1/50 grain, repeated in half hour; emetics are useful.

Gelsemium—Tannin, well moistened, in 20 grain doses followed by tablespoonful of mustard in cupful of warm water, or zinc sulphate, 15 grains to the ounce of water, as an emetic; aromatic spirit of ammonia in 30 drop doses; strychnine, 1/30 grain, hypodermically, or atropine, 1/120 grain, will stimulate the respiratory center; heat applied externally; artificial respiration.

Gold Chloride—See Corrosive Sublimate.

Henbane—See Hyoscyamus.

Hydrocyanic Acid—Fresh air; ammonia inhalations; artificial respiration; cold affusion; freshly precipitated oxide of iron with an alkaline carbonate or with magnesia; atropine hypodermically, 1/60 grain; ether hypodermically.

Hyoscyamus—Tannin in 20 grain doses, moistened slightly, followed by an emetic of mustard, tablespoonful to the cupful of warm water, or zinc sulphate, 15 grains to the ounce; morphine, 1/4 grain, hypodermically. See atropine.

Ignatia Bean—See Strychnine.

Illuminating Gas—Open air; artificial respiration; cold affusion to head and chest; ammonia and oxygen by inhalation; strychnine; camphor in oil; friction and heat to extremities.

Iodine—Starch or flour in water; then emetics of mustard, tablespoonful to the cupful of warm water, or zinc sulphate, 15 grains, to an ounce of water; demulcents: white of eggs and milk.

Jaborandi—See Pilocarpine.

Laburnum—Stomach pump or emetic of mustard, tablespoonful to a cup of warm water; zinc sulphate, 15 grains to an ounce of water, or ipecac, 15 grains; give alcoholic stimulants; alternate hot and cold affusions to the head and chest; caffeine; strychnine; inhalations of ammonia.

Larkspur—Since Larkspur resembles aconitine physiologically, for antidotes, see Aconite.

Laudanum—See Opium.

Lead Salts—Epsom salt (magnesium sulphate); Glauber's salt (sodium sulphate) 1 ounce in solution; follow this with an emetic of mustard, tablespoonful to the cupful of warm water, or zinc sulphate, 15 grains to the ounce of water; syrup of ipecac, 1/2 ounce (Syrup Emetic or Tablets Emetic); follow the emetic by milk containing 20 drops of laudanum; apply heat.

Lobelia—Moistened tannic acid in 20 grain doses; induce emesis if necessary, using tablespoonful of mustard in cupful of warm water, or zinc sulphate, 20 grains to the ounce of water; strychnine in 1/60 grain doses will antagonize the effect on the nervous system; stimulants such as alcoholic drinks; digitalis in 15 drop doses; tincture belladonna, 20 drops in water every hour; ammonia inhalations are useful.

Lye—See Alkalies.

Mace—See Nutmegs.

Mercury Salts—See Corrosive Sublimate.

Morphine—Strong black coffee frequently administered for its caffeine content; wash out the stomach repeatedly; maintain the circulation and respiration; cold affusion; repeated evacuation of the bladder; keep the patient awake if possible; potassium permanganate is a good chemical antidote; atropine is the antagonist but must be used with caution, otherwise belladonna narcosis will result, three doses of 1/120 grain each, given hypodermically every 15 minutes, are usually sufficient; ammonia inhalation; strychnine.

Mountain Laurel—Mustard in warm water, tablespoonful to the cup; coffee and alcoholic stimulants; counterirritation to the spine; heat to the extremities.

Mushroom—See Fungi.

Nicotine—See Tobacco.

Nitrites—Use stomach pump; fluid extract of ergot in 20 to 40 drop doses by mouth; fresh air; stimulants; artificial respiration; atropine; cold and hot affusions alternately; cold to the head.

Nitroglycerin—See Nitrites.

Nitrous Acid—The treatment for poisoning by fumes is plenty of fresh air; gentle stimulation; oxygen and artificial respiration. When nitric acid has been taken internally, give freely of demulcent drinks: milk, egg albumin, boiled starch, chalk in water, soap and water, bland oils. Do not use the stomach pump.

Nitrous Oxide (Laughing Gas)—Dash hot and cold water alternately on the face and chest; keep the head down; pull the tongue forward repeatedly; give oxygen; promote respiration without delay; strychnine, 1/30 grain hypodermically, repeated in 30 minutes.

Nutmegs—An emetic of mustard, tablespoonful to a cup of warm water, or zinc sulphate, 20 grains to an ounce of water; this may be followed by repeated 15 drop doses of aromatic spirit of ammonia; after evacuation of the stomach, the same treatment as for cannabis indica will answer.

Nux Vomica—Tannic acid, 20 grains, moistened slightly, followed by an emetic of a tablespoonful of mustard in a little warm water, or 20 grains of zinc sulphate in 1 ounce of water; apomorphine hydrochloride, 1/10 grain hypodermically. Do not use stomach pump until spasms have subsided. Chloral, 30 grains, followed by a 20 grain dose in 1 hour as an antagonist; chloroform inhalations; potassium bromide in large doses; keep patient from being disturbed by noise or movement.

Opium—See Morphine.

Oxalic Acid—Lime water freely; wall plaster in emergency well broken up and stirred in water; milk, barley or oatmeal water, olive oil or other demulcent drinks freely; morphine, 1/4 grain hypodermically.

Paris Green—See Arsenic.

Phenol—See Carbolic Acid.

Phosphorus—Epsom salt, 1 ounce, in 6 ounces of water; wash out the stomach, using a dram of oil of turpentine in the water. If the stomach tube is not handy give an emetic of zinc sulphate, 20 grains, in an ounce of water, or tablespoonful of mustard in a cup of warm water. Peroxide of hydrogen may be used with benefit; lime water may be given freely; fifteen drops of tincture opium (laudanum) may be given to relieve pain. Give milk and albumin but avoid oils and fats.

Physostigma—See Calabar Bean.

Picrotoxin—See Cocculus Indicus.

Pilocarpine—An emetic of mustard, tablespoonful to a cup of warm water, zinc sulphate, 20 grains to an ounce of water, a tablespoonful of syrup of ipecac every 15 minutes until nausea results. Give 1/100 grain atropine every hour or two; give stimulants to keep up circulation and respiration; morphine, 1/4 grain, will assist in controlling vomiting.

Prussic Acid—See Hydrocyanic Acid.

Ptomains—Give a tablespoonful of mustard in a cup of warm water; zinc sulphate, 20 grains to an ounce of water, or syrup of ipecac in teaspoonful doses every 15 minutes until vomiting is induced; tannic acid in 20 grain doses well moistened; castor oil, 1 ounce, or

Epsom salt, 1 ounce, in solution; alcoholic stimulants if necessary; laudanum (tincture opium) 20 drops every half hour for pain.

Silver Nitrate—Give table salt freely, also milk, albumin, oatmeal water, soup or other demulcent drinks; as an emetic, give a tablespoonful of mustard in a cup of warm water.

Squill—Induce vomiting with plenty of warm water and emetic of tablespoonful of mustard to a cup of water, or zinc sulphate, 20 grains to an ounce of water; dry heat applied externally; alcoholic stimulants as they may be demanded in collapse; recumbent position.

Staphisagria—Physiological action resembles aconitine. For antidotes, see Aconite.

Stramonium—See Atropine.

Strophanthus—Emetics, tablespoonful of mustard in a cup of warm water; zinc sulphate, 20 grains to an ounce of water; syrup of ipecac in tablespoonful doses every 15 minutes until vomiting is induced; apomorphine hydrochloride, 1/10 grain, hypodermically; aconitine, 1/120 grain, hypodermically, or 10 drops of tincture aconite by mouth or rectum recumbent position.

Strychnine—See Nux Vomica.

Sulphonal—Mustard in tablespoonful doses given in a cup of warm water; zinc sulphate, 20 grains, dissolved in an ounce of water; or syrup of ipecac (Syrup Emetic or Tablets Emetic) in teaspoonful doses, repeated as necessary to induce vomiting; give strong coffee and, if necessary, strychnine, 1/30 grain hypodermically.

Tartar Emetic—Horizontal position with head lowered; give tannic acid in 20 grain doses, moistened slightly; caffeine citrate in 2 to 4 grain doses every half hour or hour; give demulcent drinks: milk, soup, bland oils; stimulants and sedatives if necessary.

Tin Salts—Tablespoonful of mustard in a cup of warm water as an emetic; demulcent drinks: milk, soup, gruel, etc.; ammonium carbonate, 5 grains, in a little water; sodium carbonate and bicarbonate are useful, also magnesia mixed with water.

Tobacco—Emetic of mustard, tablespoonful in a cup of warm water, or zinc sulphate, 20 grains, in an ounce of water, or syrup of ipecac (Syrup Emetic) in teaspoonful doses repeated as necessary; stimulants external and internal; tannin in 20 grain doses, moistened slightly; strychnine, 1/30 grain hypodermically, atropine; digitalis; ammonia; fresh air; recumbent position.

Trional—See Sulphonal.

Turpentine—Fresh air; emetic of mustard, tablespoonful to a cup of warm water; zinc sulphate, 20 grains to an ounce of water; syrup of ipecac in teaspoonful doses, repeated as necessary; give Epsom salt by mouth or as an enema; plenty of water; demulcent drinks: gruel, soup, milk, etc.; morphine for pain, 1/4 grain.

Veratrine—See Veratrum Viride.

Veratrum Viride—Recumbent posture absolute; induce emesis by tablespoonful of mustard in a cup of warm water, or zinc sulphate, 20 grains to an ounce of water; use stomach pump if convenient; tannic acid

may be given in 20 grain doses well moistened; stimulants as indicated, and laudanum (tincture opium) for pain, in 20 drop doses, or morphine in 1/4 grain doses.

Veronal—See Sulphonal.

White Hellebore—See Veratrum Viride.

White Precipitate (Ammoniated Mercury)—Gastric lavage or an emetic of zinc sulphate, 20 grains, in an ounce of warm water, or tablespoonful of mustard in a cup of warm water; demulcent drinks: soup, milk, barley water, flaxseed tea, white of eggs, etc., are useful. See Corrosive Sublimate.

Wood Alcohol—Increase elimination by use of emetics, diaphoretics, purgatives and diuretics; give hot saline enemas; stimulants such as strychnine and caffeine; inhalations of ammonia and oxygen.

Zinc Salts—Warm demulcent drinks: soup, milk, linseed tea, gruel, etc.; bicarbonate of soda, freely; tannic acid.

Posological Table with Rules for Infant Doses

DOSES ACCORDING TO AGE

Both the young and the old require smaller doses than those in the prime of adult life. The following table gives the range of doses, according to age, as used at Guy's Hospital, London:

Age	Dose	Age	Dose
1 month.....	1/20	7 and 8 years.....	1/2
3 months.....	1/15	10 to 12 years.....	2/3
6 months.....	1/10	13 to 15 years.....	3/4
9 months.....	1/9	18 to 20 years.....	5/6
1 year.....	1/7	21 to 45 years.....	1
2 years.....	1/6	50 years.....	5/6
3 years.....	1/5	60 to 70 years.....	3/4
4 years.....	1/4	80 to 90 years.....	2/3
5 and 6 years.....	1/3		

A rule for estimating doses for children over one year, and known as Young's Rule, is to divide the age in years by the age plus 12. Thus, for a child of 3 years, the dose will be $3 \div (3+12)$ or $1/5$ of the adult dose.

It is well to bear in mind that children, especially very young children, do not tolerate opiates well, consequently smaller doses of opium than figured by the above rule or table should be given. On the other hand children can well take proportionately larger doses of calomel and other cathartics and of atropine and arsenic.

DOSES ACCORDING TO MODE OF ADMINISTRATION

Medicaments given by enema or clyster for absorption by the intestinal mucosa should be given in doses somewhat larger than the oral dose.

The hypodermic dose should be, generally speaking, one-third to one-half as much as the dose by mouth.

Intravenous dosage of active agents should be about one-half the hypodermic dose.

DOSE TABLE

The doses given in this table are the minimum and maximum single doses usually administered to adults by mouth. In the case of vegetable drugs, the dose is understood to be the same as that of the fluid extract and as these doses are given under fluid extracts they are omitted from the table. Likewise the dosage of extracts and tinctures is given under each of the respective preparations and is not repeated here.

DOSE TABLE

Remedy	Apothecary Dose		Metric Dose		
Acetanilid.....	1—10	grs.	0.065	— 0.65	Gm.
Acetanilid, Compound, Powder.....	2—15	grs.	0.13	— 1	Gm.
Acetoform.....	3—20	grs.	0.2	— 1.3	Gm.
Acetphenetidin.....	1—15	grs.	0.065	— 1	Gm.
Acid, Acetic, Diluted (6%).....	1— 3	drs.	4	—12	c. c.
Acetyl Salicylic (A. S. A.).....	5—30	grs.	0.325	— 2	Gm.
Arsenous.....	1/100—1/10	gr.	0.00065— 0.0065		Gm.
Solution.....	2— 5	mins.	0.12	— 0.3	c. c.
Benzoic.....	5—30	grs.	0.325	— 2	Gm.
Boric.....	3—20	grs.	0.2	— 1.3	Gm.
Camphoric.....	10—30	grs.	0.65	— 2	Gm.
Carbolic (Phenol).....	1/10— 3	mins.	0.006	— 0.2	c. c.
Citric.....	5—20	grs.	0.325	— 1.3	Gm.
Syrup.....	1/2— 1	oz.	15	—30	c. c.
Gallic.....	1—20	grs.	0.065	— 1.3	Gm.
Hydrobromic, Diluted (10%).....	1/2— 1	dr.	2	— 4	c. c.
Hydriodic, Diluted (10%).....	5—20	mins.	0.3	— 1.25	c. c.
Hydrochloric, Diluted (10%).....	5—30	mins.	0.3	— 2	c. c.
Hydrocyanic, Diluted (2%).....	1— 3	mins.	0.06	— 0.2	c. c.
Hypophosphorous, Diluted (10%).....	10—60	mins.	0.62	— 4	c. c.
Lactic.....	1/4— 1	dr.	1	— 4	c. c.
Nitric, Diluted (10%).....	5—30	mins.	0.3	— 2	c. c.
Oxalic.....	1/8—1/4	gr.	0.008	— 0.016	Gm.
Phosphoric, Diluted (1%).....	10—60	mins.	0.62	— 4	c. c.
Phenylechinonic.....	5—15	grs.	0.325	— 1	Gm.
Salicylic.....	5—30	grs.	0.325	— 2	Gm.
Sulphuric, Diluted (10%).....	5—30	mins.	0.3	— 2	Gm.
Sulphuric, Aromatic (20%).....	5—20	mins.	0.3	— 1.25	c. c.
Tannic.....	5—15	grs.	0.325	— 1	Gm.
Tannic, Glycerite.....	10—60	mins.	0.62	— 4	c. c.
Tartaric.....	5—30	grs.	0.325	— 2	Gm.
Aconitine.....	1/500—1/200	gr.	0.00013— 0.0003		Gm.
Agaracin.....	1/20—1/4	gr.	0.0032	— 0.016	Gm.
Agar-Agar.....	1— 4	drs.	4	—15	Gm.
Alcresta Powder of Ipecac.....	5—15	grs.	0.325	— 1	Gm.
Aloin.....	1/10— 3	grs.	0.0065	— 0.2	Gm.
Alum.....	1— 5	grs.	0.065	— 0.325	Gm.
Ammonia, Spirit.....	10—30	mins.	0.62	— 2	c. c.
Aromatic Spirit.....	10—60	mins.	0.62	— 4	c. c.
Ammonium—					
Acetate, Solution.....	1— 4	drs.	4	—15	c. c.
Benzoate.....	5—15	grs.	0.325	— 1	Gm.
Bromide.....	5—30	grs.	0.325	— 2	Gm.
Carbonate.....	2—10	grs.	0.13	— 0.65	Gm.
Chloride.....	3—20	grs.	0.2	— 1.3	Gm.
Iodide.....	2—15	grs.	0.13	— 1	Gm.
Salicylate.....	5—30	grs.	0.325	— 2	Gm.
Valerate.....	5—20	grs.	0.325	— 1.3	Gm.
Ammoniated Glycyrrhizin.....	3—15	grs.	0.2	— 1	Gm.
Amyl Nitrite.....	1— 5	mins.	0.06	— 0.3	c. c.
Antimony Arsenite.....	1/500—1/50	gr.	0.00013— 0.0013		Gm.
Antimony and Potassium Tartrate.....	1/30—1/2	gr.	0.0022	— 0.0325	Gm.
Antimony Sulphuretted.....	1/2— 2	grs.	0.0325	— 0.13	Gm.
Wine.....	10—30	mins.	0.62	— 2	c. c.
Antipyrine.....	3—15	grs.	0.2	— 1	Gm.
Apiol.....	3—15	grs.	0.2	— 1	Gm.
Apocodeine.....	1/3— 1	gr.	0.02	— 0.065	Gm.
Apomorphine Hydrochloride.....	1/20—1/8	gr.	0.0032	— 0.008	Gm.
Arbutin.....	1—10	grs.	0.065	— 0.65	Gm.
Arsenic—					
Trioxide (Arsenous Acid).....	1/100—1/10	gr.	0.00065— 0.0065		Gm.
Bromide.....	1/30—1/15	gr.	0.0022	— 0.0043	Gm.
Iodide.....	1/100—1/10	gr.	0.00065— 0.0065		Gm.
Sulphide.....	1/100—1/30	gr.	0.00065— 0.0022		Gm.
Fowler's Solution.....	2— 5	mins.	0.12	— 0.3	c. c.
Asafetida Emulsion.....	2— 8	drs.	8	—30	c. c.
Aspidium Oleoresin.....	15—60	mins.	1	— 4	c. c.
Aspirin (Acetyl Salicylic Acid).....	5—30	grs.	0.325	— 2	Gm.
Atropine.....	1/200—1/100	gr.	0.0003	— 0.0006	Gm.
Sulphate.....	1/150—1/60	gr.	0.0004	— 0.0011	Gm.
Balsam, Peru.....	5—30	mins.	0.3	— 2	c. c.
Tolu.....	5—30	mins.	0.3	— 2	c. c.
Barium Chloride.....	1/4— 1	gr.	0.016	— 0.065	Gm.

DOSE TABLE—Continued

Remedy	Apothecary Dose		Metric Dose		
Basham's Mixture.....	1—4	drs.	4	—15	c. c.
Benzoin.....	5—20	grs.	0.325	—1.3	Gm.
Berberine Hydrochloride.....	1—15	grs.	0.065	—1	Gm.
Betanaphthol.....	3—10	grs.	0.2	—0.65	Gm.
Bismuth—					
Milk.....	1—4	drs.	4	—15	c. c.
Subcarbonate.....	5—30	grs.	0.325	—2	Gm.
Subgallate.....	5—30	grs.	0.325	—2	Gm.
Subnitrate.....	5—30	grs.	0.325	—2	Gm.
Subsalicylate.....	5—30	grs.	0.325	—2	Gm.
Blaud's Mass.....	3—5	grs.	0.2	—0.325	Gm.
Blue Mass.....	3—15	grs.	0.2	—1	Gm.
Borax.....	5—30	grs.	0.325	—2	Gm.
Brown Mixture (Comp. Mix. Glycyrrhiza).....	1—4	drs.	4	—15	c. c.
Caffeine.....	1/4—5	grs.	0.016	—0.325	Gm.
Citrated.....	1/4—10	grs.	0.016	—0.65	Gm.
Cajuput, Oil.....	2—10	mins.	0.12	—0.62	c. c.
Calcium—					
Bromide.....	10—20	grs.	0.65	—1.3	Gm.
Carbonate.....	10—60	grs.	0.65	—4	Gm.
Chloride.....	5—15	grs.	0.325	—1	Gm.
Glycerophosphate.....	3—10	grs.	0.2	—0.65	Gm.
Iodide.....	1—5	grs.	0.065	—0.325	Gm.
Lactate.....	5—30	grs.	0.325	—2	Gm.
Phosphate.....	5—20	grs.	0.325	—1.3	Gm.
Sulphide.....	1/10—5	grs.	0.0065	—0.325	Gm.
Calomel.....	1/10—10	grs.	0.0065	—0.65	Gm.
Camellia.....	15—45	grs.	1	—3	Gm.
Camphor.....	1—10	grs.	0.065	—0.65	Gm.
Water (8%).....	1—10	drs.	4	—38	c. c.
Spirit (10%).....	10—60	mins.	0.62	—4	c. c.
Monobromated.....	1—5	grs.	0.065	—0.325	Gm.
Cantharides.....	1/2—2	grs.	0.032	—0.13	Gm.
Tincture (10%).....	3—15	mins.	0.2	—1	c. c.
Castor Oil.....	1/2—2	fl. ozs.	15	—60	c. c.
Cerium Oxalate.....	1—10	grs.	0.065	—0.65	Gm.
Chalk, Prepared.....	10—60	grs.	0.65	—4	Gm.
Chaulmoogra Oil.....	5—20	mins.	0.3	—1.25	c. c.
Chenopodium Oil.....	2—10	mins.	0.12	—0.62	c. c.
Chloral Hydrate.....	10—30	grs.	0.65	—2	Gm.
Chlorodyne.....	5—15	mins.	0.3	—1	c. c.
Chloroform.....	2—20	mins.	0.12	—1.25	c. c.
Chloroxyzl.....	5—15	grs.	0.325	—1	Gm.
Cocaine.....	1/8—1	gr.	0.008	—0.065	Gm.
Codeine.....	1/4—2	grs.	0.016	—0.13	Gm.
Cod Liver Oil.....	1—4	drs.	4	—15	c. c.
Colchicine.....	1/200—1/50	gr.	0.0003	—0.0013	Gm.
Coniine.....	1/50—1/10	gr.	0.0013	—0.0065	Gm.
Convallaramin.....	3/4—1	gr.	0.05	—0.065	Gm.
Copaiba.....	10—60	grs.	0.65	—4	Gm.
Oil.....	3—15	grs.	0.2	—1	Gm.
Copper Sulphate.....	1/10—10	grs.	0.0065	—0.65	Gm.
Corrosive Sublimate.....	1/60—1/10	gr.	0.0013	—0.0065	Gm.
Cotarnine Hydrochloride.....	1/4—4	grs.	0.016	—0.26	Gm.
Cream of Tartar (Pot. Bitartrate).....	5—60	grs.	0.325	—4	Gm.
Creosote.....	1—10	mins.	0.06	—0.62	c. c.
Croton Oil.....	1/2—2	mins.	0.03	—0.12	c. c.
Daturine.....	1/120—1/20	gr.	0.0005	—0.0032	Gm.
Digitalin.....	1/200—1/4	gr.	0.0003	—0.016	Gm.
Digitoxin.....	1/200—1/100	gr.	0.0003	—0.00065	Gm.
Dionin.....	1/4—1	gr.	0.016	—0.065	Gm.
Diuretin.....	10—20	grs.	0.65	—1.3	Gm.
Donovan's Solution (Sol. Arsenous and Mercuric Iodide).....	3—5	mins.	0.2	—0.3	c. c.
Dover's Powder.....	3—15	grs.	0.2	—1	Gm.
Duboisine Hydrochloride.....	1/100—1/50	gr.	0.00065	—0.0013	Gm.
Sulphate.....	1/100—1/50	gr.	0.00065	—0.0013	Gm.
Elaterin.....	1/40—1/10	gr.	0.0016	—0.0065	Gm.
Elaterium (Clutterbuck).....	1/20—1/4	gr.	0.0032	—0.016	Gm.
Emetine.....	1/3—1	gr.	0.02	—0.065	Gm.
Epsom Salt.....	2—8	drs.	8	—30	Gm.
Ergotin.....	1—15	grs.	0.065	—1	Gm.
Erigeron Oil.....	5—30	mins.	0.3	—2	c. c.

DOSE TABLE—Continued

Remedy	Apothecary Dose	Metric Dose
Eserine Salicylate.....	1/100—1/50 gr.	0.00065—0.0013 Gm.
Ether.....	3—15 mins.	0.2 — 1 c. c.
Spirit (32.5%).....	1— 2 drs.	4 — 8 c. c.
Spirit, Compound (Hoffman's Anodyne).....	1— 2 drs.	4 — 8 c. c.
Ether, Acetic.....	5—30 mins.	0.3 — 2 c. c.
Ether, Nitrous, Spirit.....	1/4— 1 dr.	1 — 4 c. c.
Ethyl Bromide.....	2—10 mins.	0.12 — 0.62 c. c.
Ethyl Carbamate.....	10—30 grs.	0.65 — 2 Gm.
Eucalyptus Oil.....	5—20 mins.	0.3 — 1.25 c. c.
Eucalyptol.....	3—15 mins.	0.2 — 1 c. c.
Eugenol.....	1— 5 mins.	0.06 — 0.3 c. c.
Euonymin.....	1/4— 1 gr.	0.016 — 0.065 Gm.
Euquinine.....	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Fel Bovis (Ox Bile).....	3—15 grs.	0.2 — 1 Gm.
Ferrous Carbonate.....	1— 5 grs.	0.065 — 0.3 Gm.
Ferric Chloride, Tincture.....	5—30 mins.	0.3 — 2 c. c.
Fowler's Solution.....	2— 5 mins.	0.12 — 0.3 c. c.
Gelseminine.....	1/120—1/30 gr.	0.0005 — 0.0022 Gm.
Glauber's Salt (Sodium Sulphate).....	1— 8 drs.	4 —30 Gm.
Glonoin, Spirit (1%).....	1— 3 mins.	0.06 — 0.2 c. c.
Glycerin.....	15—60 mins.	1 — 4 c. c.
Glyceryl Nitrate.....	1/200—1/20 min.	0.0003 — 0.003 Gm.
Spirit (1%).....	1— 3 mins.	0.06 — 0.2 c. c.
Glycyrrhiza, Comp. Mixture (Brown's Mixture).....	1— 4 drs.	4 —15 c. c.
Compound Powder.....	1/2— 2 drs.	2 — 8 Gm.
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated.....	3—15 grs.	0.2 — 1 Gm.
Gold and Sodium chloride.....	1/30—1/10 gr.	0.0022 — 0.0065 Gm.
Gray Powder (Mercury with Chalk).....	2—10 grs.	0.13 — 0.65 Gm.
Griffith's Mixture (Compound Mixture Iron).....	1/2— 2 fl. ozs.	30 —60 c. c.
Guaiacal.....	5—10 grs.	0.325 — 0.65 Gm.
Carbonate.....	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Hexamethylenamine.....	3—15 grs.	0.2 — 1 Gm.
Hoffman's Anodyne (Compound Spirit Ether).....	1— 2 drs.	4 — 8 c. c.
Homatropine Hydrobromide.....	1/200—1/50 gr.	0.0003 — 0.0013 Gm.
Hydrastin (Concentration).....	1/20—1/8 gr.	0.0032 — 0.008 Gm.
Hydrastine (Alkaloid).....	1/5—1/2 gr.	0.013 — 0.032 Gm.
Hydrochloride.....	1/2— 1 gr.	0.032 — 0.065 Gm.
Hydrargyrum (Mercury)—		
Mass 33%.....	3—15 grs.	0.2 — 1 Gm.
Hydrogen Peroxide.....	1/2— 2 drs.	2 — 8 c. c.
Hyoscine Hydrobromide.....	1/200—1/50 gr.	0.0003 — 0.0013 Gm.
Hyoscine, Pure.....	1/200—1/50 gr.	0.0003 — 0.0013 Gm.
Ichthyol.....	5—15 grs.	0.325 — 1 Gm.
Iodine.....	1/10—1/2 gr.	0.0065 — 0.032 Gm.
Tincture (7%).....	1— 5 mins.	0.06 — 0.3 c. c.
Compound Solution (5%) (Lugol's Solution).....	1—10 mins.	0.06 — 0.62 c. c.
Iodoform.....	1— 5 grs.	0.065 — 0.325 Gm.
Iodo-Vitellin.....	5—20 grs.	0.325 — 1.3 Gm.
Iron and Ammonium Acetate (Basham's Mixture).....	1— 4 drs.	4 —15 c. c.
Ammonium Tartrate.....	5—30 grs.	0.3 — 2 Gm.
Arsenate.....	1/20—1/4 gr.	0.0032 — 0.016 Gm.
Carbonate.....	1—10 grs.	0.065 — 0.65 Gm.
Chloride, Syrup.....	1— 4 drs.	4 —15 c. c.
Citrate.....	1—10 grs.	0.065 — 0.65 Gm.
Compound Mixture (Griffith's Mixture).....	1/2— 2 drs.	2 — 8 c. c.
Elixir I. Q. and S.....	1— 2 drs.	4 — 8 c. c.
Ferrocyanide.....	1— 5 grs.	0.065 — 0.325 Gm.
Glycerophosphate.....	1— 5 grs.	0.065 — 0.325 Gm.
Hypophosphite.....	2—10 grs.	0.13 — 0.65 Gm.
Iodide Syrup, U. S. P. (5%).....	10—30 mins.	0.62 — 2 c. c.
Syrup (10%).....	5—15 mins.	0.3 — 1 c. c.
Lactate.....	1— 5 grs.	0.065 — 0.325 Gm.
Liquid Blaud.....	1/4— 1 dr.	1 — 4 c. c.
Oxide, Saccharated.....	1— 5 grs.	0.065 — 0.325 Gm.
Phosphate.....	2—10 grs.	0.13 — 0.65 Gm.
Pyrophosphate.....	1— 5 grs.	0.065 — 0.325 Gm.
Reduced.....	1— 5 grs.	0.065 — 0.325 Gm.
Salicylate, Solution.....	1— 2 drs.	4 — 8 c. c.
Solution Ferric Subsulphate (Monsel's Solution).....	2—10 mins.	0.12 — 0.62 c. c.
Tincture.....	5—30 mins.	0.3 — 2 c. c.
Jalap Resin.....	1— 5 grs.	0.065 — 0.325 Gm.
Laudanum (Tincture Opium 10%).....	5—20 mins.	0.3 — 1.25 c. c.

DOSE TABLE—Continued

Remedy	Apothecary Dose	Metric Dose
Lead, Acetate.....	1—5 grs.	0.065 — 0.325 Gm.
Nitrate.....	1/4—1 gr.	0.016 — 0.065 Gm.
Iodide.....	1/2—2 grs.	0.032 — 0.13 Gm.
Lecithin.....	1/2—2 grs.	0.032 — 0.13 Gm.
Lime Water.....	1/2—3 ozs.	15 —90 c. c.
Liquid Blaud.....	15—60 mins.	1 — 4 c. c.
Lithium—		
Benzoate.....	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Bromide.....	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Carbonate.....	3—15 grs.	0.2 — 1 Gm.
Citrate.....	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Citrate, Effervescent.....	1—2 drs.	4 — 8 Gm.
Salicylate.....	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Lugol's Solution (5%).....	1—10 mins.	0.06 — 0.62 c. c.
Magnesium—		
Benzoate.....	5—15 grs.	0.325 — 1 Gm.
Carbonate.....	1/4—2 drs.	1 — 8 Gm.
Citrate, Solution.....	6—12 ozs.	180 —360 c. c.
Glycerophosphate.....	3—10 grs.	0.2 — 0.65 Gm.
Milk of Magnesia.....	1—4 drs.	4 —15 c. c.
Oxide (Calced.).....	5—60 grs.	0.325 — 4 Gm.
Oxide (Heavy).....	5—60 grs.	0.325 — 4 Gm.
Sulphate.....	2—8 drs.	8 —30 Gm.
Manganese Dioxide (Binoxide).....	1/2—5 grs.	0.032 — 0.325 Gm.
Menthol.....	1/2—2 grs.	0.032 — 0.13 Gm.
Mentholated Expectorant.....	1—2 drs.	4 — 8 c. c.
Mercury (Hydrargyrum)—		
Mass (Blue Mass).....	3—15 grs.	0.2 — 1 Gm.
With Chalk (Gray Powder).....	2—10 grs.	0.13 — 0.65 Gm.
Bichloride (Corrosive Sublimate).....	1/60—1/10 gr.	0.0011 — 0.0065 Gm.
Biniodide (Red Iodide).....	1/30—1/4 gr.	0.0022 — 0.016 Gm.
Chloride, Mild (Calomel).....	1—10 grs.	0.065 — 0.65 Gm.
Oxide (Yellow).....	1/200—1/100 gr.	0.0003 — 0.00065 Gm.
Protiodide (Yellow Iodide).....	1/4—1 gr.	0.016 — 0.065 Gm.
Salicylate.....	1/4—1 gr.	0.016 — 0.065 Gm.
Subsulphate (Turpeth Mineral).....	2—5 grs.	0.13 — 0.325 Gm.
Tannate.....	1/4—2 grs.	0.016 — 0.13 Gm.
Methylene Blue.....	1/2—5 grs.	0.032 — 0.325 Gm.
Methyl Salicylate.....	5—20 mins.	0.3 — 1.25 c. c.
Milk of Bismuth.....	1—4 drs.	4 —15 c. c.
Milk of Magnesia.....	1—4 drs.	4 —15 c. c.
Mineral Oil.....	1/2—2 ozs.	15 —60 c. c.
Monsel's Solution (Solution Ferric Subsulphate).....	2—10 mins.	0.12 — 0.62 c. c.
Morphine.....	1/10—1/4 gr.	0.0065 — 0.016 Gm.
Acetate.....	1/8—1/2 gr.	0.008 — 0.032 Gm.
Hydrochloride.....	1/8—1/2 gr.	0.008 — 0.032 Gm.
Meconate.....	1/8—1/2 gr.	0.008 — 0.032 Gm.
Nitrate.....	1/8—1/2 gr.	0.008 — 0.032 Gm.
Sulphate.....	1/8—1/2 gr.	0.008 — 0.032 Gm.
Myristica Oil.....	1—5 mins.	0.06 — 0.3 c. c.
Neutralizing Cordial.....	1—3 drs.	4 —12 c. c.
Nicotine.....	1/50—1/25 mins.	0.0012 — 0.0025 c. c.
Nitroglycerin, Spirit (Glonoin).....	1—3 mins.	0.06 — 0.2 c. c.
Nuclein.....	10—15 grs.	0.65 — 1 Gm.
Oil, Castor.....	4—8 drs.	15 —30 c. c.
Cod Liver.....	1—4 drs.	4 —15 c. c.
Chaulmoogra.....	5—20 mins.	0.3 — 1.25 c. c.
Chenopodium.....	2—10 mins.	0.12 — 0.62 c. c.
Croton.....	1/2—2 mins.	0.03 — 0.12 c. c.
Erigeron.....	5—30 mins.	0.3 — 2 c. c.
Haarlem.....	5—15 mins.	0.3 — 1 c. c.
Santal.....	5—15 mins.	0.3 — 1 c. c.
Wintergreen.....	5—20 mins.	0.3 — 1.25 c. c.
Opium.....	1/2—2 grs.	0.032 — 0.13 Gm.
Camphorated Tinct. (Paregoric).....	1—4 drs.	4 —15 c. c.
Tincture.....	5—20 mins.	0.3 — 1.25 c. c.
Deodorized.....	1/2—2 grs.	0.032 — 0.13 Gm.
Extract.....	1/4—1 gr.	0.016 — 0.065 Gm.
Powdered.....	1/2—2 grs.	0.032 — 0.13 Gm.
Tincture (Laudanum).....	5—20 mins.	0.3 — 1.25 c. c.
Wine of Opium (Sydenham's Laudanum).....	5—20 mins.	0.3 — 1.25 c. c.
Ovarian Substance.....	5—10 grs.	0.325 — 0.65 Gm.

DOSE TABLE—Continued

Remedy	Apothecary Dose	Metrie Dose
Ouabain	1/200—1/100 gr.	0.0003 — 0.00065 Gm.
Ox Bile (Fel Bovis)	3—15 grs.	0.2 — 1 Gm.
Pancreatin	2—10 grs.	0.13 — 0.65 Gm.
Papain	2—10 grs.	0.13 — 0.65 Gm.
Paraldehyde	10—60 mins.	0.62 — 4 c. c.
Paregoric (Camph. Tr. Opium)	1—4 drs.	4 —15 c. c.
Pepsin	2—10 grs.	0.13 — 0.65 Gm.
Petronol	1/2—2 ozs.	15 —60 c. c.
Phenacetin	1—15 grs.	0.065 — 1 Gm.
Phenol (Carbolic Acid)	1/2—2 grs.	0.032 — 0.13 Gm.
Phenolphthalein	1/2—10 grs.	0.032 — 0.65 Gm.
Phenylsalicylate (Salol)	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Phosphorous	1/100—1/50 gr.	0.00065—0.0013 Gm.
Elixir Phosphorus	1/4—1 dr.	1 — 4 c. c.
Hypophosphorous Acid, Diluted	10—60 mins.	0.62 — 4 c. c.
Phosphoric Acid, Diluted	10—60 mins.	0.62 — 4 c. c.
Spirit Phosphorus	5—40 mins.	0.3 — 2.5 c. c.
Physostigmine Salicylate	1/100—1/50 gr.	0.00065—0.0013 Gm.
Picrotoxin	1/100—1/50 gr.	0.00065—0.0013 Gm.
Pilocarpine Hydrochloride	1/16—1/2 gr.	0.004 — 0.032 Gm.
Piperazine	2—10 grs.	0.13 — 0.65 Gm.
Pituitary Body (Anterior Lobe)	2—5 grs.	0.13 — 0.325 Gm.
Podophyllin	1/10—1 gr.	0.0065 — 0.065 Gm.
Potassium Acetate	10—60 grs.	0.65 — 4 Gm.
Arsenate	1/100—1/20 gr.	0.00065—0.0032 Gm.
Arsenite (Fowler's Solution)	2—5 mins.	0.12 — 0.3 c. c.
Bicarbonate	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Bichromate	1/100—1/10 gr.	0.00065—0.0065 Gm.
Bitartrate	5—60 grs.	0.325 — 4 Gm.
Bromide	5—60 grs.	0.325 — 4 Gm.
Carbonate	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Chlorate	3—20 grs.	0.2 — 1.3 Gm.
Citrate	5—60 grs.	0.325 — 4 Gm.
Citrate, Effervescent	30—90 grs.	2 — 6 Gm.
Citrate, Solution	2—8 drs.	8 —30 c. c.
Ferrocyanide	3—15 grs.	0.2 — 1 Gm.
Hypophosphite	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Iodide	5—60 grs.	0.325 — 4 Gm.
Nitrate	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Permanganate	1—5 grs.	0.065 — 0.325 Gm.
and Sodium Tartrate	1—8 drs.	4 —30 Gm.
Sulphate	1/2—4 drs.	2 —15 Gm.
Pruniceine	1—2 drs.	4 — 8 c. c.
Pyroferrine	1—2 drs.	4 — 8 c. c.
Quinine and Salts	1—30 grs.	0.065 — 2 Gm.
Resorcinol	1—5 grs.	0.065 — 0.325 Gm.
Rheumalgine (Liquid Salicylate and Colchicine Comp.)	1—4 drs.	4 —15 c. c.
Rochelle Salt (Potassium and Sodium Tartrate)	1—8 drs.	4 —30 Gm.
Saccharin	1—5 grs.	0.065 — 0.325 Gm.
Salicin	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Salicylic Acid	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Salol	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Sanguinarine Nitrate	1/10—1/4 gr.	0.0065 — 0.016 Gm.
Santonin	1/4—4 grs.	0.016 — 0.26 Gm.
Scammony, Resin	1—10 grs.	0.065 — 0.65 Gm.
Scopolamine Hydrobromide	1/200—1/50 gr.	0.0003 — 0.0013 Gm.
Sodium Acetate	5—60 grs.	0.325 — 4 Gm.
Aresnate	1/30—1/10 gr.	0.0022 — 0.0065 Gm.
Benzoate	5—60 grs.	0.325 — 4 Gm.
Bicarbonate	5—60 grs.	0.325 — 4 Gm.
Bisulphite	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Borate (Borax)	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Bromide	5—60 grs.	0.325 — 4 Gm.
Cacodylate	3/4—2 grs.	0.05 — 0.13 Gm.
Chlorate	5—20 grs.	0.325 — 1.3 Gm.
Chloride	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Citrate	5—60 grs.	0.325 — 4 Gm.
Glycerophosphate	5—15 grs.	0.325 — 1 Gm.
Hypophosphite	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Iodide	5—60 grs.	0.325 — 4 Gm.
Nitrate	5—30 grs.	0.325 — 2 Gm.
Nitrite	1—3 grs.	0.065 — 0.2 Gm.

DOSE TABLE—Continued

Remedy	Apothecary Dose		Metric Dose	
Sodium Phosphate.....	1/2—8	drs.	2	—30 Gm.
Salicylate.....	5—30	grs.	0.325	—2 Gm.
Sulphate.....	1—8	drs.	4	—30 Gm.
Sulphocarbolate.....	3—20	grs.	0.25	—1.3 Gm.
Taurocholate.....	5—10	grs.	0.325	—0.65 Gm.
Sparteine Sulphate.....	1/2—3	grs.	0.032	—0.2 Gm.
Spirit Ammonia Aromatic.....	15—60	mins.	1	—4 c. c.
Camphor.....	5—30	mins.	0.3	—2 c. c.
Ether Comp. (Hoffman's Anodyne).....	1—2	drs.	4	—8 c. c.
Nitroglycerin (1%).....	1—3	mins.	0.06	—0.2 c. c.
Peppermint.....	5—30	mins.	0.3	—2 c. c.
Strontium Bromide.....	5—30	grs.	0.325	—2 Gm.
Iodide.....	3—20	grs.	0.2	—1.3 Gm.
Lactate.....	5—30	grs.	0.325	—2 Gm.
Salicylate.....	5—30	grs.	0.325	—2 Gm.
Strophanthin, Amorphous.....	1/200—1/100	gr.	0.0003	—0.00065 Gm.
Crystalline (Ouabain).....	1/200—1/100	gr.	0.0003	—0.00065 Gm.
Strychnine and Salts.....	1/60—1/10	gr.	0.0011	—0.0065 Gm.
Succus Alterans.....	1—4	drs.	4	—15 c. c.
Sulphonal.....	10—30	grs.	0.65	—2 Gm.
Sulphur.....	1/2—2	drs.	2	—8 Gm.
Terpin Hydrate.....	1—15	grs.	0.065	—1 Gm.
Theobromine Sodio-Salicylate.....	10—20	grs.	0.65	—1.3 Gm.
Thymol.....	1—30	grs.	0.065	—2 Gm.
Thyroid Glands, Desiccated.....	1/10—5	grs.	0.0065	—0.325 Gm.
Tolu.....	5—20	grs.	0.325	—1.3 Gm.
Syrup.....	2—8	drs.	8	—30 c. c.
Tincture (20%).....	1/2—1	dr.	2	—4 c. c.
Trional.....	10—30	grs.	0.65	—2 Gm.
Turpeth Mineral (Mercury Subsulphate).....	2—5	grs.	0.13	—0.325 Gm.
Turpentine, Oil.....	5—30	mins.	0.3	—2 c. c.
Urodiuretic.....	1—2	drs.	4	—8 c. c.
Urotropin.....	3—15	grs.	0.2	—1 Gm.
Veronal.....	5—15	grs.	0.325	—1 Gm.
Warburg's Tincture.....	1—4	drs.	4	—15 c. c.
Yerbazine.....	1—4	drs.	4	—15 c. c.
Yohimbin.....	1/20—1/10	gr.	0.0032	—0.0065 Gm.
Zinc Acetate.....	1—3	grs.	0.065	—0.2 Gm.
Bromide.....	1—5	grs.	0.065	—0.325 Gm.
Iodide.....	1/2—2	grs.	0.032	—0.13 Gm.
Oxide.....	2—10	grs.	0.13	—0.65 Gm.
Phenolsulphonate.....	1—3	grs.	0.065	—0.2 Gm.
Phosphide.....	1/10—1/2	gr.	0.0065	—0.032 Gm.
Sulphate.....	1/2—2	grs.	0.032	—0.13 Gm.
Valerate.....	1/2—3	grs.	0.032	—0.2 Gm.

Rules for Comparing Thermometric Scales

A comparison of the Centigrade and Fahrenheit scales, at points where the equivalents are even figures, is given in the diagram, followed by convenient rules for conversion.

C	—40	—30	—20	—17.7	—10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	C
F	—40	—22	—4	0	14	32	50	68	86	104	122	140	158	176	194	212	F

To Convert Centigrade into Fahrenheit:

Multiply by 9, divide by 5 and add 32; or
Multiply by 1.8 and add 32.

NOTE—If the temperature is below 0°C., instead of adding 32, subtract from 32. If the number to be subtracted is greater than 32, the difference is a minus quantity indicating below zero F.

To Convert Fahrenheit into Centigrade:

Subtract 32, multiply by 5 and divide by 9; or
Subtract 32 and divide by 1.8.

NOTE—For temperatures between 0° and 32°F. subtract from 32, and for temperatures below 0°F. add 32 instead of subtracting 32.

Table of Approximate Measures

The following are the values conventionally given to the several proximate measures; however, it is well known that spoons vary greatly in capacity and the spoons in common use will hold somewhat more than the quantities here given:

A teaspoonful = 1 fluid dram or 4 c.c.
A dessertspoonful = 2 fluid drams or 8 c.c.
A tablespoonful = 1/2 fluid ounce or 15 c.c.

Products made cheaply can be sold cheaply. It is expensive to standardize preparations and to make successive lots of uniform strength. Eli Lilly and Company believes that quality is the first consideration, cost a secondary one.

In ordering products listed in the Lilly Hand Book it is important that "Lilly" be specified. It is your guarantee of quality and reliability.

Table for Making Percentage Solutions

The following table gives the proportions of material and solvent to be used for making solutions in quantities of 1 fluid ounce and 1 pint. Multiples or fractions of either quantity may be calculated from these figures.

Where exactness is desired use the amount of water shown. If slight variations are not objectionable the material may be dissolved in water sufficient to make the volume given at the top of the column.

STRENGTH OF SOLUTION	APPROXIMATE AMOUNT OF SOLUTION			
	1 Fluid Ounce		1 Pint	
	Material	Distilled Water	Material	Distilled Water
1:5000	1/10 gr.	500 grs.	1-1/2 grs.	7498 grs.
1:2000	1/4 gr.	500 grs.	3-3/4 grs.	7496 grs.
1:1000	1/2 gr.	500 grs.	7-1/2 grs.	7492 grs.
1:500	1 gr.	499 grs.	15 grs.	7485 grs.
1:200	2.3 grs.	458 grs.	37 grs.	7363 grs.
1 percent	4.6 grs.	455 grs.	74 grs.	7326 grs.
2 percent	9-1/4 grs.	452 grs.	148 grs.	7252 grs.
3 percent	14 grs.	453 grs.	224 grs.	7243 grs.
4 percent	19 grs.	456 grs.	300 grs.	7200 grs.
5 percent	24 grs.	456 grs.	380 grs.	7220 grs.
6 percent	29 grs.	454 grs.	1 Av. Oz. 18 grs.	7136 grs.
8 percent	39 grs.	448 grs.	1 Av. Oz. 175 grs.	7044 grs.
10 percent	48 grs.	432 grs.	1 Av. Oz. 335 grs.	6952 grs.
12-1/2 percent	62 grs.	427 grs.	2 Av. Ozs. 101 grs.	6832 grs.
15 percent	75 grs.	425 grs.	2 Av. Ozs. 313 grs.	6732 grs.
16-2/3 percent	84 grs.	420 grs.	3 Av. Ozs. 24 grs.	6682 grs.
20 percent	102 grs.	408 grs.	3 Av. Ozs. 322 grs.	6538 grs.
25 percent	132 grs.	396 grs.	4 Av. Ozs. 354 grs.	6312 grs.
30 percent	165 grs.	385 grs.	6 Av. Ozs. 329 grs.	6125 grs.
33-1/3 percent	185 grs.	370 grs.		5908 grs.

Tables of Metric Equivalents

NOTE—Quantities easily obtained by moving the decimal point, or by multiplying or dividing by 2, have been omitted in order to save space. Fractions are carried to a reasonable limit and then rounded to the nearest figure.

I—WEIGHT

Grain = Gram	Grain = Gram	Grain = Gram	Grain = Gram
1/1000 0.00006	1/120 0.00055	1/30 0.0022	1/8 0.008
1/500 0.00013	1/100 0.00065	1/25 0.0025	1/6 0.01
1/400 0.00016	1/80 0.0008	1/24 0.0027	1/5 0.013
1/250 0.00025	1/64 0.001	1/20 0.0032	1/4 0.016
1/200 0.0003	1/60 0.0011	1/16 0.004	1/3 0.02
1/180 0.00036	1/50 0.0013	1/15 0.0043	1/2 0.032
1/150 0.0004	1/40 0.0016	1/12 0.005	2/3 0.04
1/128 0.0005	1/32 0.002	1/10 0.0065	3/4 0.05

Grains to Grams	Av. Ounces to Grams	Grams to Grains	Grams to Av. Ounces	Kilos to Av. Lbs.
1 0.0648	28.349	15.432	0.0353	1 2.2046
2 0.1296	56.699	30.865	0.0705	2 4.4092
3 0.1944	85.049	46.297	0.1058	3 6.6139
4 0.2592	113.398	61.729	0.1411	4 8.8185
5 0.324	141.748	77.162	0.1764	5 11.0231
6 0.3888	170.097	92.594	0.2116	6 13.2277
7 0.4536	198.447	108.026	0.2469	7 15.4324
8 0.5184	226.796	123.459	0.2822	8 17.6370
9 0.5832	255.146	138.891	0.3175	9 19.8416
12 0.7776	340.194	185.188	0.4233	15 33.0693
14 0.9072	396.894	216.053	0.4938	24 52.9109
15 0.9720	425.243	231.485	0.5291	25 55.1155
16 1.0368	453.592	246.917	0.5644	32 70.5478
18 1.1664	510.292	277.782	0.6349	55 121.2542
24 1.5552	680.389	370.376	0.8466	75 165.3469
				100 220.4622
				125 275.5777

TABLES OF METRIC EQUIVALENTS—Continued

	Grains to Grams	Av. Ounces to Grams	Grams to Grains	Grams to Av. Ounces		Av. Lbs. to Kilos	
25	1.620	708.738	385.809	0.8818		1	0.4536
32	2.0736	907.185	493.834	1.1288		2	0.9072
35	2.268	992.233	540.133	1.2346		3	1.3608
36	2.3328	1020.583	555.564	1.2699		4	1.8144
42	2.7216	1190.680	648.159	1.4815		5	2.2680
						6	2.7215
45	2.916	1275.729	694.455	1.5873		7	3.1751
48	3.110	1360.778	740.753	1.6931		8	3.6287
56	3.629	1587.573	864.212	1.9753		9	4.0823
64	4.147	1814.370	987.67	2.2575		15	6.8039
72	4.665	2041.166	1111.13	2.5397		24	10.8862
						25	11.3398
75	4.860	2126.214	1157.43	2.6455		32	14.5150
96	6.220	2721.555	1481.50	3.3863		55	24.9476
100	6.480	2834.953	1543.24	3.5274		75	34.0194
112	7.257	3175.147	1728.42	3.9507		100	45.3592
128	8.294	3628.740	1975.34	4.5151		125	56.6990

II—FLUID MEASURE

	Minims to C.C.	Fl. Ounces to C.C.	C.C. to Minims	C.C. to Fl. Ounces		Liters to Pints	
1	0.062	29.57	16.23	0.0338		1	2.113
2	0.123	59.15	32.46	0.0676		2	4.227
3	0.185	88.72	48.69	0.1014		3	6.340
4	0.246	118.29	64.92	0.1353		4	8.454
5	0.308	147.86	81.16	0.1691		5	10.567
						6	12.680
6	0.370	177.44	97.39	0.2029		7	14.794
7	0.431	207.01	113.62	0.2367		8	16.907
8	0.493	236.58	129.85	0.2705		9	19.021
9	0.554	266.16	146.08	0.3043		12	25.361
12	0.739	354.87	194.77	0.4058		15	31.701
						16	33.815
14	0.862	414.02	227.24	0.4734		24	50.722
15	0.924	443.60	243.46	0.5072		25	52.836
16	0.986	473.17	259.70	0.5410		50	105.671
18	1.109	532.31	292.16	0.6087		75	158.507
24	1.478	709.75	389.55	0.8116		100	211.342
						125	264.178
25	1.540	739.32	405.78	0.8454			
32	1.971	946.34	519.4	1.0821		Pints to Liters	
35	2.156	1035.05	568.1	1.1835		1	0.473
36	2.218	1064.62	584.3	1.2173		2	0.946
42	2.588	1242.07	681.7	1.4202		3	1.419
						4	1.893
45	2.772	1330.8	730.4	1.5217		5	2.366
48	2.957	1419.5	779.1	1.6231		6	2.839
55	3.388	1626.5	892.7	1.8598		7	3.312
56	3.450	1656.1	908.95	1.8936		8	3.785
64	3.943	1892.7	1038.8	2.1641		9	4.258
						12	5.678
65	4.005	1922.2	1055.	2.1979		15	7.098
72	4.436	2129.25	1168.6	2.4347		16	7.571
75	4.620	2218.	1217.3	2.5361		24	11.356
85	5.237	2513.7	1379.6	2.8742		25	11.829
95	5.853	2809.4	1542.	3.2124		48	22.712
						56	26.497
96	5.914	2839.	1558.2	3.2462		64	30.283
112	6.9	3312.2	1817.9	3.7873		72	34.068
120	7.393	3548.75	1947.7	4.0578		75	35.487
125	7.7	3696.6	2028.9	4.2268		100	47.317
128	7.886	3785.3	2077.6	4.3283		125	59.146

TABLES OF METRIC EQUIVALENTS—Continued

III—PROPORTIONATE EQUIVALENTS

	Grams per Liter are Equivalent to			Grains per Fl. Oz. are Equivalent to Grams per Liter	Minims per Fl. Oz. are Equivalent to C.C. per Liter	
	Grains per Fl. Oz.	Grains per Pint	Av. Ozs. per Gal.			
1	.46	7.3	.1335	2.1912	2.083	1
2	.91	14.6	.2670	4.3823	4.167	2
3	1.37	21.9	.4006	6.5735	6.250	3
4	1.83	29.2	.5341	8.7646	8.333	4
5	2.28	36.5	.6676	10.9558	10.417	5
6	2.74	43.8	.8011	13.1469	12.500	6
7	3.19	51.1	.9346	15.3381	14.583	7
8	3.65	58.4	1.0682	17.5293	16.667	8
9	4.11	65.7	1.2017	19.7204	18.750	9
12	5.48	87.6	1.6022	26.2939	25.000	12
13	5.93	94.9	1.7358	28.4850	27.083	13
14	6.39	102.2	1.8693	30.6762	29.167	14
15	6.84	109.5	2.0028	32.8674	31.250	15
16	7.30	116.8	2.1363	35.0585	33.333	16
18	8.22	131.4	2.4034	39.4408	37.500	18
22	10.04	160.6	2.9374	48.2055	45.833	22
24	10.95	175.2	3.2045	52.5878	50.000	24
25	11.41	182.5	3.3380	54.7789	52.083	25
32	14.60	233.7	4.2726	70.1170	66.667	32
33	15.06	240.9	4.4061	72.3082	68.750	33
35	15.97	255.6	4.6732	76.6905	72.917	35
36	16.43	262.9	4.8067	78.8817	75.000	36
42	19.17	306.7	5.6078	92.0286	87.500	42
45	20.54	328.6	6.0084	98.6021	93.750	45
48	21.91	350.5	6.4090	105.1756	100.000	48
55	25.10	401.6	7.3436	120.5137	114.583	55
56	25.56	408.9	7.4771	122.7048	116.667	56
64	29.21	467.3	8.5453	140.2341	133.333	64
65	29.66	474.6	8.6788	142.4253	135.417	65
72	32.86	525.7	9.6134	157.7633	150.000	72
75	34.23	547.6	10.0140	164.3368	156.250	75
85	38.79	620.7	11.3492	186.2484	177.083	85
95	43.36	693.7	12.6844	208.1600	197.917	95
96	43.81	701.0	12.8180	210.3512	200.000	96
100	45.64	730.2	13.3520	219.1158	208.333	100
105	47.92	766.7	14.0196	230.0716	218.750	105
112	51.11	817.8	14.9542	245.4097	233.333	112
125	57.05	912.7	16.6900	273.8947	260.417	125
128	58.42	934.6	17.0906	280.4682	266.667	128
210	95.84	1533.4	28.0392	400.1432	437.500	210

Table of Profit Percents

In order to determine the price at which an item should sell to make a desired percentage of profit based on the selling price, first find the cost per dozen or unit cost in one of the two columns at the extreme left; then follow the columns to the right until the desired percentage column is reached. The figure in the angle represented by the percentage column and the cost column is the proper selling price for the individual item. In selling dozen lots or intermediate quantities it is only necessary to multiply the single item selling price by the proper number

Cost Per Doz.	Cost Each	5 %	10 %	15 %	20 %	25 %	30 %	33 ¹ / ₃ %	35 %	40 %	45 %	50 %	55 %	60 %	66 ² / ₃ %	70 %	75 %	80 %	85 %	90 %	95 %	100 %
\$0.50	4-1/6	\$0.04	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.13	\$0.14	\$0.17	\$0.21	\$0.28	\$0.42	\$0.84	
.75	6-1/4	.07	.07	.08	.08	.09	.09	.09	.10	.11	.11	.13	.14	.16	.19	.21	.25	.31	.42	.63	1.25	
.85	7-1/12	.07	.08	.09	.09	.10	.11	.11	.12	.13	.14	.15	.17	.19	.21	.24	.28	.36	.47	.71	1.42	
1.00	8-1/3	.09	.09	.10	.10	.11	.12	.13	.14	.15	.17	.19	.21	.25	.28	.33	.42	.57	.84	1.67		
1.25	10-5/12	.11	.12	.13	.14	.15	.16	.17	.18	.19	.21	.23	.25	.31	.35	.42	.52	.70	1.04	2.09		
1.35	11-1/4	.12	.13	.14	.15	.16	.17	.18	.19	.21	.23	.25	.28	.34	.38	.45	.56	.75	1.13	2.25		
1.50	12-1/2	.14	.14	.15	.16	.17	.18	.19	.20	.22	.23	.25	.28	.34	.38	.45	.56	.75	1.25	2.50		
1.75	14-7/12	.16	.17	.18	.19	.20	.21	.22	.23	.25	.27	.29	.33	.37	.44	.49	.58	.73	.97	1.46	2.92	
1.85	15-5/12	.17	.18	.19	.20	.21	.22	.24	.24	.26	.28	.31	.35	.39	.46	.51	.62	.77	1.03	1.54	3.09	
2.00	16-2/3	.18	.19	.20	.21	.23	.24	.25	.26	.28	.31	.34	.37	.42	.50	.56	.67	.83	1.11	1.67	3.34	
2.25	18-3/4	.20	.21	.22	.24	.25	.27	.29	.32	.34	.38	.42	.47	.56	.63	.75	.94	1.25	1.88	3.75		
2.50	20-5/6	.22	.24	.25	.26	.28	.30	.32	.35	.38	.42	.46	.51	.57	.69	.76	.92	1.15	1.53	2.29	4.59	
2.75	22-11/12	.25	.26	.27	.29	.31	.33	.35	.38	.42	.46	.50	.56	.63	.75	.83	1.00	1.25	1.67	2.50	5.00	
3.00	25	.27	.28	.30	.32	.34	.36	.38	.39	.42	.46	.50	.56	.63	.75	.83	1.00	1.25	1.67	2.50	5.00	
3.50	27-1/12	.29	.30	.32	.34	.37	.39	.41	.42	.46	.50	.54	.60	.68	.81	.90	1.08	1.36	1.81	2.71	5.42	
3.75	29-1/6	.31	.33	.35	.37	.39	.42	.44	.45	.49	.53	.59	.65	.73	.88	.97	1.17	1.46	1.95	2.92	5.84	
4.00	31-1/4	.33	.35	.37	.39	.42	.45	.47	.48	.52	.57	.63	.70	.78	.94	1.04	1.25	1.56	2.08	3.13	6.25	
4.50	33-1/3	.35	.37	.40	.42	.45	.48	.50	.52	.56	.61	.67	.74	.83	1.00	1.11	1.33	1.67	2.22	3.34	6.67	
5.00	37-1/2	.40	.42	.45	.47	.50	.54	.57	.58	.63	.68	.75	.83	.94	1.13	1.25	1.50	1.88	2.50	3.75	7.50	
5.50	41-2/3	.44	.47	.49	.52	.56	.60	.63	.65	.70	.76	.84	.93	1.04	1.25	1.39	1.67	2.09	2.78	4.17	8.34	
6.00	45-5/6	.49	.51	.54	.58	.62	.66	.69	.71	.77	.84	.92	1.02	1.15	1.38	1.53	1.83	2.29	3.06	4.59	9.17	
6.50	50	.53	.56	.59	.63	.67	.72	.75	.77	.84	.91	1.00	1.11	1.25	1.50	1.67	2.00	2.50	3.34	5.00	10.00	
7.00	54-1/6	.57	.61	.64	.68	.73	.78	.82	.84	.91	.99	1.08	1.20	1.36	1.63	1.81	2.17	2.71	3.61	5.42	10.84	
7.50	58-1/3	.62	.65	.69	.73	.78	.84	.88	.90	.98	1.06	1.17	1.30	1.46	1.75	1.95	2.33	2.92	3.89	5.84	11.67	
8.00	62-1/2	.66	.70	.74	.79	.84	.90	.94	.97	1.05	1.14	1.25	1.39	1.56	1.88	2.08	2.50	3.13	4.17	6.25	12.50	
8.50	66-2/3	.71	.74	.79	.84	.89	.96	1.00	1.03	1.11	1.22	1.33	1.48	1.67	2.00	2.22	2.67	3.33	4.45	6.67	13.34	
9.00	70-5/6	.75	.79	.84	.89	.95	1.02	1.07	1.09	1.18	1.29	1.42	1.58	1.77	2.13	2.36	2.83	3.54	4.70	7.09	14.17	
9.50	79-1/6	.79	.84	.89	.94	1.00	1.08	1.13	1.16	1.25	1.37	1.50	1.67	1.88	2.25	2.50	3.00	3.75	5.00	7.50	15.00	
10.00	83-1/3	.84	.88	.94	.99	1.06	1.14	1.19	1.22	1.32	1.44	1.58	1.76	1.98	2.38	2.68	3.17	3.96	5.28	7.92	15.84	
11.00	91-2/3	.88	.93	.98	1.04	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.29	1.39	1.52	1.67	1.85	2.08	2.50	2.78	3.33	4.17	5.56	8.34	16.67	
12.00	\$1.00	.97	1.02	1.07	1.15	1.23	1.31	1.38	1.41	1.53	1.67	1.83	2.04	2.29	2.75	3.06	3.67	4.58	6.11	9.17	18.34	
		1.06	1.12	1.17	1.25	1.34	1.43	1.50	1.54	1.67	1.82	2.00	2.22	2.50	3.00	3.33	4.00	5.00	6.67	10.00	20.00	

Table of Solubilities

This table gives the solubilities of the more frequently used chemicals and other substances described in the U. S. P. and the N. F. The figures indicate the number of cubic centimeters required to dissolve 1 gram of substance at 25°C. Where solubilities at other temperatures are given, the temperature is indicated. The following abbreviations are used:

+ = soluble
o = insoluble
a. i. = almost insoluble
d = difficultly soluble
f = freely soluble
p = partly soluble
r = readily soluble
sl. = slightly soluble
v = very soluble
v. sl. = very slightly soluble
abs. = absolute

boil. = boiling
decomp. = soluble with decomposition
A = Acetone
B = Petroleum benzin
Be = Benzene (benzol)
Cd = Carbon disulphide
Ct = Carbon tetrachloride
G = Glycerin
O = Olive oil
T = Oil Turpentine

	Water	Alcohol	Chloro- form	Ether	Other Solvents
Acetanilid.....	190 (boil.—20)	3.4 (boil.—.6)	3.7	17	Be (47), G (5)
Acetphenetidin.....	1310 (boil.—82)	15 (boil.—2.8)	14	90	
Acid benzoic.....	275 (boil.—18)	2.3 (boil.—1.5)	4.5	3	Be (10), T (23)
“ boric.....	18 (boil.—4)	18 (boil.—6)			G (4)
“ carbolic.....	15	v	v	v	Cd, G, Oils (v)
“ chromic.....	.6	decomp.			
“ citric.....	.5 (boil.—.5)	1.8		30	
“ gallic.....	87 (boil.—3)	4.6	a. i.	100	G (10)
“ phenyleinchoninic.....	cold (o) hot (sl.)	cold (sl.) hot (r)		sl.	
“ picric.....	78 (boil.—15)	12	35	65	Be (10)
“ pyrogallie.....	1.7	1.3		1.6	
“ salicylic.....	460 (boil.—15)	2.7	42	3	Be (135), T (52)
“ stearic.....	a. i.	21	2	3	Cd, Ct (f)
“ tannic.....	v	v (abs.—sl.)	a. i.	a. i.	B, Be (a. i.) G (1)
“ tartaric.....	.75 (boil.—.5)	3.3	a. i.	sl.	
Aconitine.....	v. sl.	28		65	B (a. i.), Be (7)
Aloin.....	+	+		sl.	A (+)
Alum (potassium).....	7.2 (boil.—.3)	o			G (f)
Aluminum chloride.....	.5	4			G (+)
“ sulphate.....	1	o			
Ammonium benzoate.....	10	35.5			G (8)
“ bromide.....	1.3 (boil.—.9)	12 (boil.—1.2)			
“ carbonate.....	4	p			
“ hypophosphite.....	1 (boil.—1)	20 (boil.—v)			
“ iodide.....	.6 (boil.—.5)	3.7			G (1.5)
“ phosphate.....	4	o			
“ salicylate.....	1	3			
“ valerate.....	.3	.6		+	
Anethol.....	a. i.	2	r	r	
Antimony and pot. tartrate.....	12 (boil.—3)	o			G (15)
Antipyrine.....	Less than 1	1.3	1	43	
Apomorphine hydrochloride.....	50 (80°—17)	50	v. sl.	v. sl.	
Arsenous acid.....	+	sl.		sl.	G (f)
Arsenous iodide.....	12 p. decomp.	+	+	+	Cd (+)
Arsenic trioxide.....	+	sl.		sl.	G (f)
Atropine.....	455 (80°—90)	2 (60°—1.2)	1	25	G (27)
“ sulphate.....	.4	5 (boil.—2.5)	420	3000	G (2.5)
Benzosulphinide.....	290 (boil.—25)	31	sl.	sl.	
Beta-eucaine hydrochloride.....	30	35	6		
Betanaphthol.....	1000 (boil.—80)	.8	17	1.3	G (+)
Bismuth betanaphthol.....	a. i.	a. i.	a. i.	a. i.	
“ and ammon. citrate.....	v	sl.			
“ subcarbonate.....	o	o			
“ subgallate.....	o	o		o	
“ subnitrate.....	a. i.	o			
“ subsalicylate.....	a. i.	o			
Borax.....	15 (boil.—.6)	o			G (1)
Bromine.....	90	f	f	f	Cd (f)
Caffeine.....	46 (80°—5.5)	66 (60°—22)	5.5	530	
Caffeine sodio-benzoate.....	1.1	30	p		
Calcium bromide.....	.7 (boil.—.4)	1.3	o	o	
“ chloride.....	.62 (boil.—.7)	10 (boil.—2)			

TABLE OF SOLUBILITIES—Continued

	Water	Alcohol	Chloro- form	Ether	Other Solvents
Calcium glycerophosphate	50	o			
“ hypophosphite	6.5	o			
“ lactate	20	a. i.			
“ lactophosphate	+	a. i.			
“ oxide	840 (boil.—1740)	o			G (+)
“ phosphate precip.	a. i.	o			
Calomel	o	o			
Camphor	sl.	f	f	f	B, Cd, Oils (f)
Camphor, monobromated	a. i.	6.5	.5	1.6	
Cerium oxalate	o	o			
Chloral hydrate	.25	1.3	2	1.5	O (v), T (f)
Chrysarobin	v. sl.	385	12.5	16	Be (30), Cd (180)
Cinchonidine sulphate	65 (80°—22)	90 (60°—41)	620	a. i.	
Cinchonine sulphate	60 (80°—33)	12.5 (60°—7)	47	3230	
Cocaine	600 (80°—270)	6.5	.7	3.5	O (12)
Cocaine hydrochloride	.4	3.2 (60°—2)	12.5	o	G (+)
Codeine	120	2 (60°—1.2)	.5	18	
“ phosphate	2.3 (80°—5)	325 (boil.—125)	4500	1875	
“ sulphate	30 (80°—6.5)	1280 (60°—440)	o	o	
Colchicine	22	f	f	220	B (o), Be (100)
Copper sulphate	2.5 (boil.—5)	500			G (2.8)
Corrosive sublimate	13.5 (boil.—2.1)	3.8 (boil.—1.6)		22	G (12)
Cotarnine hydrochloride	v	v			
Coumarin	sl.	f	f	f	Oils (+)
Elaterin	o	325 (boil.—100)	15.5	450	Be (310)
Emetine hydrochloride	f	f			
Eserine (see Physostigmine)					
Ethyl carbamate	.45	.8	.9	1.5	G (2.5), O (32)
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride	8	22	sl.	sl.	
Gold and sodium chloride	v	p		p	
Guaiacol	53	+			
“ carbonate	o	60 (boil.—f)	1	18	G (.8)
Hexamethylenamine	1.5	12.5	+	320	G (sl.), Be (f)
Homatropine hydrobromide	6	40 (60°—12)	420	o	
Hydrastine	a. i.	170 (60°—22)	1.4	175	Be (f)
“ hydrochloride	v	v	sl.	v. sl.	
Hydrastinine hydrochloride	v	v	195	1820	
Hyosine hydrobromide	1.5	20	sl.	o	
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide	v	2.5	1.7	2260	
Indigo-carmine	sl.	a. i.			
Iodine	2950	12.5	f	f	Cd (4), G (80)
Iodoform	a. i.	60 (boil.—16)	10	7.5	Cd (2.8), G (80)
					O (34)
Iron and ammonium citrate	r	o			
“ chloride (ferric)	.2	f		+	G (+)
“ glycerophosphate (ferric)	2	o			
“ hypophos. (ferric)	2300 (boil.—1200)	o			+ in sol. of alkali citrate
“ lactate (ferrous)	40 (boil.—12)	a. i.			+ in sol. of alkali citrate
“ phosphate soluble	r	o			
“ pyrophosphate soluble	r	o			
“ sulphate (ferrous)	1.4 (boil.—4)	o			
Lead acetate	1.4 (boil.—5)	38			G (f)
“ carbonate	o	o			
“ iodide	1300 (boil.—200)	v. sl.			
“ oxide	a. i.	o			
Lime chlorinated	p	p			
“ sulphurated	v. sl.	o			+ in sol. of Am. salts
Lithium bromide	.6 (boil.—4)	f		+	
“ carbonate	78 (boil.—140)	a. i.			
“ citrate	1.4	v. sl.			
“ salicylate	v	v			
Magnesium carbonate	a. i.	o			
“ chloride	.6	r			
“ oxide	a. i.	o			
Magnesium sulphate	1 (boil.—.2)	a. i.			
Manganese citrate soluble	4	a. i.			
“ glycerophos. sol.	4				
“ hypophosphite		o			
“ sulphate	1 (boil.—.6)	o			

TABLE OF SOLUBILITIES—Continued

	Water	Alcohol	Chloro- form	Ether	Other Solvents
Menthol.....	sl.	v	v	v	B (v), Oils (f)
Mercuric chloride.....	13.5 (boil.—2.1)	3.8 (boil.—1.6)	.....	22	G (12)
“ iodide (red).....	a. i.	115 (boil.—20)	910	120	.....
“ oxide.....	a. i.	o	.....	.....	.....
“ salicylate.....	a. i.	a. i.	.....	.....	.....
Mercurous chloride.....	o	o	.....	o	.....
“ iodide (yellow).....	a. i.	o	.....	o	.....
Mercury, ammoniated.....	o	o	.....	.....	.....
Methylthionine chloride (Meth- ylene blue).....	f	f	+	.....	.....
Milk Sugar.....	4.9 (boil.—2.6)	a. i.	o	o	.....
Morphine.....	3340 (boil.—1075)	210 (boil.—98)	1220	6250	Be (o), lime wa- ter (100)
“ hydrochloride.....	17.5 (boil.—.5)	52 (60°—46)	o	o	.....
“ sulphate.....	15.5 (80°—7)	565 (60°—240)	o	o	.....
Paraffin.....	o	o (abs.—sl.)	.....	f	B, Be, Cd, Oils (f)
Paraformaldehyde.....	+ slowly	o	.....	o	.....
Paraldehyde.....	8 (boil.—17)	+	+	+	Vol. oils (+)
Polletierine tannate.....	240	16	o	420	.....
Petrolatum.....	o	a. i.	f	f	B, Be, Cd, Oils (f)
Phenol.....	15	v	v	v	Cd, G, Oils (v)
Phenolphthalein.....	a. i.	13	.....	70	.....
Phenyl salicylate.....	6670	6	v	v	Be, Oils (v)
Phosphorus.....	a. i.	abs.—400	17	abs.—102	Be (31.5), Cd (.9)
Physostigmine salicylate.....	75 (80°—16)	16 (boil.—5)	6	250	.....
Pilocarpine hydrochloride.....	.3	3 (60°—1.5)	366	o	.....
“ nitrate.....	4	75 (60°—21)	o	o	.....
Potassa, sulphurated.....	v	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potassium acetate.....	.5 (boil.—.2)	2.9	.....	.....	.....
“ bicarbonate.....	2.8 (50°—2)	a. i.	.....	.....	.....
“ and sod. tartrate.....	.9	a. i.	.....	.....	.....
“ bitartrate.....	155 (boil.—16)	8820	.....	.....	.....
“ bromide.....	1.5 (boil.—1)	250 (boil.—21)	.....	.....	G (4.6)
“ carbonate.....	.9 (boil.—.7)	o	.....	.....	.....
“ chlorate.....	11.5 (boil.—1.8)	a. i.	.....	.....	G (+)
“ chloride.....	2.8	o	.....	.....	.....
“ citrate.....	.6	a. i.	.....	.....	G (f)
“ hydroxide.....	.9 (boil.—.6)	3 (boil.—v)	.....	.....	G (2.5)
“ hypophosphite.....	.6 (boil.—.4)	9 (boil.—5)	.....	.....	.....
“ iodide.....	.7 (boil.—.5)	22 (boil.—8)	.....	.....	G (2)
“ nitrate.....	2.8 (boil.—.5)	620	.....	.....	G (+)
“ permanganate.....	113.5 (boil.—3.5)	decomp.	.....	.....	.....
“ sulphate.....	10 (boil.—4)	o	.....	.....	.....
Pyrogallol.....	1.7 (boil.—v)	1.3 (boil.—v)	.....	1.6	.....
Pyroxylin.....	o	o	.....	.....	A (+), mix. of Alec. 1, E 3 (25)
Quinidine (crystals).....	a. i.	32	1.5	53	B (v. sl.)
“ (amorphous).....	a. i.	36	1.7	67	B (v. sl.)
Quinine.....	1560 (boil.—800)	.8	1.1	1.9	Aq. Am. (1890)
“ and urea hydrochlor.....	.9	2.4	.....	.....	.....
“ bisulphate.....	9 (boil.—.7)	23 (60°—7)	625	2500	G (15)
“ dihydrochloride.....	.6	12	sl.	v. sl.	.....
“ glycerophosphate.....	850	75 (boil.—v)	v. sl.	v. sl.	Mix. of Alec. 1 Chlor. 2 (20)
“ hydrobromide.....	40 (80°—32)	.9	.6	23	G (7)
“ hydrochloride.....	18 (80°—5)	.8	.7	340	G (7)
“ hypophosphite.....	35	12.5	27	a. i.	.....
“ salicylate.....	sl.	14	25	160	G (13)
“ sulphate.....	725 (80°—47)	107 (60°—12)	sl.	sl.	G (30) mix. of Alec. 4 Chlor. 7 (f)
“ tannate.....	sl.	sl. +	sl.	sl.	.....
“ valerate.....	sl.	r	.....	.....	.....
Resin Guaiac.....	o	+	r	r	Be, Cd (sl.)
“ Jalap.....	o	+	.....	.....	Be, Cd, Oils (o)
“ Podophyllum.....	o	+	p (65%+)	p (75%+)	.....
“ Scammony.....	o	+	.....	p (95%+)	.....
Resorcinol.....	.9 (80°—2)	.9	sl.	f	G (f)
Rosin.....	o	f	.....	f	Be, Oils (f)
Saccharin.....	290 (boil.—25)	31	sl.	sl.	.....
“ soluble.....	1.2	50	.....	.....	.....

TABLE OF SOLUBILITIES—Continued

	Water	Alcohol	Chloro- form	Ether	Other Solvents
Salicin.....	23.5 (80°—3.3)	88.5 (60°—30)	o	o	Be, Oils (v)
Salol.....	6670	6	v	v	
Santonin.....	v. sl.	43 (boil.—6.5)	1.7	110	
Scopolamine hydrobromide.....	1.5	20	sl.	o	
Silver nitrate.....	.4 (boil.—.1)	30 (boil.—6.5)		sl.	
oxide.....	v. sl.	o			
Sodium acetate.....	.8	19			
“ arsenate.....	1.5 (boil.—1)	sl. (boil.—a. i.)			
“ arsenate exsic.....	3.1 (boil.—1.3)	sl. (boil.—a. i.)			
“ benzoate.....	1.8 (boil.—1.4)	61			
“ benzosulphinide.....	1.2	50			
“ bicarbonate.....	10	o			
“ borate.....	15 (boil.—.6)	o			G (1)
“ bromide.....	1.1	16			
“ cacodylate.....	.5	2.5			
“ carb. monohydrated.....	3 (boil.—.8)	o			G (7)
“ chloride.....	2.8 (boil.—2.7)	sl.			G (10)
“ citrate.....	1.3 (boil.—.6)	o			
“ glycerophosphate.....	v	a. i.			
“ hydroxide.....	.9 (boil.—.3)	v			
“ hypophosphite.....	1 (boil.—.15)	sl. (boil.—f)			G (f)
“ hyposulphite.....	.5	o			
“ iodide.....	.55 (boil.—.4)	2			G (1)
“ nitrite.....	1.5 (boil.—v)	sl.			
“ perborate.....	+				
“ phenolsulphonate.....	4.2 (boil.—.8)	140 (boil.—13.5)			G (5)
“ phosphate.....	2.7	o			
“ phosphate, exsic.....	8.1 (boil.—1.1)	o			
“ salicylate.....	.9 (boil.—v)	9.2			G (+)
“ sulphate.....	1	o			G (+)
“ sulphite exsic.....	3.2	sl.			
“ thiosulphate.....	.5	o			
Sparteine phosphate.....	1.1	3	o	o	
Strontium bromide.....	.35	+		o	
“ carbonate.....	o	+		sl.	
“ iodide.....	.2	+			
“ salicylate.....	19 (boil.—3.7)	61 (boil.—14)			
Strophanthin.....	v	+	a. i.	a. i.	Be (a. i.)
Strychnine.....	5420 (boil.—3100)	136 (boil.—34)	.5	v. sl.	Be (180)
“ glycerophos.....	350	310	sl.	v. sl.	
“ nitrate.....	42 (boil.—9)	150 (60°—77)	105	o	G (50)
“ sulphate.....	32 (boil.—7)	81 (60°—26)	220	o	G (f)
“ valerate.....	sl.	+	+	sl.	
Sugar.....	.5 (boil.—.2)	170	o	o	
Sulphonal.....	365 (boil.—16)	60	11	64	Be (+)
Sulphonmethylmethane.....	200	+		+	
Sulphonmethane.....	365 (boil.—16)	60	11	64	Be (+)
Sulphur.....	o	a. i.	+	sl.	Cd, O (+)
Terebene.....	sl.	3			
Terpin hydrate.....	200 (boil.—34)	13 (boil.—3)	135	140	
Theobromine sod. salicylate.....	1	sl.		sl.	
Theophylline.....	100	80			
Thymol.....	1010	1	.7	1.5	O (1.7)
“ iodide.....	o	sl.	r	r	G (o), Oils (+)
Trinitrophenol.....	78 (boil.—15)	12	35	65	Be (10)
Trional.....	200	+		+	
Trioxymethylene.....	+ slowly	o		o	
Uranium nitrate.....	1.2	f		f	
Vanillin.....	100 (80°—16)	f	f	f	G (f)
Veratrine.....	1760	2.8	.7	4.2	B (o)
Zinc acetate.....	2.3 (boil.—1.6)	30 (boil.—1)			
“ carbonate.....	o	o			Aq. Am. (+)
“ chloride.....	.25	1.3			G (f)
“ oxide.....	o	o			Aq. Am. (+)
“ phenolsulphonate.....	1.6 (boil.—4)	1.8			
“ stearate.....	o	o		o	
“ sulphate.....	.6	o			G (2.5)
“ valerate.....	70	22			

Temperature, Pulse and Respiration

TEMPERATURE OF THE BODY

The average normal temperature of adults is 98.6° F.; of the aged, 98.8°; of children, 99°. The daily variation is from 1° to 1.5°, the maximum temperature being reached between 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.

RELATION OF PULSE AND TEMPERATURE

A variation of one degree of temperature, above 98° F., is approximately equivalent to a difference of ten beats in the pulse, thus:

Temperature of 98° F. corresponds with pulse of	60
" 99 " " "	70
" 100 " " "	80
" 101 " " "	90
" 102 " " "	100
" 103 " " "	110
" 104 " " "	120
" 105 " " "	130
" 106 " " "	140

THE PULSE, AVERAGE FREQUENCY AT DIFFERENT AGES IN HEALTH

AGE	Beats per Minute (Carpenter)	By Other Authorities
In the foetus in utero...	between 150-140	
Newborn infants.....	between 140-130	
During first year.....	from 130-115	130-108
During second year....	from 115-100	108- 90
During third year.....	from 105- 95	90- 80
From 7th to 14th year..	from 90- 80	80- 72
From 14th to 21st year..	from 85- 75	85- 80
From 21st to 60th year..	from 75- 70	70- 60
In old age.....	between 75 80	

The pulse is generally more rapid in females, by 10-14 beats per minute; during and after exertion unless long continued; during digestion or mental excitement, and generally more frequent in the morning. It is less rapid in the nervous as well as in those of phlegmatic temperament.

THE RESPIRATION AT VARIOUS AGES

AGE	Number of Respirations per Minute
First year.....	35
At puberty.....	20
Adult age.....	18

Urinalysis

An examination of the urine is often a valuable aid to the physician and a number of diagnostic tests are available. Many of these require expensive apparatus, are time consuming, and call for special training to carry them out; they are practicable only in specially equipped laboratories. There are, however, a number of simple tests such as are herein described which will prove of great assistance in diagnosis and which are within the reach of every physician. Reference is made to Urinary Test Tablets. See Index.

QUANTITY

The quantity of urine excreted by a healthy adult in twenty-four hours varies from 1200 to 2000 c.c. (34-52 ozs.) depending upon the amount of liquid taken and

the activity of the skin and bowels. The average quantity is about 1500 c.c. (42 ozs.) The amount of urine is usually increased in chronic interstitial nephritis, amyloid kidney, diabetes insipidus and mellitus, during convalescence from acute nephritis and acute fevers, also in some nervous disorders and in cardiac disease after compensation has been re-established.

The quantity of urine is frequently diminished in acute nephritis, cardiac and febrile diseases and after vomiting or diarrhea.

REACTION

Normal urine is acid to litmus.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY

The specific gravity of the urine indicates the amount of solids excreted and in general varies inversely in proportion to the volume. The normal varies from 1.015 to 1.025. A specific gravity above 1.028 should excite suspicion of diabetes mellitus.

The specific gravity is determined by the urinometer. The urinometer is calibrated for 15°C., which is sufficiently accurate for ordinary purposes. If readings are made at any other temperature a correction should be made by adding to the last figure in the specific gravity readings, one unit for each three degrees above 15°C. and subtracting one unit for each three degrees below that temperature.

TOTAL SOLIDS

The total solids may be calculated by means of Long's coefficient, which is 2.6. Multiply the last two figures of the specific gravity (at 25°C.) by 2.6 and this by the number of cubic centimeters voided in the 24 hours and divide the product by 1000. This will indicate the total solids in grams.

ALBUMIN

Heat and Acetic Acid Test—Fill a test tube three-fourths full of filtered urine. Hold the lower end of the tube in the hand and boil the upper portion of the fluid. Add two or three drops of 36 percent acetic acid and boil again. A permanent white precipitate indicates albumin.

Nitric Acid Test (Heller's Test)—Place two or three c.c. of concentrated nitric acid in a test tube. An equal amount of urine is then poured carefully down the side of the tilted tube, preferably from a pipette, so as to overlay the acid. Examine after several minutes against a dark background. If albumin is present a white ring appears at the point of contact of the two liquids.

Potassio-Mercuric Iodide Test—To about 5 c.c. of filtered urine in a test tube add a citric acid tablet and a potassio-mercuric iodide tablet and dissolve. If albumin is present a white precipitate will form. Albumoses and alkaloids also give precipitates but albumoses redissolve on heating, and the alkaloids on adding sufficient alcohol.

Potassium Ferrocyanide Test—To about 5 c.c. of filtered urine add a citric acid tablet and a potassium ferrocyanide tablet and dissolve. Albumin gives a white precipitate. Alkaloids are not precipitated. Albumoses are precipitated but redissolve on heating and reappear on cooling.

SUGAR

Benedict's Test—To 4 or 5 c.c. of Benedict's qualitative test solution* in a test tube add eight to ten drops of filtered urine and boil for one or two minutes. Allow to cool. If the urine contains no sugar the solution

*Benedict's qualitative test solution contains 17.3 Gm. of copper sulphate, 173 Gm. of sodium citrate and 100 Gm. anhydrous sodium carbonate made up to 1000 c.c. with distilled water.

remains clear. The formation of a green, yellow or red precipitate indicates the presence of sugar in quantities ranging from traces to large amounts in proportion to the color developed.

Fehling's Test (with Fehling's Test Tablets)—To 5 c.c. of water in a test tube add one each of the following tablets: sodium carbonate, copper sulphate and sodium tartrate. Shake and heat until dissolved. Add 10 drops of urine and heat to boiling for about thirty seconds, and allow to cool. If sugar is present a precipitate forms, varying in color from bluish green to red, according to the amount. Very small amounts of sugar, 0.1 to 0.3 percent, produce a change in color and no precipitate. See Index—Fehling's Test Tablets.

Indigo Carmine Test—In about 3 c.c. of water in a test tube place one indigo carmine and one sodium bicarbonate tablet. Heat until tablets are dissolved; add four drops of urine and keep almost boiling for three minutes. If no change of color results, sugar is not present in abnormal amounts.

DIACETIC ACID

Gerhardt's Test—To about 5 c.c. of filtered urine in a test tube add fresh ferric chloride solution (10 percent) drop by drop until the precipitate of ferric phosphate which first appears is redissolved. If diacetic acid is present a Burgundy-red color develops, which disappears on boiling. The salicylates, antipyrin, aspirin and phenol also give a similar color reaction, but the color does not disappear on boiling.

INDICAN

Obermayer's Test—To 4 c.c. of perfectly clear urine in a test tube add 4 c.c. of Obermayer's reagent (.3 Gm. ferric chloride in 100 c.c. concentrated hydro-

chloric acid) and 1 c.c. of chloroform. Shake vigorously for a few moments. On standing a few minutes the chloroform settles out. The intensity of blue color produced depends upon the amount of indican present. Indican is usually expressed in terms of color as +, ++, +++ or ++++. While the urine normally contains a small amount of indican (5 to 10 mgs. in twenty-four hours) this may be enormously increased by intestinal putrefaction.

BILE

Gmelin's Test—Made the same as Heller's nitric acid test for albumin, using, however, crude nitric acid or nitric acid which has been given a yellow color by the addition of a few pine splinters. The presence of bile is indicated by the presence of green, blue, violet red and yellowish red rings just above the point of contact of the two liquids.

Smith's Test—Place 1 c.c. tincture of iodine in a test tube. By means of a small pipette add an equal amount of filtered urine so that the two liquids stratify. If bile is present an emerald-green ring forms at the point of contact.

BLOOD

Benzidine Test—To about 3 c.c. of glacial acetic acid in a test tube add the amount of benzidine that can be placed on a pen-knife point and 1 or 2 c.c. of filtered urine and boil; add 3 c.c. of fresh hydrogen-peroxide (3 percent) and shake. If blood is present a blue or green color develops. A control test, using water in place of urine, may be made for comparison.

You always safeguard your best interests in prescribing by specifying "Lilly". The name is synonymous with the best in Pharmaceuticals and Biologicals.

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